

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XVIII.—PART I.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1886.

Toronto:

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1886.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE DURING THE SESSION.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts (<i>Dominion and Provinces</i>)	37	<i>Printed, in part only.</i>
Accounts, Public	18	<i>Printed.</i>
Agricultural College, Report	13	"
Agricultural College, Cash receipts	41	"
Agricultural College, Professor's Report	69	"
Agricultural Societies, analysis	42	<i>Not printed.</i>
Agriculture, Report of Commissioner	85	<i>Printed.</i>
Agriculture, Report of Professor	69	"
Agriculture and Arts, Report	7	"
Agriculture and Arts Association, moneys received	76	"
Asphodel and Douro, lots in	55	<i>Not printed.</i>
Asylums, Report	2	<i>Printed.</i>
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	<i>Printed.</i>
Blind Institute, Report	3	"
Borron's Report, Hudson's Bay	1	"
Brandon and Nelson, agreements	68	"
British Medical Acts, correspondence	47	<i>Not printed.</i>
Central Prison, Inquiry	26	<i>Printed, in part only.</i>
Central Prison, labour agreements	68	"
Central Prison, convicts in	73	"
College Federation	51	<i>Not printed.</i>
Collegiate Institutes, regulations	20	<i>Printed.</i>
Crown Lands, Report	33	"
Deaf and Dumb Institute. Report	4	<i>Printed.</i>
Dean, Judge, fees of	23	<i>Not printed.</i>
Dentistry Acts, correspondence	47	"
Division Courts, Report	71	<i>Printed.</i>
Division Court, commitments	82	"
Dundas and Waterloo Road	15	<i>Not printed.</i>
Education, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Education, regulations	20	"
Elections Return	11	"
Elgin House of Industry, Report	22	<i>Not printed.</i>

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Elliot, Judge, fees of	23	<i>Not printed.</i>
Entomological Report	16	<i>Printed.</i>
Essex, swine plague in	59	<i>Not printed.</i>
Estimates	19	<i>Printed.</i>
Examinations of Teachers.....	21	"
Farmers' Institutes	29	<i>Not printed.</i>
Federation of Colleges.....	51	"
Franchise, exercise of	81	"
Fruit Growers' Report	6	<i>Printed.</i>
Gaols and Prisons', Report	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Government House, Title.....	56	"
Government Printing Contract, transfer.....	57	"
Halton, Temperance Act in	46	<i>Printed.</i>
Health, Board of, Report	74	"
Hope Township, indebtedness	30	<i>Not printed.</i>
Hospitals, Report	36	<i>Printed.</i>
Hurdman Brothers, timber license	53	"
Idiot Asylum, Report	2	<i>Printed.</i>
Immigration, Report	60	"
Insurance, Report	8	"
Judicature Act, Order in Council	23	<i>Not printed.</i>
Judicature Act, Order in Council.....	28	"
Judicature Act, Order in Council.....	63	"
Lacourse, Judge, fees of	63	<i>Not printed.</i>
Land Security Company, Statement	27	"
Legal Offices, Report	78	<i>Printed.</i>
Librarian's Report	17	"
Ludgate John, timber license to	61	"
McArthur <i>vs.</i> the Queen, judgment	80	<i>Not printed.</i>
McCarthy, Judge, fees of	28	"
Magdalen Asylums, Report	14	<i>Printed.</i>
Marsh Lands in Walsingham	62	<i>Not printed.</i>
Massey Manufacturing Company, stock	83	"
Mechanics' Institutes, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Medical and Dentists Acts, British	47	<i>Not printed.</i>
Mills, lumber allowed to	52	<i>Printed.</i>
Municipal Assets	79	<i>Not printed.</i>
Municipal Debentures	50	"
Municipal Indebtedness	32	<i>Printed.</i>
Nelson and Brandon, prison agreements	68	<i>Printed.</i>
Niagara Falls Park	77	"
Northern Colonization Road	58	<i>Not printed.</i>
Orphan Asylums, Report	14	<i>Printed.</i>

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS
Poor Schools, grants in aid of	49	<i>Not printed.</i>
Practical Science, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Printing Contract, transfer	57	"
Prisons and Reformatories', Report	10	"
Provincial Secretary's, Report	31	"
Public Accounts	18	"
Public and High Schools, regulations	20	"
Public Service, unpaid accounts	40	"
Public Works, Report	15	"
Railway Accidents	48	<i>Printed.</i>
Railway Annuities	39	"
Railway Companies, accidents liability	48	"
Reformatories and Prisons, Report	10	"
Refuge, Houses of, Report	14	"
Registrars' Returns	38	"
Secretary and Registrar's Report	31	<i>Printed.</i>
School Buildings, plans of	25	<i>Not printed.</i>
Schools, Public, regulations	20	<i>Printed.</i>
School Readers, compilation	87	"
Statutes, disposal of	34	<i>Not printed.</i>
Swine Plague in Essex	59	"
Tavern and Shop License's Report	12	<i>Printed.</i>
Teachers' Examinations	21	"
Titles, Report of Master of	64	"
Titles Act, applications under	65	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto General Trust Company, statement	24	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto General Trust Company, moneys lent	72	"
Toronto University, Report	35	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto University, cash transactions	43	<i>Printed.</i>
Toronto University, Minutes of Senate down to 1880	54	"
Toronto University, Officers of	66	"
Toronto University, rules	84	<i>Not printed.</i>
Townley Estates	75	"
University College, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
University College, Officers of	66	"
University College Students	70	<i>Not printed.</i>
Unmarried Women as Voters	81	"
Upper Canada College, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Upper Canada College, cash transactions	44	"
Upper Canada College, attendance	67	"
Voters at Municipal Elections	81	<i>Not printed.</i>
Walsingham, marsh lands in	62	<i>Not printed.</i>
Western University, Faculty of Law	86	<i>Printed.</i>
Widows, etc., as Voters at Municipal Elections	81	<i>Not printed.</i>

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

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- No. 1. Report of E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate, on part of the Basin of Hudson's Bay, belonging to the Province of Ontario. (*Printed.*)
- No. 2. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities on the Asylums for the Insane and the Asylums for Idiots of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 3. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 4. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 5. Report of the Minister of Education, of Ontario, for the year 1885, with the statistics of 1884, in which Report is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; the School of Practical Science; University College, Toronto; and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

- No. 6. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association, of Ontario, for the year 1884. (*Printed.*)
- No. 7. Report of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, of Ontario, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 8. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance, 1885, to which is appended the Insurance Amendment Acts, 1885. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

- No. 9. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 10. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1885. (*Printed.*)

- No. 12.. Return from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly since the last Return in 1885, shewing:—(1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. (*Printed.*)
- No. 12.. Report of the Provincial Secretary on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 13.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

- No. 14.. Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by the Province of Ontario, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 15.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 16.. Report of the Entomological Society for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 17.. Report of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library. (*Printed.*)
- No. 18.. Public Accounts for the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 19 | Estimates for the year 1886. (*Printed.*)
- No. 20.. Regulations of the Education Department respecting Public and High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes, approved August 25th, 1885, as required by 48 Vic., cap. 49, sec. 7. (*Printed for distribution to Members only.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

- No. 21.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and the University of Toronto, or any other University, relating to the holding of Examinations of Teachers and Matriculants, at the same time and place, and under the same Examiners, and also for copies of any Orders or Regulations of the Minister or Department of Education, and of the Statute or By-law of any University or Universities adopting or establishing such system of simultaneous co-examinations. (*Printed.*)
- No. 22.. Report of the Inspector of the Elgin House of Industry and Refuge for the year ending 31st October, 1885, as required by Sec. 460 of the Municipal Act. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 23.. Copies of Orders in Council under the 81st section of the Judicature Act, increasing commutation of His Honour Judge Elliott, of Middlesex, from \$925 to \$1,000, and commuting fees of His Honour Judge Dean as Local Master at Lindsay. (*Not printed.*)

- No. 24. . . Statements and Returns of the Toronto General Trust Company for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 25. . . Return shewing what, if any, plans of school buildings, of various kinds, have ever been prepared by direction of the Education Department for adoption by school boards, and also shewing how far, if at all, any systems of lighting, heating, ventilating and draining have been approved of by the Department, or recommended for general adoption. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 26. . . Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into certain charges preferred against the Warden of the Central Prison, and into the management of the said Central Prison, together with Supplementary Papers and documents with the evidence taken before the Royal Commission. (*Printed in part only.*)
- No. 27. . . Statement of affairs of the Land Security Company for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 28. . . Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge McCarthy, under the 31st section of the Judicature Act. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 29. . . Return of the number of Farmers' Institutes formed in the several Ridings of the Province, together with the number of lectures delivered in connection with the Institutes by the Professors of the Agricultural College. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 30. . . Return shewing the amount due the Township of Hope to the Municipal Loan Fund with the interest on the same, together with a copy of the agreement entered into by the Provincial Treasurer and the Municipality of Hope for the payment of the debt. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31. . . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 32. . . Return shewing the indebtedness of any Municipality to the Government whenever the same may be in arrears for over one year, either on account of principal or interest. (*Printed.*)
- No. 33. . . Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 34. . . Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Statutes for 1885. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 35. . . Report of the University of Toronto for 1884-5. (*Not printed.*) See No. 5.
- No. 36. . . Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals of the Province. (*Printed.*)
- No. 37. . . Return of all correspondence, subsequent to that already brought down, between the Government of Ontario or any member or officer thereof, and the authorities of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province of Quebec, respecting the settlement of account between the Provinces and the Dominion; also, for a statement up to the 1st day of January, 1886, of the amounts which the respective municipalities interested, should receive as interest from the Land Improvement Fund in connection with School Lands. (*Printed in part only.*)

- No. 38.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all the Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1885, made in accordance with the provisions of the R. S. O., cap. 111., sec. 97, and 43 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 2, with which are contrasted Receipts of same nature in 1883 and 1884. (*Printed.*)
- No. 39.. Return shewing the number of certificates of Railway Annuities and the amounts of the same, which have been either sold or exchanged for any portion of the outstanding Railway Scrip during the year 1885, as authorized under the provisions of Cap. 31. 47 Vic., to whom sold, or with whom exchanged; the terms upon which such sale or exchange was effected, and when sold: the date of the receipt of the money therefor. Also, a copy of the advertisement asking for tenders, with copies of all tenders received in response thereto. (*Printed.*)
- No. 40.. Return shewing the amounts payable in respect of any branch of the Public Service, as far as ascertained, on the 1st January, 1886, and not then paid. The same to be classified under the same head as the expenditures for the year are so classified in the Public Accounts. (*Printed.*)
- No. 41.. Return giving the following information with regard to the Ontario Agricultural College and Farm, namely:—1st. The cash receipts in each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, from each of the following sources, viz.: (a) From sales of stock by auction in 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, distinguishing the amounts received on account of each year's sales, with the amounts (if any) still to be collected on account of each, when the accounts as published in the Public Accounts of 1884 were closed; (b) From sales (made otherwise than by auction) of stock fed (experimentally or otherwise) for the butcher, with the number of each kind so disposed of; (c) From sales of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs not included in either of the preceding statements, with the numbers of each; (d) From sales of wheat, barley, peas, oats, garden and orchard produce and sundries. 2nd. A statement of the several amounts due for board, tuition fees, stock and produce, etc., when the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts of 1884, were closed. 3rd. A statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs which either died or were destroyed during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884. 4th. A statement showing for each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884—(a) The number of horses purchased and the amounts paid therefor; (b) the number and cost of cows and heifers (with the ages of the latter at time of purchase), other than those imported during the year 1884, purchased for milking and breeding purposes—distinguishing between “thoroughbreds” and “grades”; (c) the number and cost of steers and heifers purchased for either or both fattening and experimental purposes, with the date of delivery of each animal, and its weight and age at time of delivery; (d) the number and cost of sheep bought for breeding (exclusive of the importation of 1884) and fattening purposes respectively, distinguishing between “pure bred” and “grades”; (e) the number and cost of pigs (exclusive of 1884's importations) purchased for breeding and fattening purposes respectively; (f) the number and cost of the dogs purchased, with a statement of the amounts paid, and to whom paid, for feeding and taking care of the same. 5th. A statement of all outstanding claims (so far as can be ascertained up to the time of making this Return) against the Institution at the time the accounts, as published in the Public Accounts for 1884, were closed, distinguishing, as far as possible, between those chargeable against the Teaching Department, the Boarding Houses, the Farm and the

- Creamery. 6th. A statement of the quantity and value of all grain (distinguishing between wheat and other grains), hay, straw, roots, ensilage, other food for stock and wool on hand on the 1st January, 1885. 7th. A statement shewing the number of cows, ewes and sows kept on the Farm for breeding purposes during each of the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, with the numbers of their progeny in each year, and a statement of the numbers of each retained on the Farm and disposed of during the year of their birth. (*Printed.*)
- No. 42. . . Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural Societies, and of Horticultural Societies, in accordance with the provisions of sections 47 and 48, cap. 35. R. S. O. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43. . . Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of the University of Toronto for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 44. . . Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions of Upper Canada College for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 45. . . Return of copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Ontario and Dominion Governments, or between the former and any Corporation or persons, relating to the ownership, sale or lease of the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road, together with copies of any papers in the possession of the Government relating thereto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 46. . . Return of the cost of enforcing the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Halton for the years 1882-3-4, with statement of the receipts shewing how much was paid by the Province, by the County Council, and the amount recovered from fines and Druggist Licenses. Also, a statement of the expenditure shewing the sum paid to the Police Magistrate for his salary and expenses: the sum paid to the License Inspectors for their salaries and expenses; the amounts paid to the Boards of License Commissioners for their fees and expenses, and any other expenses that have been paid. The number of convictions that have been quashed; by what court: for what cause: the amount of costs in each case, and by whom paid. (*Printed.*)
- No. 47. . . Correspondence, Despatches, Orders-in-Council, and Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General with reference to the British Medical Acts, 1858 and 1868, and the Dentists' Act, 1878. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 48. . . Return of payments or decisions in any Division of the High Court of Justice, as to the liability of Railway Companies for accidents to workmen, where the Company has failed to comply with the provisions of the Railway Accidents Act, 1881, and the accidents have happened by reason of such non compliance. (*Printed.*)
- No. 49. . . Statement of Government Grants in aid of Poor Schools for the year 1885. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 50. . . Statement of the Returns for the year 1885 of the debentures issued by the undermentioned Municipalities forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary, as required by cap. 176 R. S. O., respecting the Registration of Municipal and other Debentures. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 51. . . Return of copies of any correspondence between the Minister of Education or any other member of the Government, and the authorities of any of the

Universities or Colleges of the Province, respecting a proposed Federation of Colleges referred to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his Speech at the opening of the Legislature, on the 28th of January, 1885
(*Not printed.*)

- No. 52. . . Return shewing the local mills east of the Bobcaygeon Road, to which lumber has been allowed under the local mill regulations, the quantity allowed to each mill *per* year, the license from which it has been directed to be taken, and all Orders in Council and regulations in connection therewith.
(*Printed.*)
- No. 53. . . Return of a copy of the petition of William Hurdman and Brothers, of the fourth of August, 1873, addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, praying (among other things) that a license might be issued to them as the assignee of one Richard McConnell for the vacant space between the licenses granted on the Amable du Fond and those granted on the Amable du Fond branch of the Petewawa, and of all correspondence to or from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer in the Crown Lands Department relating thereto; also, of all reports made and of all Orders in Council passed with reference thereto; also, of all assignments of the claim set up in the petition, and of all licenses issued in recognition of such claim, to whom issued, the area covered and the amount paid (if any) on account of ground rent accruing previous to the first issue of such license, and the amount (if any) allowed to Messrs. Hurdman and Brothers, or their assignee, as compensation or in rebate of the double dues charged them for cutting timber thereon without proper authority.
(*Printed.*)
- No. 54. . . Return containing Minutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto from date of last Return down to 1880. (*Printed.*)
- No. 55. . . Return giving the following information with regard to all lots or parts of lots in the Townships of Asphodel, Douro and Otonabee, in the County of Peterborough, the arrearages on account of which have been reduced or remitted since the 1st of January, 1881, namely: the year in which such lot or part of lot was sold, with acreage, price and terms of payment: the amounts paid thereon, distinguishing between principal and interest, the date of reduction, with amounts then due for principal and interest under original contract, the amount to which the claim of the Province was reduced, and the terms of payment of such reduced amount with copies of the valuations, recommendations or other data upon which such reductions were made. (*Not printed*)
- No. 56. . . Return shewing the title of the Province of Ontario to that parcel of land on the West side of Simcoe Street between King and Wellington Streets, in the City of Toronto, known as Government House. Also, copies of all Orders in Council accepting such Title, and all Title Deeds and Documents affecting the Title. (*Printed.*)
- No. 57. . . Copy of an Order in Council and of other documents relating to the assignment of the Contract for the Government Printing from the "Grip" Printing and Publishing Company to Messieurs Warwick & Sons.
(*Printed.*)
- No. 58. . . Return shewing the amount expended on the Northern Colonization Road, in the Township of Gladstone, since the year 1881, giving the details of the expenditure in each year, the persons to whom moneys were paid and for

- what purposes, and also a return giving the like particulars of the expenditure upon the Bridge over the Mississaga River in the same Township. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 59. . . Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Agriculture and any persons in regard to the outbreak of Swine Plague in the County of Essex; a copy of the Report of Professor Greenside in regard thereto. Also, all correspondence with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, or with any other persons in regard to the outbreak of the disease in said County, or elsewhere in the Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 60. . . Report of the Department of Immigration for the Province for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 61. . . Return shewing the number, concession and acreage of the lots in the Township of Livingstone, placed under license to cut timber, to John Ludgate, in August, 1884; the township, number, concession and acreage of the lots in lieu of which the license of 1884 was issued; the date when the last named lots were taken out of Ludgate's license, and the disposition made of the timber thereon, with copies of all correspondence, reports and Orders in Council, relating to the exchange of territory thus affected. (*Printed.*)
- No. 62. . . Return shewing in detail all lands, known as Marsh Lands, sold in the front of the Township of Walsingham; to whom sold; to whom patents have been issued, and the number of acres in each case. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 63. . . Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees received by His Honour Judge Lacourse, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo, as Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Berlin, approved by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 19th day of March, A.D. 1886. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 64. . . Report of the Master of Titles. (*Printed.*)
- No. 65. . . Return shewing how many persons have, up to the end of 1885, applied under the Land Titles Act of 1885 to the Master of Titles to be registered under the said Act, or to have any nominee registered in his stead, and shewing also the cost of each such application; the number of certificates granted; the date of each application and the date of each certificate. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 66. . . Return giving the names and salaries of the officers of the University of Toronto at the date of the Order. Also, the names and salaries of the Professors, Tutors, Fellows and Officers of University College at the same date, specifying in each case the subject taught or the office held, and giving the amount of remuneration for each where more duties than one are discharged by the same person. (*Printed.*)
- No. 67. . . Return shewing the average yearly attendance of pupils in Upper Canada College, since the date of the last return, down to and inclusive of the year 1885, distinguishing between resident and day pupils in each year, and giving the localities from which they came. Also, the conditions at present in force respecting entrance into the College, including especially the minimum age of the pupils and the curriculum on which the Entrance Examination is conducted. (*Printed.*)

- No. 68. . . Agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and H. A. Nelson & Sons, relative to the manufacture of Brooms at the Central Prison. Also, Agreement between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co., relative to the employment of certain prisoners in the Central Prison in the manufacture of Wooden Ware. Also, Agreement between C. T. Brandon & Co., the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited), and the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, assigning the Agreement made between the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities and C. T. Brandon & Co. to the Brandon Manufacturing Company, of Toronto (Limited). (*Printed.*)
- No. 69. . . Report of the Professor of Agriculture, Farm Manager and Experimental Superintendent, at the Agricultural College and Farm. (*Printed.*)
- No. 70. . . Return shewing the total number of students attending lectures in University College during the academic year 1884-85, and each of the preceding four years; the total number of students in residence during each of the same five years; the total receipts on account of board, lodging and other residence dues in each year, and a detailed statement of the disbursements on account of residence, including salaries, repairs, water, fuel, light, and steward's department in each year. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 71. . . Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 72. . . Return shewing the arrangement, if any, made under Rule 521 of the Supreme Court, with the Toronto General Trust Company, or otherwise, and the amount of money lent to and loaned out by the Company thereunder, stating amounts and rates of interest. (*Printed.*)
- No. 73. . . Return shewing the number of convicts confined in the Central Prison, and now employed at work which competes with the work of other citizens of the Province; the kind of work, the number employed at each kind of work, and the amount received *per diem* by the Government for each convict so employed. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

- No. 74. . . Report of the Provincial Board of Health. (*Printed.*)
- No. 75. . . Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, and of all Orders in Council, and other papers relative to the alleged proceedings of persons in Canada and the United States, with respect to claims on the Townley or Lawrence Townley Estates in England. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 76. . . Return shewing for each of the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, all sums of money received by the Agricultural and Arts Association, the amount expended in prizes at the annual exhibitions, cost of management of said exhibitions, distinguishing between salaries and other disbursements; salaries paid officials of said association; all other disbursements made by the said association; balance sheet for each year's transactions, shewing profit or loss, as the case may be. (*Printed.*)
- No. 77. . . Papers relating to the Niagara Falls Park. (*Printed.*)

- No. 78 . . . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 79 . . . Statement of the Assets, Liabilities, Revenue, etc., of the Municipalities within the several Counties in the Province for the year 1884. (*Not printed*)
- No. 80 . . . Return of copies of the judgment given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Proudfoot in the case of McArthur v. the Queen, and of the pleadings and evidence in the case, and all correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the claim of Peter Alexander McArthur, or any other person, to the timber limit in question in the case, together with an estimate of the value of the limit. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 81 . . . Return shewing the number of Men, Widows, and Unmarried Women who availed themselves of the Franchise at the Municipal Elections of 1885-6, together with the total number of Male and Female voters respectively on the Voters' Lists of each Municipality in the Province. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 82 . . . Return shewing the number of persons in each County committed to gaol by the County Court Judges during the years 1884 and 1885, for default of payment under an order of the Division Court. (*Printed.*)
- No. 83 . . . Return of copies of all letters and correspondence between any and all members or officers of the Government of Ontario, and any party or parties interested in the capital stock of the Massey Manufacturing Company, or the contemplated increase thereof, in reference to such proposed increase. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 84 . . . Return of copies of all rules and regulations in force at the University of Toronto, with regard to the admission of visitors to the Library, Museum and Tower. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 85 . . . Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for the Province, for the year 1885. (*Printed.*)
- No. 86 . . . Copy of the Statute of the Western University, establishing a Faculty of Law in connection with the University, a copy of the Order in Council disallowing the said Statute, and of all reports upon which the Order in Council was based, and copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any Departmental officer, and any other person in reference to the establishment of the Faculty, or the disallowance of the Statute, and a copy of the Statute of the said University establishing a Faculty of Medicine in connection with the said University, and of all Orders in Council in reference thereto. (*Printed.*)
- No. 87 . . . Return giving a statement of all payments made on account of the compiling, preparation or publication of the Ontario Readers, up to and inclusive of the Fourth Book, subsequent to that already brought down. Also, copies of all advertisements or circulars inviting tenders for the privilege of publishing the said Fifth Reader, with copy of agreement entered into and all correspondence relating to the same. A copy of any agreement entered into for the publication of the drawing books, and the name of the person or firm in whom the copyright is vested, together with all correspondence relating thereto. The names of all text books authorized or in course of preparation, and intended to be authorized, or which have been in course of preparation with a view to authorization—subsequent to the list already brought down, with the names of the text books which they

have superseded or are intended to supersede. A statement of all payments made for compiling, preparing, or publishing each of the said books respectively, and all correspondence relating to the same, and a statement of the subjects in which it has been decided to authorize new text books, and of the persons engaged in the preparation of them. (*Printed.*)

REPORT OF E. B. BORRON, ESQ.,

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE,

ON PART OF

THE BASIN OF HUDSON'S BAY

BELONGING TO THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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COLLINGWOOD, 25th MARCH, 1885.

THE HONOURABLE O. MOWAT,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Report on that part of the Provincial Territory explored by me during the past season.

My attention has been chiefly directed to an examination of what is known as the "Long Lake Route," from Lake Superior to James' Bay.

The object, as you are aware, was to obtain such information relative thereto, as might aid and assist the Government in deciding upon the best mode of opening up and developing an important section of the territory drained by the Kenogami River and its tributaries, and at the same time of promoting and encouraging commercial intercourse with Hudson's Bay.

It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the obligations I am under to Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, for reports, maps and tracings, showing the results of his own exploration and surveys in this territory, which have been of the greatest use and assistance to me throughout.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. BORRON,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

REPORT

OF

E. B. BORRON, ESQ., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE,

ON

THAT PART OF THE BASIN OF HUDSON'S BAY BELONGING
TO THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

In the Report which I had the honour to submit of my explorations in this territory last year, I called the attention of the Government to the importance of an early opening up and development of its agricultural, timber, mineral and other resources, should the award of the arbitrators be confirmed.

I had formed a very favourable opinion of what is known as "the Long Lake route" to James' Bay, on my somewhat hurried trip over the greater part of it last year. Although late in the season, and at a period when the water in the rivers is usually low, I was alike pleased and surprised to find that from a point some fifty miles north of Long Lake to James' Bay, a distance of 250 miles, the navigation of the Kenogami and Albany Rivers was perfectly uninterrupted. Knowing that all these northern rivers, with the exception, perhaps, of Rupert's River, rise from ten to twenty feet in the spring above their summer level, I felt more than sanguine that this entire stretch would be navigable by steamers of light draught for at least six weeks after the breaking up of the ice. Having obtained the sanction of the Government, I determined to examine this route more carefully, and if possible at an earlier period in the season. Should my expectations in reference to the supposed navigable stretches on the Kenogami be realized, it was my intention to have explored for, and selected the shortest and best lines I could for the roads, which, as mentioned in last year's Report, it would be necessary to make in order to render the route complete.

It appeared to me, that I should be able to carry out this intention most effectually by proceeding inland at Michipicoten; and from a lake called Oba, situated on the Height of Land, follow a river which has its source in that lake and flows northward. I had been told by an old Indian last year, that this river would, if followed, bring us out at Mamattawa, where several large tributaries enter the Kenogami River. Mamattawa is situated about midway, in reference to that portion of the Kenogami, the navigability of which by steamers it was most important to ascertain. This route therefore promised, not only to take me more directly and speedily to this point, but also to afford me an opportunity of seeing a portion of the supposed fertile-belt in this territory which I had not hitherto been able to penetrate. Nor was it improbable that it might afford a better route to Mamattawa than that by Long Lake itself.

On my arrival at Michipicoten River a great deal of time was unavoidably lost in getting our supplies and obtaining guides. Our pork, flour and biscuit, which had been forwarded from Collingwood more than ten days before by the City of Owen Sound, had not been landed, as they should, at Michipicoten, but had been carried past and left at Port Arthur. Even when I had got these things from Port Arthur, few of the Indian hunters who usually bring their furs in the spring to Michipicoten Post, had as yet arrived, and it was impossible to obtain a guide. I was under the necessity therefore of going to the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Missinaibe, not less than fifty miles out of my way,

in the hope that a guide might be obtained there who knew the route from Lake Oba northward to Mamattawa. Here I was, thanks to Mr. Wilson, the officer in charge, fortunate in procuring the services of an Indian, who, although only acquainted with the route for some seventy-five or eighty miles beyond Lake Oba, was an excellent guide as far as his knowledge went, and a most admirable and trustworthy voyageur. I also procured at this post a canoe which was more suitable for our trip than one of those I had brought with me. Returning from thence to Dog Lake, the point from which I propose giving a detailed description of the route, is the station of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the north-western extremity of that lake.

From this point (which is also the headquarters of Conmee & McLennan's contract) three portages, in length about three-quarters, one-quarter and one-eighth of a mile respectively, with an intermediate pond at the end of the first, and a small lake at the end of the second portage, brought us to a large lake called Wabatonguishene. The whole distance from Dog Lake is little more than two miles in a northerly direction. The portage strikes the lake a mile or so from its southern extremity.

The Canadian Pacific Railway seemingly passes close to that end of Wabatonguishene. This lake is nearly twenty miles in length, and its width varies from a few chains to three miles. As usual, the longer axis bears north and south. It is situated at a somewhat higher level than Dog Lake, into which I am told its waters are discharged.

At the northern extremity of Wabatonguishene, we came to the Height of Land Portage, this is almost level, and about half a mile long. It runs nearly north, and terminates at a pond, the water of which flows northward down a small creek into Lake Oba. This creek is so shallow and obstructed with brush and fallen timber as to require four portages, varying from ten to fifty chains in length, in an estimated stretch of not more than four miles altogether. The fall does not appear to be more than ten or twelve feet, and the course of the creek from its source, to where it enters Lake Oba, is N.N.W.

Estimated by the eye, Lake Oba would seem to be eleven or twelve miles in length, and in few places, if any, more than one mile in width. The bearing of the longer axis is about north-north-east and south-south-west. The Oba River, which has its source in this lake, issues from its northern extremity.

A general description will be first given of this river; its navigable stretches; and the rapids, falls or other obstructions met with, as showing its importance, or otherwise, whether as a route to the North, or as facilitating the first opening up and settlement of the adjacent territory. The soil, timber and minerals will be alluded to afterwards, under their appropriate heads.

The distance from where we struck Oba Lake to its outlet is about six miles. On entering the river, we found it from one to two chains in width, and of sufficient depth to float our largest canoe. With the exception of two small rapids which were easily run by the canoes, no obstruction was met with in the first five miles. At the end of this stretch, we came to a rapid, in which the fall is six or seven feet, and here we were compelled to make a portage 250 yards in length. The portages will be numbered and referred to as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., commencing with this one, as being the first, that is necessary to make in descending the river. Below this portage about four miles, a stream falls in on the west side, which my guide calls White Fish River, and comes, he says, from a large lake. The Second Portage occurs about three miles below this, or seven miles in all from the first. The fall here is seemingly about twenty feet, and length of the portage 200 yards.

Another two and a half miles, in the course of which we passed several rocky ridges and reefs, brought us to the Third Portage. It is 330 yards in length, and the fall is about 15 feet. At a point about five miles below this Third Portage and nearly twenty miles from Lake Oba, a tributary stream falls in on the right or east side, which my guide called "Coat River." Its waters also come, he says, from a good sized lake. He further informed me that from this point to Brunswick Lake, where the Hudson Bay Company formerly had a Post, is one and a half day's journey on snow-shoes. This I should take to mean about thirty or thirty five miles, a distance which agrees very closely with that shown on Dr. Bell's map (1883) to illustrate Reports of 1875, 1877, 1881.

Two miles from the junction of the Coat and Oba rivers we came to the Fourth Portage. This is 275 yards in length, and the fall is about 23 feet. There is

said to be a nearer route to Lake Kabinakagami than the circuitous one afforded by following the main river. This is by a chain of small ponds with intermediate portages, the first portage beginning on the western or left bank of the Oba, about two and a half miles below the Third Portage. A little above that point I was also told one of the C. P. R. exploratory lines crossed the Oba.

Three miles below the Fourth Portage, another stream called "Gull River" falls in on the east side, and like all the others of any size in this section of the country, has its origin in one or more lakes. Eleven miles further, or say fourteen miles from the Fourth Portage, the Oba forks or divides into two branches. From Lake Oba to these forks the distance in a straight line, by Dr. Bell's map, is about twenty six miles, and the general bearing N. by E. Following the bends and turns of the river, I make the distance about thirty-five miles, which, although arrived at roughly by estimating the speed of the canoe, and noting the time required for each stretch, is, I think, tolerably correct. Two somewhat remarkable features are presented by the river at this point. If what my guide tells me be true, the two branches into which the Oba is here divided never unite again. The smaller branch, maintaining the north-easterly course, pursued by the main river up to this point, falls into the Missinaibe branch of Moose River above what are called the Albany Rapids, and is known and marked on Dr. Bell's map, as "the Albany Branch" of the Missinaibe River. The other and larger branch of the Oba turning westward, doubles back on its previous course and runs in a south-south-westerly direction, until it is within a short distance of Lake Kabinakagami, into which it discharges its water. Thus the water of the one branch ultimately reaches the coast of James' Bay at Moose Factory, and the other at Albany Factory, one hundred miles apart.* The guide, on whose truthfulness I can place the greatest reliance, tells me, that it is only one day's journey, in the spring of the year with a small canoe by this Eastern Branch, from the forks to Missinaibe River. Also, that many years ago the Hudson Bay Company had a post on Lake Kabinakagami, which was supplied with goods from Moose Factory by this route.

Following the Westerly Branch of the Oba, our progress was uninterrupted for a stretch of nearly fifteen miles, ending at a rapid in which there is a fall of about five feet; and a portage (the Fifth), seventy-five yards in length. The greater part of this stretch was through marshes and ponds, which have no doubt formed part of Lake Kabinakagami, at a comparatively recent period. Indeed my guide says that the open water forms quite a large lake, west of the forks of the Oba. Thus, from the Fourth Portage to the forks is fourteen miles, and from the forks to the Fifth Portage is fifteen miles, making twenty-nine miles of uninterrupted canoe navigation. Five or six miles before we reached the Fifth Portage, we passed through a small lake, on the western shore of which, my guide pointed out a portage by which he said it was only a short distance to Lake Kabinakagami, but as I wished to follow the river we did not avail ourselves of it.

It was three miles and half from the Fifth Portage to where we fairly opened out into Lake Kabinakagami. This is a large lake, not less apparently than twenty miles in length, and varying seemingly from one to six miles in width. It is dotted with a number of rocky islands. I am told that there is a portage of some four or five miles in length from the south end of this lake to Lake Esnagami, the source of the Magpie branch of Michipicoten River. The Height of Land therefore passes between these two lakes, as it did between Lake Oba and Lake Wabatonguishene. Thus although the distance from Lake Oba to Lake Kabinakagami is about sixty miles, the fall in the river is really very trifling, and we still found ourselves on the plateau which forms the Height of Land, and but a short distance indeed from the water-shed. The distance from where the Oba River enters Lake Kabinakagami, to the northern extremity where it again leaves it, is about ten miles and a half. Immediately on leaving this lake the river begins to descend rapidly, again resuming the north-north-easterly course which it had held from Lake Oba to the "Big-bend or forks," before mentioned.

*I followed this East Branch a short distance to satisfy myself whether the current was flowing North. We could not, however, perceive much, if any, current either way, but the grass and aquatic plants seemed to bear out my guide's statement. I think it is by no means unlikely that when the water in the Oba is at or near its height in the spring, a part of the flood passes out by this branch. Whereas, later in the season, it may present every appearance of being a tributary of the Oba.

The Sixth Portage commences a little way west of the outlet and is about half a mile in length. I did not see the rapid, but my barometer indicated a fall of fifty feet. The correct fall, however, as ascertained by Dr. Bell, is thirty-three feet only. The river below Kabinakagami is hardly navigable, even by half sized canoes when loaded; and can be of no value, either as a route to James' Bay, or as a means of opening up and developing the agricultural or other resources of the adjacent territory. I shall not therefore enter into tedious and unnecessary details in reference to the falls and rapids and portages, which it might otherwise have been desirable to give. I may simply state, that on leaving Lake Kabinakagami, the Oba River descends not less than 500 feet in the next 78 miles. This descent takes place at the falls and rapids, the current in the intervening stretches of the river being on the whole very moderate. In this distance we were obliged to make twenty-two portages, some of which were nearly a mile and a half in length. In several instances it was necessary to make portages where none (if such previously existed) could be found, and on nearly all the others more or less chopping was required to admit of the passage over them of our canoes and supplies. The necessity for this was partly owing no doubt to the want of a guide, and occasioned a great deal of delay. The guide I had obtained at Missinaibe, only knew the route from Dog Lake to a little below Lake Kabinakagami, after that we were obliged to feel our way as cautiously as possible; I had fully expected to meet Indians, and if so intended to have hired one who knew the river and could at least show us the portages. Such portages as were visible at all seemed to be very little used, and I don't think many Indians pass up or down this river. The river is rather crooked, but the bends are generally short, and rarely more than at right angles to the general bearing or course, which from the lake to near the end of this stretch is about north-north-east by magnetic compass. This easterly bearing of the Oba led Dr. Bell, who descended it some distance below Kabinakagami, to conjecture that it might turn out to be a tributary of the Missinaibe River called the Mattawish-quai-a. It was not until we neared the end of this stretch and the river began to turn a little to the north-west, that we ourselves felt at all sure as to whether this might not be the case.

It would be desirable to have at an early date a better map of this territory than any of our present Departmental maps, which are, in reference to this territory, very incomplete and inaccurate.

Immediately below the last or Twenty-seventh Portage, which terminates the above mentioned stretch, the River Oba enters the so-called flat country underlain by the stratified Devonian and Silurian rocks. It became in less than half a mile much wider and shallower, and at the end of a mile we arrived at a ripple or rapid upwards of a mile in length, showing sandstone in the bottom from side to side. In a short distance this was succeeded by another and much longer ripple, and on the east side of this, say two miles and a half or three miles from the portage, the sandstone appears in the bank, forming a low bluff. The great plain reposing on rocks of the Palæozoic age on which we have now fairly entered, extends, in my opinion, unbroken by hills or even elevated ridges, from this northward to the coast of James' Bay some 200 miles distant.

The stream exhibits the characteristic features of all the rivers I have explored in this territory, as soon as they enter this flat country. These features are, great width, extreme shallowness, and rapidity of current, in proportion to the quantity of water usually discharged. In the spring of the year, on the first melting of the snow which has been accumulating for the previous four or five months, an enormous volume of water is precipitated down these northern rivers, filling them to their fullest capacity in many places, and cutting down through the sands, clays and gravel of the overlying drift until arrested by the flat limestone or sandstone rocks which underlie the drift at a depth rarely exceeding 100 or 150 feet, and generally much less. But on the subsidence of the spring freshet, there is often barely sufficient water to cover the flat rock which for miles at a stretch forms the bed or bottom of the river. This must be the case a little later in the season at the place we have now reached. Although the water was not as yet nearly at its lowest, the depth was insufficient to float a loaded canoe. For three miles below the sandstone bluff referred to, the voyageurs were compelled to pack nearly half our supplies on their backs and to wade the canoes over the shallow places with the remainder. Thereafter, for the next seven miles only two such demi-charges (as they are called) had to be made, the

river being narrower and deeper. Some idea may be formed of the difficulty of this sort of navigation even in canoes, from the fact that with strong crews of experienced voyageurs it required fully ten hours to get over this stretch of ten miles. The descent from the last or 27th Portage to this point is very considerable; not in sudden pitches and falls over reefs of Laurentian rock as in the river above, but a strong steady descent of at least ten feet per mile, or say 130 feet in all. The aneroid barometer indicated a much heavier fall than this, but our progress had been so slow that little or no reliance could be placed on its readings, extending as they did over a period of not less than twenty-four hours.

Below this we met with fewer delays and made more satisfactory progress. Occasionally the river would expand to a width of from six to eight chains, and when this occurred the shallowness of the water would always compel the men to get out and wade. When, however, the river was confined to a width of three chains or so, there was generally an ample depth of water. In the remaining twenty miles islands are a conspicuous feature in all the wider stretches of the river, the soil improves and the character of the timber changes. Elm trees were now noticed for the first time, and black ash were more frequent and of a larger growth. The variegated sandstones and shales, so conspicuous on the Kenogami or English River, as also on the Albany River above the forks, were also for the first time observed "in situ."

Ever since the general course of the river had turned north-westerly, I had felt confident that the Oba would ultimately join the Kenogami River, either at or in the neighbourhood of Mamattawa, where several large tributaries fall in. None of us, however, could positively say down which of these rivers we were really descending.

I had been told when at Mamattawa last year, by the old Indian chief, that the "White Water" River had its source in a lake called Oban, or Oba, a short distance only from Dog Lake, the source of the Michipicoten River. (See Report for 1883-84, p. 34.) But, so far, the colour of the water of our river was not white or muddy, but approached nearer in colour to that of the Negaugaming River, which also falls into the Kenogami River at Mamattawa, and was also reported to have its origin in a lake on the Height of Land to the north of Michipicoten. As will be seen in that report, I had ascended the Negaugaming nearly thirty miles, and the White Water River also about six miles last year, but so far we had met with no object which we could recognize as having then seen. These doubts, however, were now soon destined to be dispelled. The appearance of the country, nature of the timber, the geological formation, and the height of the barometer, all pointed to the conclusion that we must be nearing Mamattawa. The water, too, although not so muddy as that of the White Water River at its junction with the Kenogami, was becoming more turbid as we advanced. At last we came to a stream, which one of my voyageurs (John Sanson, who was with me last year) pronounced to be "Fishing Creek," referred to on page 34 of last year's Report. This was confirmed by the junction of the Ship-pi-gach-tik, or "Go-through," River on the same (east) side, and some three or four miles lower down. Passing this, another mile and a half brought us to Mamattawa, and the so-called English River Post of the Hudson's Bay Company, where we received a very kind and cordial welcome from Mr. Hunter, the officer in charge. As mentioned in last Report, p. 32, this is only a small post. At this and other inland posts the Hudson's Bay Company rarely keep a larger supply of provisions than is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of their trade. Sometimes they may have a little flour or pork to spare, and at other times there may be barely enough for the officer in charge and his family. The officers and servants are expected to obtain their subsistence chiefly, if it be possible, from such game and fish as the country may afford, with the aid of potatoes, patches of which are cultivated at every post I have visited in the territory. Under these circumstances, it was indispensable that we should carry along with us on this trip all the provisions and other supplies likely to be needed, from the time we left Michipicoten until our return to Lake Superior. This necessity, and the difficulties of the route, retarded our progress greatly, so much so that, although we had left Michipicoten on the 7th of June, it was the 4th of July when we arrived at this English River Post. I had hoped to have reached this point two weeks earlier, and before the spring freshet had subsided, but the unavoidable delays in getting forward my provisions and obtaining guides at Michipicoten, disappointed me.

After the foregoing account of our journey, or voyage, from Dog Lake to Mamattawa,

it is needless almost to say that this route, by the Oba River, is of little or no value, as affording a means of opening up and developing the country in the neighbourhood of Mamattawa, much less as a route to or from James' Bay.

The distance by this route from the C.P.R. station on Dog Lake to English River Post, pursuing the bends and turns of the river, is roughly estimated as follows, viz.:—

	Distance, Miles.	Number of Portages in each stretch.
From C.P.R. station to the south end of Lake Wabatoanguishene	2	3
“ south to north end of Lake Wabatoanguishene	20	
“ north end of Lake Wabatoanguishene to Oba Lake	4	5
“ inlet to outlet of Lake Oba	6	
“ the outlet of Lake Oba, following the Oba River, to the great south-westerly bend	35½	4
“ great south-westerly bend to Lake Kabinakagami	18½	1
“ entrance of Oba River into Lake Kabinakagami to its outlet at north end	10½	
“ outlet of Kabinakagami Lake, <i>via</i> Oba or Kabinakagami River, to the last or 27th portage, the commencement of the flat-rock country	78½	22
“ the last or 27th portage, on the Oba River, to Mamattawa, or English River Post, the junction of the Oba, Kabinakagami, or White Water River, as also of the Negaugami River, with the Kenogami or English River	35	
Total estimated distance	210	35

It is customary among the Indians to call rivers after the lakes in which they appear to have their source. As a result of this, however, when a river enters or expands, as it were, into a lake, the name of the river is changed to that of the last lake through which its waters pass. Thus it is that this river, on leaving Lake Oba, and until it enters Lake Kabinakagami, is known as “the Oba River,” but below the latter lake as the “Kabinakagami. Whereas, at Mamattawa, where it enters the larger Kenogami or English River, it is known as White Water River, this character of muddiness having been acquired only in the last twenty miles or so above that point. This is apt to lead to confusion, and I think it is better that a river should retain its name throughout, from its source until it either forms a junction with some larger stream, in which its waters and name are alike merged, or enters the ocean. In the case of the great lakes, into which a number of streams of nearly equal size empty, there may be good reason why the effluent river should have a distinctive name. But in this instance, the Oba is the chief, if not the only, river which enters Lake Kabinakagami, and there is no sufficient reason for changing the name on the out-flow of the waters therefrom.

I, therefore, propose to drop the other names, and call this “the Oba River,” from its source in Lake Oba to Mamattawa. Again, as there are several English rivers, and notably one which is a branch of the Winnipeg River, it will be better, I think, as avoiding confusion, if the river which receives the water of the Oba at Mamattawa should, from its source in Kenogami or Long Lake to its junction with the Albany, be known and referred to as the Kenogami River, and not English River.

With these preliminary observations, I will now endeavour shortly to describe the principal features of the country passed through on this route, and shall speak first of the soil.

THE SOIL.

The stony, rocky, and frequently barren character of much of the country bordering on the lakes, met with on the Height of Land north of Lake Superior, is generally known. The country around Dog Lake, Wabatoanguishene, and Oba is apparently unsuited for agriculture, although most of it possesses a soil capable of supporting a tolerable growth

of forest trees. It may well be therefore that much of this land would grow grass of a kind adapted to the soil and climate, and afford good pasture, although unfit for the production of grain. The hills in the vicinity of these lakes rise from 200 to 400 feet above the level of the water. On leaving Oba Lake, we enter on a long stretch of low, flat country, the much larger portion of which is, I think, swampy or marshy. For thirty-five miles below Oba Lake, only two or three low hills, and these not exceeding 100 feet in height, were seen. The fall in the river is not more, by my reckoning, than about two feet in a mile. On the flats, I found in some places a considerable thickness of black swamp muck reposing on a clay loam. These, where sufficiently high above water, would make good meadows. On the higher and drier banks and ridges the soil is generally sandy or gravelly and light. Below what I have called the Big Bend, where the Oba doubles back on its previous north-easterly course, for nearly fifteen miles, the route runs through marsh and lake nearly the whole way, until we enter an arm of Lake Kabinakagami. Higher hills once more come in view a little below the Big Bend, partially surrounding what appears to have been at one time a very extensive lake. Grass and willows grow luxuriantly on the drier parts of these marshes. That portion of the eastern side of Kabinakagami Lake which I had any opportunity of seeing, was sandy and unarable, and the northern end at and near the portage very broken and rocky. In the first stretch of six or seven miles below Lake Kabinakagami, some tracts of very fair land were seen on both sides of the river, but much of that on the immediate banks is low. From this to the sixteenth mile below Kabinakagami Lake, or say to the 11th Portage, the banks are higher, but the soil is generally light and sandy, though occasionally areas of better land were met with. In the next ten miles, terminating at the 14th Portage, the frequency of sand banks on alternate sides of the river, and from twenty to one hundred feet in height, indicates a sandy soil, and a somewhat rolling country, which, if seeded down to grass, would in all probability afford reasonably good pasture. Where river bottoms occur the soil is richer, being more loamy in its nature. In this sand, fragments and pebbles of the Laurentian, Huronian and Devonian rocks are more or less common, and where, as on the top and slopes of the ridges, the sand has been washed down by rain or otherwise, the number of these larger fragments seen on the surface is greater in proportion, and imparts a gravelly appearance to the soil.

In the next stretch, say from the 14th to the 20th Portage, a distance by the windings of the river of about twenty miles, the surface soil, although still sandy or gravelly, is evidently underlaid by clay, which appears to rise nearer to the surface as we proceed north, until at end of this stretch, a little below the 20th Portage, I found what appeared to me the drift clay at the surface. It is probable that, at some little distance back from the river, this clay reaches to and forms more or less of the surface soil. The character of the country is still rolling, and capable, in my opinion, of being converted into good grass and pasture land. The lower and richer, but frequently wet and swampy land, would form in many places fine meadows. From the 20th to the 21st Portage, a stretch of eighteen miles, the land is lower in the vicinity of the river, with a larger proportion that may be called swampy. In a number of places, however, ridges or banks occur, which were forty or fifty feet in height, and I am of opinion that the general elevation of the flat country we here pass through is not less than that height above the river, and that the low swampy belt is chiefly alluvial land formed by the river. At one point, where I landed and went back a short distance, I found that, although the soil appeared to be sandy on the river bank, yet on attaining the level plateau, and proceeding inland two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards, the soil was a clay loam, covered with such a depth of sphagnum moss that it was almost ice cold; and the timber, which had been of good size on the river bank, was in consequence stunted and unhealthy. It is exceedingly probable, although we had not as yet actually arrived at the point where the country reposes on the Silurian and Devonian rocks, that the drift clays have already become general, if not universal, and wherever the surface is flat, it will be found wet, cold, and covered to a greater or less depth with sphagnum moss and peat a short distance only from the banks of the river and its tributaries.

In the next fifteen miles, rock (which was very rarely seen last stretch) is much more frequently met with, in the form of low reefs of Laurentian gneiss and syenite, which,

crossing the river in an easterly and westerly direction, occasioned numerous rapids and falls.

The descent in this stretch of fifteen miles only is not less, I think, than 200 feet, and it necessitated, as I have already stated, the making of six Portages, or from No. 22 to No. 27 inclusive. The land in the vicinity of the river is here more stony and broken than it has been at any time since we left the first Portage below Kabinakagami Lake.

Still the reefs seem to extend a very short distance on either side before they are entirely covered by the drift, and my belief is that a mile from the river and its branches the area of actual rock surface is not five per cent. of the whole territory passed through from Lake Kabinakagami to the end of this stretch.

The land, owing to its broken character, is drier and less swampy on this stretch; and where not too rough with boulders will afford good pasture, and more limited areas capable of growing root and even grain crops. The soil is more or less loamy, and abounds with calcareous matter, the debris of the limestone beds to the north.

It is at the foot of this, the 27th and last Portage on the Oba River, that we fairly enter upon the flat country, underlying which we have stratified beds of limestone, sand stone and shale of the Devonian and Silurian series. These rocks extend unbroken, and, I believe, at no great depth below the surface, from this point to the coast of James' Bay. The general character of the surface of this great plain is similar to that which it presents on the Abittibi River, and the Mattagami and Missinaibe branches of Moose River, below what are known as "the Long Portages." As stated in former reports, by far the greater part of the surface of this plain is covered with peat mosses and bogs, called Muskegs by the natives, and in some places with what may be termed morasses, shallow ponds and lakes. The arable land is confined to the immediate banks of the rivers, which act as drains to a certain extent. The flatness of the country, however, and clayey character of the soil or subsoil, limits the natural drainage to a narrow strip or belt on each side of the principal rivers and their tributaries.

From the last portage to the junction of the Oba and Kenogami Rivers at Mamattawa, is roughly estimated at thirty-five miles. The alluvial soil, whether on the flats and banks of the river or on the islands, is almost always good, being a sandy loam, rich in calcareous matter.

Of such land, however, there does not seem to be a great deal for the first fifteen miles; but in the last stretch of twenty miles the alluvial flats and points were more frequent, and appeared to increase in number and extent, if not in fertility also, as we approached Mamattawa.

At Mamattawa, the soil, as seen at the Hudson Bay Company's post, is remarkably good; and on the banks of the Kenogami, the Negaugami and Oba Rivers, all of which meet at that point, there is room, I believe, for a fine settlement.

TIMBER.

In the territory north of the Height of Land and south of James' Bay, there is, in my opinion, a very small proportion of the surface not actually covered by water, that cannot be rendered fit for the growth of forest trees of more or less value. The adaptation of the soil and climate is unquestionable, for we find good sized and healthy trees of various kinds, wherever the other conditions of growth are in any degree favourable. The other conditions which are in my opinion the most important factors in limiting the growth of forests in this territory, are chiefly two, insufficient drainage and the too frequent recurrence of bush-fires.

It is well to know, however, in a question of so much importance, that these conditions are the ones most amenable to our influence.

As regards the imperfect natural drainage of a very large portion of this territory, and its causes, I need only refer to my Report for 1880, pp. 6, 8 and 9. Admitting that the drainage of a very large proportion of the great plain to the south of James' Bay is too imperfect to allow a natural or spontaneous growth of healthy timber of any kind, I do not know any country where such vast tracts of land can be so easily drained and fitted for the growth of timber and grass, if not also of roots and grain, as in

this territory. In its natural condition the clay soil, which largely predominates, becomes wet and cold as we leave the immediate banks of the rivers. This wetness favours the growth of bog-moss (*Sphagnum*), which, increasing in thickness as we retire still further inland, gradually dwarfs, and at last kills the timber.

This deterioration and ultimate destruction of the timber is owing chiefly I think to two conditions, which follow from the growth and increasing thickness of the bog-moss. In the first place, it induces a constant and permanent state of wetness. The inclination or slope of this great plain is generally such as would ensure the running off of the water, if the surface was bare and unencumbered with decayed vegetable matter, or a living vegetable growth of the nature of this bog-moss. There are few parts where there is not a fall of at least three feet in a mile, and the general height of the surface above the numerous rivers by which it is intersected, is rarely less than thirty or forty feet and frequently as much as one hundred feet. But the effect of the accumulation to the depth of only a foot or eighteen inches of moss and peat, is to so hinder the running away of the water, that the surface is constantly soaked, so to speak, with moisture, a condition very unfavourable to the growth of most kinds of forest trees.

Secondly—the fact that such a covering of moss and peaty matter keeps the temperature of the underlying soil extremely low during the whole of the summer is, I believe, incompatible with the growth of any healthy or valuable timber. I have frequently, under such circumstances, found the ground frozen in the month of August, and have hardly ever known the temperature to exceed forty degrees (or eight degrees only above the freezing point) at any period of the summer or autumn. The reason of this is not far to seek. In the first place, the evaporation which goes on from a surface covered with this wet sponge-like bog-moss, must have a tendency to depress the temperature, precisely as water, in India and other countries, is cooled in porous vessels for domestic use. By far the greater portion of the solar heat is thus, I conceive, carried off in the vapour. Of that which remains another moiety is lost by what is known as “radiation,” which from such a surface is no doubt excessive. Finally, if heat be applied to water from below, the lower stratum, becoming warmer and lighter, ascends, and being replaced by the cooler water from above, a series of currents, upwards and downwards, are established, and the heat quickly diffused throughout the whole mass, but when the heat comes from above and falls on a surface of still water, no such motion is established, and it is only by “conduction,” as in the case of solid bodies, that the heat or any portion of it can be transmitted downwards. Where the water is gathered together in lakes it rarely or ever is absolutely still, owing to the disturbances and currents occasioned by the wind, and consequently the heat is distributed, if not equally, at all events to a considerable depth. But in the case of these peat mosses or muskegs, (and to a lesser degree of the swamps and marshes,) which cover so many thousand square miles of this territory, the water, unaffected by the wind and thickened with peat and vegetable matter, is almost motionless and stagnant. In this condition it is doubtless one of the worst “conductors” of heat known, nor is the conducting power of sphagnum moss or peat much higher than that of the water. The solar heat thus penetrates the ground to an insignificant depth, and I think it is rather owing to the influence of warm rains than any other cause that these muskegs, at a depth of two or three feet from the surface, do not continue frozen all the year round. Few persons who have tramped over such muskegs, swamps, and even marshes, and occasionally sunk through to their knees, can fail to have observed, without the aid of a thermometer, the icy coolness of the water under such circumstances.

On the other hand, if the soil be well-drained the solar heat penetrates to a very considerable depth, and is stored up as it were, to be given off in winter. When the drainage and reclamation of these wide-spreading muskegs shall have been completed, whether the land be devoted to the growth of timber, of grass, or of grain, the effect on the climate of the whole territory cannot be otherwise than beneficial in the highest degree. That they will sooner or later be reclaimed, I have not the shadow of a doubt.

That part of the territory situated between the Height of Land and the flat or plain country just referred to, is of a more broken and rolling character, and although there are many marshes and swamps, and even some peat mosses in this belt, the land is, on the whole, much drier, and generally supports a growth of some kind of timber. It is,

however, in this region that bush-fires are most frequent and destructive. On this route, from Lake Oba to the 27th Portage, four-fifths of the country, in my opinion, has been over-run by fires within the last thirty or forty years. I am inclined to think that to the invention of "friction matches," and their universal use by the natives, may be, partly at least, ascribed the frequency of bush-fires in recent times. Fires are started, not merely for warmth or for the cooking of food, but on almost every occasion when an Indian man or boy stops, if it be only to rest or smoke, the chances are he will gather a few dry leaves and sticks together and make what is called a smudge to keep off the flies. If there be water convenient, it is just possible he may extinguish it when he departs. If no water is at hand he most likely leaves it to spread or not, as circumstances may favour or otherwise. As flies are most numerous and troublesome during the hottest and driest season of the year, many bush-fires have doubtless been thus occasioned. Many fires, too, have in all probability been started by explorers for minerals, timber and railways, and although these fires have generally commenced on or near the north shores of lakes Superior or Huron, they have extended their ravages in many instances over and beyond the Height of Land. I noticed this season the smoke of numerous bush-fires on the Height of Land, which had doubtless originated in want of care on the part of those engaged in clearing the line for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The principal forest trees met with on the Oba, are spruce, tamarac, poplar and balsam, on the low flats and river bottoms. Aspen and white birch on the drier loamy banks and ridges, and Banksian pine on the poorer sands. Cedar was frequently observed, especially at or near the rapids. I noticed no white pine north of the Height of Land, but saw some very fair red pine on the east side of Lake Kabinakagami. The spruce trees measured in some instances as much as eighty inches in circumference at the butt, tamarac fifty inches, poplar sixty, aspen fifty, birch forty-eight and balsam forty inches. As we neared Mamattawa, black ash and elm trees of large size were common. Small black ash were noticed at short intervals throughout, but no elm. Some of the elm near English River Post measured as much as nine feet in circumference. Spruce and tamarac are the most valuable timbers on the Oba. At one place where I landed, a few miles below the twentieth Portage, I counted eight spruce trees measuring from forty-three inches to eighty inches circumference at the butt, growing on little more than a square chain of land. This, however, was exceptional, and confined in all probability to the immediate bank of the river.

I am thoroughly persuaded that at a moderate expense for drainage, and with after attention to thinning out, and to the prevention of fires, vast forests of spruce, tamarac, canoe-birch and aspen, can be grown in this territory. Probably as much as one fourth of the territory belonging to Ontario north of the Height of Land, may even yield red and white pine.

There is an impression abroad that the plateau which forms the Height of Land on the north, is so elevated that hardly anything will grow. This is quite a mistake, for this Height of Land plateau is little higher in point of fact than that which separates the Georgian Bay from Lake Ontario.

MINERALS.

From Oba Lake to the last or Twenty-seventh Portage, descending the river, it is only at the rapids, and not always even at these, that the rock is seen in place. When met with, it always consisted of hard crystalline, non-fossiliferous rock, usually classed as Metamorphic. Among them, gneiss, syenite, micaceous and hornblendic schists were the most conspicuous. The veins were neither numerous or promising, nor did those I examined appear to contain any mineral or metal of economic value. A little below the Twenty-seventh Portage we came, as already mentioned, to the out crop of the Silurian and Devonian rocks. As we continued our course down the river, I observed frequent indications of iron, and nine or ten miles from the portage, I found considerable quantities of carbonate or clay-iron ore, associated with brown hematite ore. These ores appeared to form beds, but were so situated that I was unable to ascertain their thickness. I have no doubt however that iron ores of this description can be readily obtained, in practically

unlimited quantities, at and near the out-crop of these formations. They are met with under almost precisely the same circumstances, on the Mattagami Branch of Moose River, and are accompanied by the same ochres and clays. I have noticed strong indications of these ores also on the Kenogami or English River, and in a lesser degree on the Albany and Abitibi Rivers. These ores and clays will in my opinion be found abundantly over a wide extent of this territory, and when it is opened up, cannot fail I believe to prove valuable, associated as they are with inexhaustible beds of peat, and with more or less lignite coal.

KENOGAMI RIVER.

Under the head "Opening up the Country," in last year's report, pp. 66, 67 and 68, I stated, "that, having due regard to efficiency and economy, the conclusion I had arrived at was, that in the absence of direct railway communication, which is not likely to be available for many years, the best route to the fertile belt described in that report, as well as to James' Bay, was by Long Lake.

The route there alluded to, the greater part of which I had passed hurriedly over that season, was as follows :

	Miles.
From Jackfish Bay, Lake Superior, to Long Lake, by road (which it was suggested that the Province should make)	22
" the south end of Long Lake to the First Portage on the Kenogami River (unbroken navigation)	58
" First Portage to the Eighteenth or last Portage on the Kenogami River, by road (which it was also proposed should be made by the Province)	45
" the foot of the Eighteenth Portage on the Kenogami to Albany Factory, James' Bay (believed to afford unbroken steam navigation for six weeks in the spring)	250
In all	375

Of which 308 miles would be navigable water, and 67 miles colonization roads.

That part of the long navigable stretch on the Kenogami and Albany Rivers, in regard to which I had any doubt, was the stretch of sixty miles from the Eighteenth Portage on the Kenogami to Mamattawa.

I had started from the Eighteenth Portage at noon of the 23rd of July last year (1883), and in a large and somewhat heavily laden canoe, reached with ease the Hudson Bay Company's Post at Mamattawa about six o'clock the following evening. Nor did we, so far as I can remember, get once aground in this whole stretch of sixty miles. As the river had been open for at least two months at that time, this fact augured well, as it seemed to me, for the navigability of this part of the river by steamers of light draught, earlier in the season, before the subsidence of the spring freshet.

One object of this year's explorations was to re-examine more carefully this stretch, and also that between Mamattawa and the Albany River, and thus ascertain with certainty as to the navigability of the Kenogami.

My desire was to have reached Mamattawa not later than the middle of June, or some four or five weeks earlier than last year.

Delays, however, alike unexpected and unavoidable at Michipicoten and upon the journey, as already mentioned, prevented my reaching this starting point for my survey of the Kenogami River, before the fourth of July.

On my arrival I divided my party. Mr. A. Stephen being detailed with three men to go down to "the Forks" or junction of the Kenogami and Albany Rivers, some sixty miles below Mattawa, to take soundings and obtain such other information as he could in reference to the navigation—while I myself ascended the river and re-examined the upper sixty-mile stretch, from Mamattawa to the first obstruction to canoe navigation, namely, "the Eighteenth Portage" from Long Lake.

Starting out we passed the junctions of the Oba and the Negaugami, both of which supply large quantities of water. It was not until we had ascended the Kenogami a short

distance above the junction of the Negaugami, that it became evident the water in the upper Kenogami was really much less in quantity than it had been when we had passed down (nearly three weeks later) last year. I cannot account for this in any other way than that the snow-fall had been heavier over the basin drained by the Kenogami during the winter of 1882-83 than that of 1883-84, or that the spring was colder and later in the former than the latter year.

From enquiries which I made, I think it is partly owing to both these causes, but chiefly to the lightness of the snow-fall last winter. Be that as it may, however, the increasing shallowness of the water became more and more apparent as we advanced. The river is fairly navigable for the first seven miles, only two places having been met with in that distance where the water did not considerably exceed two feet in depth: with the clearest evidence afforded by the marks on the banks and trees, that the river had been from six to twelve feet higher earlier in the season. It was noticeable however, that the greatest rise had been in that part of the river below the junction of the Negaugami. In this stretch we had met with no solid rock in the bottom, and the breadth of the river was not therefore out of all proportion to the depth and quantity of water.

Above this point, the stratified rocks of the Palaeozoic Age approach the surface and thereafter for fifty-three miles, at short intervals, form the bottom or bed of the river in all its longer reaches.

In these reaches the downward course of the river generally corresponds with the dip of the sandstones, limestones and shales which form its bed. As already stated in my description of the Oba, this river under like circumstances expands to an extraordinary width, and the depth is diminished in an inverse ratio thereto. Indeed the depth is diminished to a greater extent than can be attributed to the increased breadth alone of the river, and is partly due to the greater rapidity of the current.

The water may be best described as flowing in a broad thin sheet over a flat rock bottom of such general uniformity that, although the river may be upwards of two hundred yards in width, and the water not two feet deep at any point, the bed-rock will nowhere appear above the surface, but is covered by the water from side to side.

Such a bottom is not favourable to the formation of channels, and consequently no such channels have been formed in the flat bed-rocks of limestone or sandstone. On the other hand, it is often pitted with holes left by portions of the bed rock which have been torn up and carried away, in all probability by the ice. Of course such holes are of no advantage as respects the navigation. These cavities, however, if more than a foot in depth below the general surface of the bed rock, are usually more or less filled with loose angular pieces of the rock itself which have been brought down by the current. One effect of this pitted and ragged condition of the bottom, combined with a gradual but at the same time a very considerable descent, is the production of what are called "ripples" in the river, stretches of greater or less length in which the water is jumping and boiling with much energy and noise from bank to bank, but nevertheless shallow, and unaccompanied by the formidable chutes, the heavy swells and whirlpools met with in the rapids, occasioned by the reefs of Laurentian or metamorphic rocks in the upper section of this and other rivers. When flooded the water flows in a strong, steady and almost smooth current over most of these stretches, the inequalities in the bottom which are sufficient to occasion ripples when the water is shallow, producing very little disturbance on the surface when deeper. Between these broad shallow reaches we frequently found from four to six feet of water, but on the reaches themselves the depth generally ranged from one to two feet only. Notwithstanding the shallowness of these portions of the river, and the great difficulty experienced in ascending this sixty miles, even in canoes, my confidence in its navigability, earlier in the season, would not have been greatly shaken if there had been satisfactory evidence, that while the spring freshet lasted, the water had been at a much higher level. But while the lower Kenogami rises ten or twelve feet, and portions of the upper Kenogami from six to eight feet, the high water marks of last spring's freshet, as seen on some of the broadest and shallowest reaches, were in several instances barely three feet higher than the then level of the water. Thus the depth of the water on these reaches when the flood was at its greatest height this spring could not have exceeded four feet. Still I see no reason why, such steamers as are employed on the western and north-western

rivers, of light draught and considerable power, should not be able to make a few trips as far up as the Portage about the time that the spring freshet is at its height.

In the lower sixty mile stretch of the Kenogami, commencing at Mamattawa and terminating at its junction with the Albany River, Mr. Stephen found only five places where the water was of less depth than four feet, and of these only one that did not exceed two feet. As the water rises in this section of the river all of ten feet during the spring freshet, there should certainly be no difficulty in navigating this stretch, for at all events six weeks in the months of May and June, and again probably for a short time in the month of October.

From the "Forks" or the junction of the Albany and Kenogami Rivers to Albany Factory, James' Bay, is from 120 to 130 miles. I passed up the Albany River to its source in 1881, and down this particular section of it in 1883. On both occasions this happened to be in the month of August when the water in these northern rivers is usually at its lowest ebb. The banks everywhere, however, afford abundant evidence of the depth of the water in the spring and early summer. The boats of the Hudson's Bay Company, loaded with supplies for English River Post (Mamattawa), Marten's Falls, Osnaburgh, and formerly even Lac Seul, have regularly passed up and down this stretch of the Albany River without being obliged, as I understand, to make any portages. Some of these boats carry five tons and draw two feet of water when loaded. That belonging to English River Post was away on its second trip when I arrived. It returned before Mr. Stephen and the men engaged in the examination of the lower stretch of the Kenogami left English River Post to join me. I ascertained from them that even at this season no difficulty further than that always occasioned by the strength of the current had been experienced by the boatmen, and that the voyage from Albany Factory, about 190 miles, had been accomplished in nine days.

As the result of my own observations and enquiries, I have little or no doubt that this portion of the lower Albany can be navigated by steamers for nearly the same length of time as the lower stretch of the Kenogami River.

Having ascertained this much in reference to the navigation of the Kenogami and Albany rivers, it became necessary on our arrival at the First Portage ascending (or Eighteenth descending) to decide whether or not it was still desirable to make the suggested colonization road from Long Lake to this point. For reasons that will be fully stated hereafter, but more particularly in view of the very short period that the upper Kenogami is navigable, it appeared to me that it would not be advisable to make this road for some time, if at all.

I concluded therefore to push on to Long Lake by the river, making such general observations and enquiries by the way as might enable me to give an opinion as to the practicability of making the road should its construction be determined upon at any future period.

This I did, and the conclusion I have arrived at is, that when the progress of settlement renders this road necessary it can be easily made, the character of the country being altogether favourable.

On our arrival at the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Long Lake, I had expected to have found there some provisions that were to have been forwarded from Pic. The officer in charge of this post had left home for Lake Superior on business, and with him had gone nearly all the Indians, the object of the latter being to receive their annuity. The stores were locked up, and the two men left to take care of the place knew nothing of my flour. However, this was of little consequence as we had enough to last us until we could reach Lake Superior. It was a greater disappointment being again unable to procure a guide to Lake Superior *via* Black River.

As preliminary and absolutely essential to any settlement of the country between Long Lake and Mamattawa, a road from Lake Superior or from the Canadian Pacific Railway to Long Lake will be indispensable. The construction of such a road from Jackfish Bay to the south end of Long Lake was suggested in my last Report, p. 67. I was desirous therefore of following a route sometimes said to be taken by the Indians in small canoes down Black River, in order that I might see the country and be able to form an opinion as to the possibility of making such a road.

Having obtained all the information we could from the Indians at the Post, I concluded to at least make an attempt to find our way, the whole distance from Long Lake to Lake Superior being only some twenty-two miles in a direct line, according to the estimate of Dr. Bell. Leaving Long Lake House, we arrived at the southern extremity of the lake, some fifty-two miles distant, early on the third day. This lake having been carefully explored and reported upon by Dr. Bell of the Geological Survey, and others, any lengthened description of it on my part is uncalled for, Dr. Bell's report being quite correct so far as I have had an opportunity of verifying it. I would merely say, so far as the navigation is concerned it leaves nothing to be desired; it is navigable from end to end, and is one of the finest natural canals I have ever seen. Like almost all the lakes on or near the Height of Land, the trough which its water fills is in my opinion of Glacial origin, and has formed one of the channels along which an ice current or river having its source in the great Arctic Glacier or "Ice-Cap," has forced its way over the Height of Land during what is known as the Glacial Period. The ruins of the softer Palaeozoic strata in the north over which this ice-current has passed are scattered all along the route from where they are "in situ" on the Kenogami River, to the shores of Lake Superior. The most remarkable of these is a calcareous sand, light-coloured and exceedingly fine. It makes its first appearance on the shores of Long Lake, and forming, as it does, white banks from twenty to one hundred feet in height, is very conspicuous. This singular sand is met with at intervals from thence down the valley of the Black River, almost if not quite to the shores of Lake Superior. A sample taken from a bank not more than five or six miles from the mouth of Black River, yielded twenty-five per cent. of carbonate of lime, and I think some of those from Long Lake which I was not able to bring along with me, and have not yet received, will be found upon examination to contain a still larger proportion of calcareous matter.

FROM LONG LAKE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

At the south end of Long Lake we found what I believed to be the first of a chain of Portages, separated by little ponds and lakes, which the Indians had told us it would be necessary to traverse. The bad condition in which this portage was, satisfied me that in order to reach Lake Superior by this route in a reasonable time, it would be necessary to leave our largest canoe and almost everything else, not absolutely indispensable. Taking with us therefore our clothes, camp equipage and provisions for six days only, the rest of our things, inclusive of the Geological and Mineral specimens I had collected, were "cached" at this point.

The First Portage commences at the most southerly point of Long Lake, where a small brook almost dry at this season, enters the Lake. It ascends this brook for about two hundred yards and ends at a marshy pond. There is but little rise and the bearing is south-westerly. A good deal of chopping and underbrushing was needed to render the portage passable.

Embarking on this pond which is partly formed by an old beaver dam, we managed to make about half a mile, partly pond, partly a sluggish creek. This soon became so obstructed with drift wood, that we were compelled to make another, the Second Portage 300 yards long and running about south. Here also much chopping of fallen timber was necessary. This Portage terminated like the last at a beaver dam, above which there was another pond. This was partly open water, partly marsh, and terminated in what might be called a beaver meadow. Here we were at fault and obliged to camp. The closest search on the part of my voyageurs, failed to discover the next Portage that day. The next day one of the oldest and most experienced hunters, found very faint signs of what might have been at one time a Portage, to the east of the marsh referred to; following this up for nearly a mile, we at length came to a small lake, where his conjectures were confirmed. Bush fires had over-run the whole of this part of the country, seemingly ten or fifteen years ago. The timber, most of which was only killed by the fire, had afterwards been blown down by the wind. The trunks lay crossing each other in every conceivable direction, with a second growth coming up between. This so obliterated or

concealed all the usual marks of a Portage, that it was a matter of surprise to me that even an Indian could pick it up and follow it out. It took all that remained of the second day to chop it out and render it passable.

Leaving our camp at the upper end of the Second Portage, we proceeded across the pond in a south-south-easterly direction as far as we could get in the canoe, or say about twenty chains, when landing on the east side we proceeded to cross this Third Portage. It runs nearly south and passes over dry gravelly soil the whole way. It rises thirty or forty feet on one side and appears to descend as much if not more on the other. This is really the summit or Height of Land Portage. The water which escaped over the beaver dam at our last camp, running into Hudson's Bay, and that from the small lake at the south end of this Portage descending into Lake Superior. The low ground of the marsh and beaver meadow referred to, sweeps round on the right or west side of the Portage, and there would appear to be one if not two small ponds, between that at which the Portage begins and the little lake where it terminates. One at least of these ponds discharges its water into this lake. I should not be at all surprised if in the spring it was possible to pass in a small canoe from Long Lake to this the source of the Black River without any Portage, at least only such as might be required to cross the beaver dams. The real watershed in this lower ground cannot be more than a very few feet above the high water level of Long Lake. In fact the hollow or depression which this route follows is in my opinion simply a continuation of the Glacial trough which forms Long Lake itself.

Embarking on the lake at the end of the Third Portage we passed in the next three miles through a chain of six or seven small lakes. In this stretch we were obliged to make four more Portages. The 4th was $1\frac{1}{2}$ chains only in length, the 5th was 24 chains, the 6th was $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains, and the 7th was 14 chains in length. These Portages were rendered necessary, as it seemed to me, rather by the insufficient quantity of water in the connecting streams than by the greatness of the fall, which up to this point has not been much. Another mile, mostly through a lake, brought us to the Eighth Portage, about ten chains in length. Here we had the first fall (30 feet) worthy of particular notice. The course from Long Lake to this Portage, with the exception of one or two short stretches of no importance, has varied from south-westerly to south-easterly, and is on the whole perhaps, a little west of south.

Entering another lake, one-eighth of a mile on a south-south-westerly course brought us to the Ninth Portage, about 5 chains in length with a fall of three feet. Below this another small lake was crossed, again on a south-south-westerly course, and in quarter of a mile the Tenth Portage was reached. This Portage is about 16 chains in length. A southerly stretch of nearly quarter of a mile in length across another lake, brought us to the Eleventh Portage, 230 yards long, in a south-south-easterly direction. From this to the next Portage was once more over a lake, the distance being half a mile and the bearing south. The Twelfth Portage is 250 yards in length and runs about south-south-easterly. It terminated at a larger lake than any we had met with since Long Lake.

The distance roughly estimated from Long Lake to this point is nearly eight miles. As in the former stretch so in this, most of the Portages were owing rather to the shallowness or obstruction by drift-wood or boulders of the streams connecting the various lakes on the route, than to any sudden or great fall. In making these Portages we frequently did not see the connecting links of the river, and I was not always therefore in a position to judge by the eye the probable amount of the fall. Small aneroid barometers are unreliable as far as my experience goes, where the fall is under 50 feet. From the generally level character of the Portages, however, I am persuaded that with the exception of the Eighth Portage (where the fall was 30 feet) the descent at the other four Portages does not exceed another 50 feet. Allowing 20 feet for fall between the Third or Height of Land Portage and the 7th Portage, the total fall from the Height of Land Portage to this Twelfth Portage will be about 100 feet, or twelve and a half feet per mile. From the lower end of the Twelfth Portage our course was south-south-easterly for quarter of a mile, and south-south-westerly for about one mile. The breadth of the lake was about quarter of a mile. The shallowness of a narrow channel then compelled us to make a short Portage (the Thirteenth) two chains in length. The width of the lake in some places below this channel was from half a mile to three quarters of a mile. For the first

two miles our course was again south-south-westerly, and for the next three quarters of a mile about south. This brought us to the end of the lake, the total length of which was thus about four miles, with a longitudinal bearing of nearly south-south-west. The river at the outlet of this lake is no doubt a good sized stream with ample depth of water to float a loaded canoe earlier in the season, but we now found it so shallow that all hands had not only to get out and walk, but in many places the men had to pack more or less of the baggage on their backs, in order to lighten the canoes. As in addition to this we had to wade most of the time, our progress was neither satisfactory nor agreeable. There is a strong and steady fall in this stretch of river the length of which is three miles, and average course south-east. Following after this there is a still water stretch, partly river and partly small ponds, about five-eighths of a mile in length, course south-south-east. This brought us to a lake one and a quarter miles in length, and bearing east-south-east. On the river about five chains below this lake we came to where there was a fall of 12 feet, which compelled us to make the Fourteenth Portage. This was 8 chains in length and the bearing of it also was east-south-east. In the short distance of 150 yards we came to the Fifteenth Portage 220 yards in length, with a fall of 20 feet.

The bearing of this Portage is south-south-east. The distance from Long Lake to this Fifteenth Portage is thus estimated at a little over seventeen miles. The fall to the Twelfth Portage inclusive was roughly calculated at 100 feet. Adding to this 32 feet for the fall in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Portages, and 28 feet for the fall in other stretches, the total descent will be about 160 feet.

From this Fifteenth Portage to the Sixteenth, which is within a mile of Lake Superior, no sudden falls or violent rapids occur in the river requiring Portages to be made. But there is notwithstanding a very considerable though gradual descent nearly the whole way. This is probably as much as 8 feet per mile. The distance, following the river, is roughly estimated at 15 miles, and the fall in this stretch at about 120 feet. The total distance from Long Lake to the last or Sixteenth Portage will thus be about 32 miles, and the total fall about 280 feet.

The only sudden drop in the river or in the surface itself from Long Lake to Lake Superior, is in the last half mile, where it amounts to not less than 150 feet. The portage (Sixteenth) takes off about half a mile above the falls, at the mouth of the Black River, and about the same distance below the crossing of the C. P. R., and is a good mile in length to Lake Superior. The fall, as above stated, is not less than 150 feet or more than one-half of that in the previous 32 miles.

The exceedingly crooked character of Black River in its lower stretches may be inferred from the fact that no fewer than 111 compass bearings had to be taken in the last 15 miles in order to arrive at an approximate estimate of its course.

The following are the general courses taken on this route, with the lengths and falls:

	Course.	Distance, miles.	Fall, feet.
From south end of Long Lake to the Twelfth Portage, inclusive.....	S. by W.	12	100
From Twelfth Portage to river on east side, supposed to come from Trout Lake, and including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Portages.....	S. E.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	74
From Trout Lake River to beginning of S. W. stretch.....	S.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14
From beginning of S. W. stretch to beginning of S. S. E.....	S. W.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
From beginning of S. S. E. stretch to Sixteenth Portage.....	S. S. E.	5	40
From beginning of Sixteenth Portage to Lake Superior.....	S. E.	1	150
		33	430

Both distances and falls are estimated for the most part by the eye, and are only offered, in the absence of a regular instrumental survey, as a rough approximation. The total distance of 33 miles from Long Lake to Lake Superior is the length of the route following all the turns and bends of the rivers and lakes. The distance in a straight line cannot be so much by five or six miles at the very least, and is no doubt still shorter to Jackfish Bay. The distance from Jackfish Bay to the south end of Long Lake has been estimated at about 22 miles only, and I am persuaded that a direct line from the extreme north end of Jackfish Bay to Long Lake will not in all probability exceed that estimate.

Having been informed on my arrival at Jackfish Bay that the validity of "the Award" had not been sustained by the Privy Council, I considered, in view of the whole circumstances, that there was little or nothing to be gained by returning to Long Lake, as I had otherwise intended. To have returned with loaded canoes by Black River in the then low condition of the water, would have been all but impossible, and to have returned by Pic River route involved a circuit of nearly 200 miles. In addition to this, reports of riots and bloodshed at Michipicoten had reached the ears of my voyageurs, and they were so anxious about their families that I doubt if any of the men from that place could have been induced to remain. I concluded therefore that it would be best to pay them off, and incur no further expense in carrying on these explorations until circumstances were on the whole more favourable.

ROADS.

The roads, the construction of which I suggested in last year's report, pp. 67, 68 and 69, were intended to serve a three-fold object: Firstly, the opening up of the country to agricultural settlement; secondly, the development of the mineral and timber resources of the territory north of the Height of Land; and thirdly, the encouragement and promotion of trade and commerce between our Province and the region bordering on Hudson's Bay. In the absence of railway communication, the route by way of Long Lake, as fully described in that report, appeared to me to offer greater advantages than any other.

After the examination now made, with this special object in view, I still remain of the opinion that, so far as common roads and more or less navigable water stretches can form a good and desirable means of travel and transport, this route is much superior to any other known to me. It can be made at much less cost, and will accomplish some of the objects in view more fully and completely. But this said, I am constrained to admit that the advantages in respect of other of these objects which it was expected to secure cannot be fully realized, on account of the imperfect navigation of the Upper Kenogami and the shortness of the period during which it is available. A waggon road could be made without difficulty, and at a very moderate expense, from Lake Superior to Long Lake, and from Long Lake to the last portage on the Kenogami. Throwing off the fall of 150 feet in the last mile of Black River, or starting, as it were, from the top of the bank of Lake Superior; and assuming the distance, in a moderately straight line up the Black River valley, to be twenty-six or twenty-seven miles to Long Lake, it will be seen that the rise or inclination is not more than twelve feet per mile. It will be seen, too, from the foregoing description of this route, that this rise is very gradual. The soil is dry and generally sandy or gravelly, and although the valley is sometimes so hemmed in as to be little more than a gorge, there appeared to be always (with one or two trifling exceptions) room for a road without the necessity of having recourse to rock-cutting. A good line for a road can unquestionably be got up Black River valley, from the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge or crossing to Long Lake, and a still shorter line might in all probability be located from the extreme north end of Jackfish Bay, and passing between Trout Lake and Owl Lake to Long Lake.

The next link in this route is Long Lake itself, the navigation of which, from its southern extremity to the first rapid on the Kenogami, some fifty-eight miles, is quite practicable for boats drawing three feet of water. Were it not for a sand-bar at the outlet, double that draught could be carried through between the points named.

From the First to the Eighteenth or last Portage on the Kenogami, the distance by

the river does not exceed fifty miles, and the fall is, I believe, about 400 feet. As it is not navigable, it was proposed to build a road around this part of the river, the length of which was not expected to exceed forty-five miles. From this year's explorations, and the information which I have been able to obtain otherwise, I am convinced that a very good route for it can be found. The country a few miles south-east of the river is, I believe, dry and otherwise exceedingly favourable. Near the river it is, on the other hand, not unfrequently marshy or swampy, and the expense of making a road would be greater. The length of this road, from the First to the Eighteenth Portage below Long Lake, will not in any case exceed forty-five miles, and if not obliged to diverge too far from a straight line it should be less.

That the construction of the road from Lake Superior to Long Lake must precede anything like systematic settlement of the territory north of Long Lake is unquestionable. And further: as settlement advances it will be undoubtedly necessary to make the other road above referred to. But in view of the very short period that the Upper Kenogami would seem to be navigable, and the inadequacy of the route, even if completed, to serve the other important objects that were contemplated, it would be no more than prudent to let the matter stand over for the present, even were our northern boundary absolutely settled.

Finally, I am persuaded that "winter roads" will in all probability be made before long by the enterprise of parties anxious to develop the resources of the territory. This will result not only in the acquisition of further and more reliable information in reference to the importance and value of these resources, but also in regard to the best means of opening up the country generally, by colonization roads or otherwise.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In all the reports which I have had the honour to submit in reference to this territory, I have expressed the opinion that while the climate, in by far the greater portion of it, will admit of the growth of all the more important root and grain crops, the soil and other conditions are better suited to the breeding of store cattle and to dairy husbandry. See Report for 1879-80, page 20 to 25, and Report for 1882-83, pp. 13, *et seq.*

To engage successfully in these latter branches of farming, it is not imperatively necessary that colonization or other roads should be made to each man's door. Store cattle can be driven many miles over a country which, if not already passable, can be rendered so with very little labour. The expense of driving cattle sixty or seventy miles to the nearest railway station or steam-boat landing is trifling. Nor would the transport of really good butter a like distance over winter roads be a very serious obstacle to the success of dairy farming, if the country and the climate were otherwise favourable. It is a very different matter when the marketable produce of a country is grain or roots, even if that grain be wheat. Of this we have already sufficient evidence in the experience of settlers in the west and north-west.

If a portion of the money heretofore spent in promoting emigration were expended in placing beyond doubt the fitness of our northern territory for the growth of grain and root crops, and its particular adaptability for the raising of cattle and the making of cheese and butter, such an expenditure could not in my opinion fail to be in the highest degree beneficial.

With this object in view I would respectfully suggest the establishment, at suitable points, of Experimental Farms in this territory.

The object sought to be obtained is not of the nature of "Model Farming," nor is it the raising of large crops. That which we really want to find out is, what kind of crops can be raised in different parts of the territory? And further, in regard to those crops that will grow. Which are best adapted to the soil and climate, or, in other words, are most thrifty and productive? It is of vital importance, as bearing on the value of this territory, and the manner in which it should be opened up and developed, that the Government should know from actual experiment whether wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, vetches, etc., will grow and come to maturity. As regards wheat again, whether

fall wheat is or is not a reliable crop in a territory like this, where the ground is covered with a mantle of snow the entire winter? That potatoes grow well from the Height of Land to the very coast of James' Bay, has been sufficiently proved at the Hudson Bay Company's Posts. But there are other roots of no little importance, such as the carrot, turnip, beet, parsnip, in respect of which it would be desirable to have further information. Again, as bearing on the suitability and value of the country for stock-raising and for dairy farming, it would certainly be well to know from actual experiment, what grasses will grow in the territory, such as red and white clover, timothy, ryegrass, etc., including not only those valuable for fodder, but for pasture also. It would be interesting also to know whether the cultivation of flax, hemp and hops might be expected to be successful. And some of the smaller fruits even might be worthy of notice.

All this it humbly appears to me might be ascertained by carefully conducted experiments on ten acres of land or less, and in a period of four or five years at the most. The results might not be quite as satisfactory or reliable as those obtained by farming in the large way, but would nevertheless I think be exceedingly valuable to the Government and people of this Province.

The Government would then have not merely opinions and reports, but reliable facts on which to base its policy in regard to the opening up and development of the territory. It would then know what kind or class of settlers would be almost, if not quite, certain to make a fair living and comfortable homes in the territory, and these and no others should be encouraged to go there. The success and contentment of the first pioneers is the best advertisement of, and the surest way to people this or any other territory.

It may be feared that these "Experimental Farms" will be too costly, but most of the operations would in reality more nearly resemble those of the "Market Gardener" than of the "Farmer." No expensive buildings need be erected, and those absolutely required might be constructed of logs which can be easily procured on the spot. I believe these farms, if judiciously located and properly handled, would be self-sustaining after the second year, and that no part of the capital invested need be lost. And further, that under any circumstances the expense will be altogether trifling as compared with the importance and value of the results.

OUR FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Hitherto the principal product of the Basin of Hudson's Bay has been furs. Other articles, such as feathers, oil, timber, fish and minerals have been comparatively of little importance.

The Hudson's Bay Company has been primarily and almost exclusively a fur-trading company, and little effort has been made to develop other industries. To have drawn public attention to the agricultural or other resources of a territory in which they desired to maintain a monopoly of the fur trade, would have been suicidal.

The total value of the furs obtained in the Dominion of Canada, according to the Census Returns of 1881, vol. 3rd, p. 249, was \$987,555. This, I have reason to believe, is much below the real value. Indeed, it is simply impossible for census officers to obtain accurate information with respect to a matter of this kind, as to get from each hunter a statement of furs caught by him during the preceding year was thoroughly impracticable. From the report of the Hudson's Bay Company of 27th June, 1882, it would appear that the proceeds of furs and other imports into Great Britain, the returns of the outfit of 1880-81, after deducting freight, dock charges, cartage, fire insurance, etc., amounted to £238,763 1s. 10d. sterling, or \$1,160,388 Canadian currency showing the value of the furs obtained by the Hudson's Bay Company alone to have been \$172,833 more than that given in the Census returns for the whole of the Dominion. I am aware that included in the imports of the Hudson's Bay Company there are a few other things besides furs, such as salmon, porpoise oil, and feathers. But the amount of these is, I think, inconsiderable, and is probably more than covered by the thirty thousand dollars' worth of furs (£6,492 stg.), belonging to the same year or "Outfit" said to be "in transit" at the time of making the report, and which appears as a separate entry in the accounts. I am also

aware that of the fur obtained by other traders in the Dominion, more or less is purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company, and included in the proceeds of their London sales. But making every allowance for such purchases, the value of the furs obtained by others than the Hudson's Bay Company, and either retained for their own use or sold to the furriers and hatters in Canada and United States, is a very considerable item. Again, the proceeds of the furs of the Hudson's Bay Company for 1880-81, owing to the lowness of the prices obtained for some of the more important was, I believe, less than the average amount usually realized for the year's catch.

Altogether I feel justified in saying that the annual value of the furs obtained in the Dominion is not in all probability less than one and a-half millions of dollars. Of this million and a-half of dollars' worth of furs, probably from one-fourth to one-fifth part, or from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars' worth, are obtained from the Basin of Hudson's Bay proper. By the term "Basin of Hudson's Bay proper" I would be understood to mean the territory the water of which drains directly only into Hudson's Bay, to the exclusion of that part which drains primarily into Lake Winnipeg, and which in every respect, save that of the final drainage of its waters, *via* Nelson River, into Hudson's Bay, may be regarded as a distinct and separate Basin, forming the Upper or northern extremity of the great Mississippi valley.

If I were to say that the fur-bearing animals abounded throughout the whole of this territory, it would be indulging in a figure of speech at the expense of the truth. So far as my knowledge and experience enable me to form an opinion, the fur-bearing animals are really few in number as compared with the vast extent of the territory they occupy. In some districts this may be owing to the fact of their having been almost exterminated by the hunter and trapper. In others it is due to the nature of the country, those parts more especially which are overspread with peat-mosses, affording little food or shelter for animals of any kind. The possibility of obtaining food sufficient to sustain life limits absolutely not only the number of the fur-bearing animals but of every living thing. This food, too, must be procurable at stated intervals or as often as is required for the healthy existence of the creature. Some animals must have food almost hourly, others daily, and comparatively few can, I apprehend, survive any great length of time if the intervals be much more than twenty-four hours.

It follows from this law of Nature that the number of those animals which do not migrate is limited by the amount of food obtainable, not in the summer and autumn, when there may be over-abundance, but in the winter which is the season of scarcity. We have only to consider the length and severity of the winter in this country, the depth of the snow and frozen state of the ground, to understand in some measure how difficult it must be for animals of any kind to live through that season. In order to do so at all they must be specially adapted to the conditions of existence.

The larger herbivorous animals are confined to a very few species. Among these we find the caribou or rein deer, the moose-deer, the beaver, the ground-hog, the porcupine, the hare or rabbit, the musquash or musk-rat, the squirrel, and though not large yet numerous, mice of several kinds. Some of these lay up stores of food during the autumn, sufficient, with the fat on their backs, to see them through the winter. Others hibernate through the greater part of that season. The remaining animals are so organized as to be able to obtain food during the winter on which they manage to live. With the exception of the beaver and the musk-rat, however, nearly all the fur-bearing animals of the north are carnivorous, subsisting during the winter at least, almost entirely on fish or the flesh of other animals. Even the musk-rat will eat fresh water muscles and probably crawfish.

It may naturally be asked, What animals supply the vast quantity of meat (flesh) necessary for the subsistence of all the carnivorous fur-bearing animals in this territory? In reply to this I may say, that the mice are the main-stay of the ermine and must constitute no inconsiderable item in the food supply of the marten, the fisher and the fox, particularly when rabbits are scarce. There is little doubt, however, that in ordinary years the rabbit is the food on which the fisher, fox, lynx, and in many instances the Indians themselves, chiefly subsist during the winter. The winter food of the rabbit (the young shoots of the birch, aspen, etc.) is abundant almost everywhere, excepting on the

muskegs, and is most easily obtained when the snow is deepest. The weight of this creature (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) is so small in proportion to the spread of its feet, that it can run with ease and rapidity on the surface of snow too soft to bear up, almost any other animal. It is thus enabled to obtain its food readily, and the deeper the snow the more of this food is brought within its reach. If the number of rabbits bore a steady proportion to the abundance of its food, the number of fur-bearing animals and of Indians also would no doubt be much greater than they are. Unfortunately, however, this rabbit, or more properly hare, so admirably adapted to the conditions of existence in other respects, is subject to epidemics by which it is periodically almost exterminated. The Indians generally suffer more or less at these times, and not a few actually die of hunger. It is natural therefore to conclude that great numbers of the fur-bearing animals, chiefly dependent on the rabbit for sustenance, must likewise perish.

The food of the otter and mink is less precarious, consisting as it does largely of fish which are found in all the lakes and rivers. The otter it is said will prey on young beaver, and the mink will undoubtedly kill and devour the musk rat and any of the smaller animals and birds that may come in his way. Both these animals are valuable for their fur, and would be much more numerous were they not too often shot when out of season, or so kept down by trappers that too few of the old ones are left to keep up the stock.

There is no fur-bearing animal in the north nearly so valuable as the Beaver, and none whose food is nearly so abundant at all seasons of the year. The value of the beaver-skins obtained in the territory owned by Ontario, exceeds in my opinion that of all the other furs put together. And in addition to the fur the meat of the beaver is wholesome and good. Its food consists of the bark, young shoots and branches of deciduous trees, with the roots of various aquatic plants. Trees of the pine species it does not like, if indeed it will touch them at all, save perhaps for the purpose of making its dams. Aspen, poplar, birch, willow and alder, furnish its favourite food, and these are found growing in practically unlimited quantity, on the banks of all the rivers, streams and lakes between our great lakes and James' Bay. It is said that the number of beaver is not decreasing north of the Height of Land, while south of the water-shed they are rapidly disappearing. It may be that there has been no diminution in their numbers north of the Height of Land within the last twenty or thirty years, but I am convinced that beaver must at one time have been much more numerous than now. One thing is absolutely certain, namely, that this increase is not limited by any insufficiency of food at any season of the year.

What the beaver really requires is protection against its enemies, and chiefly against the ignorance, improvidence and folly of man himself. Even when the fur is out of season and of comparatively little value, the Indians are irresistibly tempted to kill them for the food they afford. If the female be caught or shot in the early summer months, the young, four or five in number, necessarily perish. They die either for want of food or fall a prey to their enemies. Again, the beaver dam is in my opinion not only necessary to enable these creatures to obtain and store up food for their winter use, but also to afford them protection against their enemies and the violent floods of mingled water and ice which pour down all the larger rivers in the spring. The inconsiderate and reckless destruction of these dams in order in some measure to facilitate the capture of the beaver is I believe a fatal mistake, and one of the principal causes of their decrease. The dams broken down and the water let off, those that escape seek temporary safety in the larger rivers. Here the old beaver may be able to survive for a time, but any lodges they may build must be completely submerged, or entirely swept away by the ice and water at the time of the spring freshet. If not crushed and killed, the young beaver are thus deprived of all shelter and protection, and fall an easy prey to their many enemies.

DOMESTICATION OF THE BEAVER.

The origin of our common domestic animals would seem to be hidden in the obscurity which overhangs the early history of our own race. The horse, ox, sheep, goat, pig and dog, have come to us as an inestimable legacy from pre-historic men of whom we know

little or nothing. This much, however, we may be sure of, it was only after very much pains-taking and trouble on the part of these early benefactors of mankind, and this continued for many generations, that these animals were in the first instance tamed, and their nature so thoroughly changed, as to render them not merely useful, but absolutely necessary to the very existence of the far greater number of their descendants in subsequent ages.

It is somewhat strange that during the many centuries which have elapsed since the dawn of history, no new species of any great importance would appear to have been added to the domesticated animals then known. Admitting that these embrace *all* the animals of the Old World which were likely to be of any great use or advantage to mankind then or now, it is nevertheless singular that of those found in America and Australia none should have been thought worthy of domestication. While the greatest attention has been paid (this century more particularly) to the improvement of our existing stock of domestic animals, and with marvellous success, I am not aware of any persistent and well-directed effort in any quarter, the object of which is to add new and valuable species to the animals already domesticated.

Every one who has had the most limited experience in the country knows that the chief drawback to the more successful raising of sheep, cattle and horses, etc., in the whole of the northern part of this Continent, is the length and severity of the winter. It is needless to deny the fact that the necessity we are under of housing and feeding all the domestic animals that are kept in this country, for a period of five months in the year, is attended not only with a great deal of labour but a very great deal of expense. The mildness of the winters being such as to render the housing and feeding of cattle unnecessary, is the one great advantage which the breeders of sheep, cattle and horses, in Australia, South America and Texas, have over us. It is questionable if the summer pasture is nearly so good as ours. Now, as we cannot greatly mitigate the severity or shorten the length of our winter, the only alternative left is to find, if possible, some other animals than horses and even sheep, which may be capable of providing themselves with food all the year round, and at the same time likely to prove fairly remunerative to those who afford them such care and protection as may be required. The beaver and the rein-deer appear to me the only animals presumably capable of fulfilling these conditions. The rein-deer, or caribou, can procure food at any season in many parts of the territory, and the domesticated rein-deer of Lapland or Northern Siberia will doubtless be introduced into the territory sooner or later, and that with more or less satisfactory results. The beaver, on the other hand, is endowed with such intelligence that it anticipates the needs of the winter, and with marvellous industry lays up during the summer and autumn a sufficient stock of food for all its wants. It also builds its own houses and repairs its own dams, thus doing for itself all, or nearly all, that, which the farmer finds so expensive and laborious to do in the wintering of our common domestic animals.

In the Province of Ontario are many million acres of land which spontaneously produce abundant crops of aspen, birch, poplar, alder, willows, and other trees, besides shrubs, aquatic plants and roots. These are valueless, or nearly so, as food for our common domestic animals. More than that, these trees and shrubs must be cut down and destroyed at great labour and expense before the land, which is then said to be "cleared," can be cultivated and seeded down with the view to obtaining the nutritious grasses, roots and grain required by such animals. This, of course, involves a further expense, and one that must be incurred year after year. In view of this fact, and of that previously referred to, namely, the length and severity of our Canadian winter, I have no hesitation in saying that the beaver more completely fulfils the conditions which would render its domestication desirable than any other animal whatever.

The beaver is the largest and most valuable representative of the order "Rodentia." These Rodents, or gnawers, may be well said to have been specially created with a view to obtaining their subsistence and nourishment from such trees, shrubs and plants as are the natural and inexhaustible growth of our northern territory. Thus food sufficient to maintain countless numbers of beaver can be obtained at no cost, and practically in as unlimited abundance as the grass of the prairies. The admirable fitness of this Rodent for obtaining its subsistence from this source is specially shown in the structure of its

teeth. The form and strength of these, the distinguishing characteristic of the whole order, are such as enable the beaver to cut down trees from four to four and a-half feet in circumference, as I have myself frequently seen. Whichever way we may regard it, whether it be as an adaptation of the animal to the food, or of the food to the animal, or to whatever cause we may ascribe it, be it to direct creation or to natural selection, the fact remains entirely unaffected, namely, that as regards its food the beaver is perfectly adapted to the conditions of its existence, and that there is hardly a limit to the number which our northern territory is capable of sustaining.

Nor is the beaver less admirably adapted to withstand the vicissitudes of climate. Its fur, close and thick, retentive of the animal warmth within, and impervious to moisture from without, is an ample protection against cold and wet, such as none of our domestic animals, not even the sheep, possesses in like degree. The northerly range of the beaver is limited rather by the influence of the climate on its appropriate food than the effect of cold directly on the animal itself. My opinion is that they may be found, other conditions being favourable, as far north as the aspen, birch and alder grow in sufficient quantity to supply them with food. While the region in which the beaver is said to have existed on this continent extends southwards nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, it stretches northward, in all probability, to within a short distance only of the Arctic Ocean. It is sufficient, however, for our present purpose to know, beyond doubt, that the beaver is thoroughly adapted to the climate of the most northerly part of the territory belonging to the Province of Ontario.

One other question suggests itself in connection with this branch of the subject, namely, what are the natural enemies of the beaver in this territory, by which its numbers have been so kept down, as to be out of all proportion to the prodigious quantity of its appropriate food? By the natives the otter is generally regarded as one of the worst enemies of the beaver, destroying chiefly the young ones. Wolves and wolverines are also represented as preying on the beaver, and I have little doubt that they do so in some districts. There are but few, however, of these beasts in the territory belonging to the Province of Ontario, north of the Height of Land. It is more than probable that the lynx, fisher and fox will kill and devour the young beaver whenever they can surprise them out of the water. The lynx, I am persuaded, could kill an old beaver on dry land. If in the struggle, however, the beaver succeeded in reaching the water, it would most likely turn the tables on its enemy, and drown him if he did not relinquish his hold. I have little doubt that the system of warfare pursued by most, if not all, of these enemies, excepting the otter, is to lie in wait until the beaver leaves the water and enters the forest to procure its food, and then pounce upon and overpower it. Among birds, the eagle and eagle-owl are the only ones there is any reason to suppose powerful enough to prey on the beaver. While these animals and birds of prey doubtless destroy a great many beaver, it is nevertheless certain that the increase not only of the beaver, but of its enemies also, is checked and limited in a great measure by the number and activity of the Indian hunters and trappers. Provided by the trader with weapons and traps which the untutored savage could himself never have invented or made, the Indian wages a cruel and relentless war of destruction against every other living creature in the territory. So strong in him is the propensity to destroy life, and so overwhelming the desire to gratify it, that no consideration of mercy or of prudence can restrain him. It is rather due to the limitation of his own numbers, and consequent inability to utterly destroy than to any other cause, that the fur-bearing animals, at all events, have not been totally exterminated.

As bearing on the domestication of the beaver, it would be quite as easy, and more so, to protect the domesticated beaver against the depredations of its natural enemies, as the sheep.

With the view to forming a correct estimate of the probable value and importance of the beaver, supposing it to be capable of domestication, the following facts may be interesting:—

Beaver pair when about a year and a-half old, and the first litter is produced when the female is two years of age. They have only one litter in the year. This is brought forth in the month of May, and consists of from two to as many as seven or eight. Four

young ones at a birth may be safely assumed to be the average. They do not attain full maturity until two and a-half or three years old. The weight of a full-grown beaver is a point on which my informants have differed materially: from thirty to sixty pounds would appear to be about the extremes.

The beaver has a two-fold value. Its fur is valuable, as everyone knows, made up into various articles of clothing, and its flesh is valuable as food.

The value of a full-grown beaver-skin was three and a-half dollars last spring on Lake Huron. The price, like that of every other product, whether of the forest or the field, varies not only according to the quality of the fur but with the demand. As the population and wealth of this continent increase, there can hardly fail to be a corresponding increase in the demand for the fur of the beaver, its beauty and warmth alike commending it to general favour.

The flesh of the beaver is wholesome, moderately nutritious, and much liked by those who have been in the habit of using it. It is not, in my opinion, inferior to the hare in any of these respects. I need hardly remark that both belong to the same order of animals, and that the beaver is quite as cleanly in its habits and in the choice of its food as the hare, rabbit or any other of the animals commonly made use of by man. In answer to a question as to how many rabbits would be equal to an ordinary sized beaver in respect of food, one of my voyageurs assured me that a beaver would afford as much food (nourishment) as thirty rabbits. As he had lived the greater part of his life on rabbits and beaver, and was upwards of fifty years of age, I feel a good deal of confidence in his judgment on this point. I know from observations made by myself many years ago, that the quantity of actual meat afforded by the rabbits on the north shore varies from one and a half to two pounds each, and think we may safely assume the meat on an average sized full-grown beaver to be not less than from thirty to forty pounds, and its value as food at least one dollar and a half. Thus estimated, the value of the whole animal will be five dollars, or as much as a sheep was worth not many years ago. But in an enquiry of this nature, it is proper to bear in mind the fact that it is not merely possible, but highly probable, that the value of the beaver may be greatly increased under domestication. If we only consider for a moment what the effects of domestication have been as regards the horse, the ox, the sheep, the pig, the dog, and in fact all our domestic animals and birds, the differences in size, in form, in colour and instincts, not only as compared with the primitive or wild animal, but as compared with each other, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that like interesting and profitable variations may be obtained in the case of the beaver.

Every breeder of fine stock, or of animals of any kind, is perfectly aware of the important changes that can be effected in these respects by a judicious selection of the animals from which they breed. If this principle of selection be intelligently carried out in the domestication and breeding of the beaver, equally important and valuable results may be reasonably anticipated. It is not only possible but highly probable that these animals may be thus greatly increased in size and weight. I have already stated that the weight of a full-grown beaver usually varies from thirty to sixty pounds, and may even exceed sixty pounds in very exceptional cases. There is nothing therefore I think extravagant in the belief that by careful selection and breeding the size of the beaver may be increased to almost one hundred pounds. Nor is there anything unreasonable in the expectation that the larger quantity of meat might by some attention to the food be very much improved in quality. Then, as regards the fur, not only would the increased size of the skin obtained from the larger animal add materially to its value, but much might be expected from the different colours which it may be possible to obtain by judicious selection in breeding. This power to vary the colour is rendered more likely by the fact that although the colour of the beaver in the wild state is generally brown, the fur is not unfrequently nearly black, and I have been told that very light coloured beaver are not altogether unknown. I know this is the case with its closely allied species the musquash or muskrat, as I have seen skins which were nearly white.

It will doubtless appear strange and unaccountable to many, that an animal to which so much importance and value is attached in this report should not have been already domesticated. And this circumstance may be supposed to afford some grounds for think-

ing that the beaver is either not so valuable as represented, or that there may be some great, if not insuperable, difficulty in respect of its domestication. Now, as regards the probable importance and value of the beaver to the future inhabitants of our northern territory, the facts I have adduced must speak for themselves. As regards the second point, a few words may not be out of place. The beaver appears to be easily tamed, and the Indians sometimes keep the young ones as pets for months; but I have never yet seen a full grown beaver that was so kept. There are several good reasons for this: such as, the wandering life which the Indian leads, the number of dogs which he keeps, and the temptation he is under to kill and eat the beaver whenever he has nothing for dinner, a very common occurrence in his experience. But the principal reason that neither the Indian or any other savage or even semi-civilized race has been able to keep and domesticate the beaver is, in my opinion, this:—In order to be of any utility or advantage whatever to man, the beaver, like other domestic animals, must be able itself to procure food, water, and other necessaries within certain prescribed limits, beyond which it cannot be permitted to go. In other words, it must be confined in an enclosure, from which it cannot, even if so disposed, possibly escape. Now, in view of the extraordinary instincts and intelligence of this animal, and the instruments with which Nature has provided it, no savage race of men could keep beaver thus confined. No fence that they could make would keep the beaver within such an enclosure as would be required. A ditch would be utterly useless. A wooden fence of any description, he could cut his way through without difficulty. A rude mason himself, I doubt if a dry-stone wall would keep him in, unless it was very carefully built. Indeed it is on the question of our own ability to construct, *at moderate expense*, a fence which the beaver can neither break through, burrow under, or crawl over, that the successful domestication and breeding of the beaver really depends. If, at moderate expense, such a fence can be made, success is, I believe, attainable, but not otherwise. A wire fence, specially designed or manufactured for the purpose, would, I feel persuaded, answer the purpose, and overcome, in all probability, this hitherto insuperable difficulty. It is possible that, when thoroughly domesticated, comparatively little restraint in the shape of fences may be needed, but undoubtedly this will be absolutely necessary for many years, if not many generations (of beaver), to come.

It is not pretended that the beaver can, or will, take rank with the horse, cow, sheep or pig in general usefulness and value to mankind, but I do claim that, to many of the future inhabitants of our northern and western territory, the raising of beaver may prove one of the most pleasant and profitable occupations in which they can possibly engage. One very important point in favour of the domestication and breeding of beaver is the ease and comparative cheapness with which its most valuable product, "fur," can be transported from the most remote and isolated parts of the territory to markets, however distant. A cost for transportation of five cents per pound, or five dollars per hundred pounds, would be an insuperable obstacle to the profitable raising of any sort of agricultural produce whatever. But this apparently exorbitant cost really counts for very little, when the value of the article produced is two or three dollars a pound, or from two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars per hundred pounds weight, as in the case before us.

I have never heard of any systematic attempt having been made anywhere, or by any person, to domesticate the beaver. I am aware that in Scotland, the Marquis of Bute had, some years ago, a number of beaver on the island of that name. But what may have been the object of his lordship in thus keeping them, I do not know. As our American wild turkey is also to be found on this nobleman's property, it is more than probable that both the beaver and turkey are kept rather as affording objects of interest to himself, his friends, and the public, than with any view to their domestication.

I have gone thus fully into this subject, rather in the hope of calling public attention to it, than in the expectation that the Government will undertake this experiment. But should private individuals or companies be induced to attempt "the domestication of the beaver," they should receive every reasonable assistance and encouragement from the Government.

PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

While on this subject, I earnestly desire to say a few words on behalf of the poor fur-bearing animals, whose lives are ruthlessly taken by hundreds of thousands to promote the comfort or sometimes to gratify the pride and vanity only of mankind.

It would be out of place here, and it is therefore not my intention, to question the morality of destroying great numbers of (in some instances) perfectly inoffensive and harmless creatures, merely to gratify a whim, or in deference to some silly fashion.

What I desire to urge on their behalf is simply this, that if doomed thus to die, in obedience to the laws of their Creator, let their death, at all events, be as speedy and painless as possible; let substitutes be found for some of the cruel implements hitherto ignorantly and thoughtlessly employed for their capture and destruction, but more especially for "the steel trap."

Amid the many inestimable blessings and the many useful engines, tools and instruments that we have inherited from our ancestors in the old land, there are not wanting some things, here and there, of which it may be said with at least apparent truth, that in the interests of humanity, it had been better the author or inventor had never been born. One of these exceptionally evil things is "the steel trap," than which no fiendish instrument of torture ever devised by human ingenuity, even when inspired by the deadliest hate and directed solely to that horrible end, has been so fraught with indescribable pain and suffering to millions of our humbler and weaker fellow-creatures. Who this inventor, this pitiless man, was; his name, country and race are alike unknown. There is hardly a boy in England, however, who does not know what a steel-trap is, so universally are they employed for catching rats, and also for the destruction of cats, fitchets, weasles and other so-called "vermin" of the gamekeeper. There are few, perhaps, in this country outside our towns and cities who do not know something at least of these traps. But for the information of those who may not fully understand their nature, a few words of explanation may not be altogether out of place.

The idea which led to the invention of the steel-trap has probably been suggested by the structure of the mouths of beasts of prey. This is shown even in the names employed to designate its more important parts. It consists essentially of two powerful iron jaws, of the same size and shape, both resembling the lower jaws of a wild beast. In some traps these jaws are serrated or made with saw-like teeth; in some, hideous iron spikes are also placed at short intervals to represent the canine teeth; in others, and that generally in this country, there are no teeth, excepting in traps of the very largest size. In all, the opposing jaws meet or clench when shut, as in the beast of prey. These jaws are hinged or jointed into an iron frame, and closed by one, and in the larger traps by two, powerful steel springs. These springs correspond to and do the work of the "flexor" muscles of the carnivorous animal. Within the jaws, when extended and lying with the teeth (if any) upward, is situated the "tongue," a thin iron plate or disk, situated about the centre and partly filling the space encircled by the jaws. When the trap is "set" this "tongue" is so adjusted that the lightest pressure of the foot of any animal causes it to "go off," or, in other words, these dreadful iron jaws are brought together with a quick and cruel snap, the force of which depends upon the size of the trap and strength of the steel springs. But the force is at any rate such as frequently to fracture and sometimes completely smash the bones of the legs of the smaller animals.

The trapper sets these terrible steel traps at what he deems the most likely places, guided by signs with which he is familiar. The size and strength of the trap is regulated by those of the animal he expects to catch. Some are baited with such food as experience has taught him will be most tempting to the hungry creatures. Others are set in their paths or runs. Some at the entrance to their burrows or lodges. Others again (as for the otter), are not unfrequently set under water. All are as carefully hidden or concealed as possible. These traps are arranged in lines, taking in a large extent of country around the trapper's camp. Thus scattered, some of these traps are often as much as eight or ten miles from the camp, and that in opposite directions. It is not possible, therefore, for the trapper to visit his traps daily. In point of fact he rarely does so at

shorter intervals than two or three days, and frequently from indolence, indisposition or stress of weather, the period that elapses between his visits is *very much longer*.

Now, if the steel-trap killed its victims instantly nothing could be alleged against its use, which might not with equal propriety be urged against the employment of any trap or weapon used for similar or like purposes of destruction, but with rare exceptions, and these confined to the smaller animals, the steel-trap does not kill its victims. As already stated, it catches them almost always by their legs, and the powerful snap of its cruel jaws (even when unprovided with teeth or fangs) is often such as to fracture and occasionally shatter the very bones. It has also been shown that these steel-traps, when numerous and scattered over a large tract of country, cannot be visited by the trapper at shorter intervals than two or three days, and that these periods may be extended to a week or more. What then, I ask, must be the sufferings of these poor creatures during the long and agonizing days and nights they are thus doomed to pass waiting for death? When, at last, after three, four or five days, the thoughtless, if not callous and unfeeling, author of all this pain and misery condescends to put in a tardy appearance on the scene, the stricken creature is sometimes dead, sometimes dying, and at others in a stupified or comatose state. The trampled and blood-stained snow, the torn and broken bushes, often times tell of a desperate and prolonged but vain struggle for freedom and for life, but even if the bones of the leg having been broken or fractured, no force that the creature could exert would withdraw the limb from the relentless and more than bull-dog grip of the steel-trap. So long as sinews, bruised flesh and skin hold out, the wretched captive must remain and suffer until death puts an end to its misery.

Some of the fiercer of the fur-bearing animals, I am told, such as the otter, the fisher and the fox will, if not prevented, frequently amputate their legs with their teeth and thus escape crippled and maimed. Even the poor, industrious and harmless beaver, perhaps as the result of superior intelligence, will sometimes, either by twisting the fractured limb until bone, sinews and skin alike give way, or by the actual use of its teeth, free itself from the steel-trap and regain its liberty.

These horrors are too frequent and too true, to require that the picture should in the slightest degree be over-drawn or exaggerated, in order to enlist the sympathy of the thoughtful and humane. Nor would it be right to omit notice of the fact, that where man's humanity is at fault his self-interest is sometimes made to supply the want. Thus, in the instance before us, the skins of such fur-bearing animals as escape out of his trap, being lost to the trapper, his ingenuity has been stimulated to devise means whereby to prevent this loss. Fortunately for the beaver and the otter, the means adopted by trappers for that purpose generally puts a speedy end to their sufferings, and in this way: The traps designed to catch these animals are commonly set either a little below the surface of the water, or on the banks of some river or lake. Knowing that their first impulse, when caught, will be to plunge into the water, the trapper allows as much chain as he can spare, and also attaches a stone to it near the trap, if the weight of the trap and chain be not in his opinion sufficient for the purpose. The other end of the chain is, of course, securely fastened to the bank.

The effect of this simple arrangement will be easily understood. The creature, in its wild affright and desire to escape, plunges into the water, is sunk to the bottom by the weight of the trap, the chain, and stone, and soon drowned. Thus, as a rule, the sufferings of the beaver and the otter are not very protracted. But, to this rule, there are doubtless many exceptions, entailing on them all the agonies I have endeavoured to describe. The "spring-pole," which is used in connection with the traps set for the "Fisher," is so arranged that when the creature is caught and strains on the chain of the trap, the pole is liberated and hoists both the trap and its victim several feet from the ground. There, suspended in mid-air, by its crushed and bruised, perhaps broken, leg, the wretched creature may writhe and struggle, but it cannot, I have been told, while in that sad plight, gnaw or twist off its leg, and thus escape as it would otherwise do. How long it may have to hang in this pitiable condition before death comes to its relief I am unable to say, but it is too probable that it is many long hours. The spring-pole is also frequently used in combination with traps set for animals which when caught rarely escape, but which, if left lying on the ground, might be torn or devoured by other carnivorous

animals, and the fur thus injured or lost entirely. Of this addition to the steel trap, all that can be said is that, while simple and efficient as a means of saving "the fur," it has little, if any, claim to our admiration as a contrivance which mitigates the sufferings of the poor fur-bearing animals.

I trust I have now said sufficient to obtain from the Government and the Legislature the favourable consideration of any measure which may be brought forward for an amelioration of the sufferings of these speechless and unrepresented denizens of our northern forests,

But much more than legislation is needed to (if I may be allowed to use that expression) remedy the wrongs and remove the evils under which they are labouring. Public sympathy must also be aroused.

It is true we have societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. An object altogether praiseworthy, and presenting a field so large as to afford the most ample scope for the exercise of the kindly and benevolent feelings of its members. The sphere, however, of this society's labour is, I apprehend, confined chiefly, if not entirely, to domesticated animals.

Again, there are societies whose aim is the suppression of the practice of vivisection, as a special and unjustifiable form of cruelty to animals. In comparison with the suffering of the fur-bearing animals, and of cats and rats, from the use of the steel-trap, that of the few creatures subjected to vivisection is so trifling, numerically and in intensity, as to be almost infinitesimal. I have not a doubt that, at this moment of writing, thousands upon thousands of poor creatures are struggling in the jaws of these fiendish and cruel traps, and suffering all the agonies I have endeavoured so imperfectly to describe.

It is unfortunate that, for the capture of many kinds of wild animals, and even birds of prey, this trap is unequalled.

The "dead-fall" and "the snare," probably known to, and used by, the Indians and other savage races from the earliest times, are equal, if not superior, to the steel-trap in the capture of several of the fur-bearing animals, and happily they are still generally employed for that purpose. In simplicity and in point of humanity these methods are as nearly perfect as they can be. Both kill almost instantly, the one by crushing, the other by strangulation, and the death of the creatures thus caught is "as speedy and painless as possible." They fairly fulfil, in my opinion, the moral requirements of the situation, as stated in the first part of this plea. They are employed chiefly in the capture of the marten, always for catching the hare or rabbit, and to some extent for the bear, the lynx, the mink, and the fisher.

The steel-trap, on the other hand, is principally, if not entirely, used in catching the wolf, fox, beaver, otter, ermine, and musk-rat, and partly employed in catching all the other animals, with the exception of the hare.

Now, so long as the steel-trap excels all other traps in efficiency in the capture of any of these animals, neither legislation nor public opinion can possibly prevent its employment by trappers. In addition to these restraining agencies, some substitute as efficient, if not more so, than the steel-trap must, if possible, be provided, and one that is at the same time free from that revolting cruelty which renders the employment of the steel-trap by any intelligent civilized man, even for the capture of rats or other creatures which it is absolutely necessary to destroy, almost criminal.

I have entire faith in the ability of the mechanics of the present day to design and make a trap or traps that will fulfil these conditions. Nay, more; traps that will be superior in efficiency to the steel-trap, and at the same time confer on the doomed creature, whose only crime has been that it was born and has tried to live according to its instincts, that to which it is fairly entitled, a speedy and painless death.

In order thereto it may be necessary that liberal premiums should be offered to stimulate mechanics and others to supply this want.

It is not expected that the Government should offer such premiums, but while the Government, it is hoped, may see fit to favour the necessary legislation, the ventilation of the subject in this report and otherwise may move benevolent individuals, or societies, such as that for "the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," to take the matter up and carry it to a successful issue.

In thus warmly insisting on the moral obligations we are under to deal mercifully with our humbler and weaker fellow-creatures, and that even in the mode and manner of their death, whenever it becomes necessary to kill them, I must not be understood as imputing directly or by implication to fur-traders or trappers as a class, blame for the apparent wanton and cruel disregard of the sufferings of the fur-bearing animals, which must be killed in order that they themselves and their children may live. The fur-trade, when carried on upon the principles of justice and equity, is as honourable as any other trade; and the calling of the trapper, followed as it might and should be, is not incompatible with the character of an intelligent, honest, and even kind-hearted man. That the trapper has been and is guilty of the atrocities which I have endeavoured to expose, can hardly be said to be his fault. Others than he have been and are unwittingly guilty of like atrocities, not merely to their fellow-creatures (the dumb animals so called), but to their fellow-men. Ignorant, thoughtless, and more or less callous, he may be, but not (necessarily) deliberately and intentionally cruel.

Nor in desiring, as I do, that the trapper shall abandon the use of the steel-trap and employ more merciful ways of catching fur-bearing animals, is it my wish or intention to injure him in the least. On the contrary, I fully believe that with his old time-honoured and efficient traps, the dead-fall, and the snare, and such other improved traps as may be invented and supplied to him in place of the cruel steel-traps, he will be able to catch all the fur-bearing animals which his hunting-ground can produce. I would fain hope that the poor trapper would be better off than now. For the practice of cruelty, even if compulsory, retards the growth or renders callous some of the finest and best feelings of our nature, and warrants the conclusion that the more humane and merciful the methods employed in the prosecution of his calling, the more rapid will be his progress, both morally and materially, in civilization.

PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE NATIVES OF THE TERRITORY.

The social condition of the natives was referred to at some length in my first report, 1879-80, see pp. 31, 32, *et seq.* In this report I stated "that a large proportion of the natives appeared to have more or less European blood in their veins." A more general knowledge of the population has confirmed this opinion. The European element is almost entirely Scotch, English and Scandinavian. There are very few French, Metis or Half-breeds in the territory. It is almost impossible to tell what number of inhabitants there may be in that portion of the territory north of the Height of Land, owned by our Province. The Dominion Census of 1882 was obtained by enumerating all the families which traded at each of the Hudson Bay Company's Posts, and, as many of these were situated either on or near the boundary, the population, as thus taken, included Indians from both sides. My own estimate, as given in the report for 1879-80, was 2,500, and leaving out of consideration, "the treaty Indians," many of whom hunt during the winter in the territory north of the Height of Land. I still think that the population does not exceed that estimate.

In the opinion of some of the Hudson Bay Company's Officers, with whom I have conversed on the subject, the native population in this territory is not decreasing, but although I have seen some large families at Albany Factory, and elsewhere, I am persuaded that the natives of the pure Indian race are not only decreasing, but must continue to do so.

Disease, famine, and inter-marriage with other races, all combine to that end. Measles, whooping cough, and other epidemics, have carried off a great many within the last four years, and as intercourse with the outside world becomes more frequent and general, small-pox and whiskey will each doubtless exact its quota of victims. The Hudson's Bay Company have a medical officer on the staff at Moose Factory, but at no other post in this department.

The mortality which these diseases occasion is greatly aggravated by the want of proper food, sufficient shelter, if not clothing, and of good nursing. A small hospital at Moose Factory is much needed and would save many lives.

A people depending so entirely on game and fish for their subsistence, somewhat improvident in making provision for the future, and with very inadequate means of preserving the surplus of food that may be obtainable at one season to meet the necessities of another, must frequently be reduced to the direst straits when game and fish fail. Indeed, with the exception of those employed as voyageurs and haymakers at the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts, and who for the time being are well fed, by far the greater proportion of the natives I meet with on my voyages look hungry and half famished. Even at the posts there are many hungry-looking women and children to be seen.

There are few Indian families, however, in the territory that do not now consume more or less flour, oatmeal, lard and pork, flour more particularly, of which some families will, notwithstanding its high price, use as much as four or five bags yearly.

Warm clothing and blankets are almost as indispensable as food during the winter season. The natives no doubt at one time clothed themselves in the bear, beaver and other skins that are now bartered or sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. The skins of the rabbit or hare are still to some extent made into garments and blankets. They are not, however, very durable and are only fit for dry-cold weather. Now, however, the natives generally come to depend on the Hudson's Bay Company for blankets, capots and other articles of clothing. In fact everything the natives use in the way of food, flesh-meat excepted; everything in the way of clothes, with the exception of mocassins, and every single article they require for other purposes, such as axes, knives, guns, nets or twine, shot, powder, etc., is imported from Great Britain.

It is only since the Hudson's Bay Company sold their exclusive rights of trade, etc., to the Dominion that the natives and other inhabitants of this territory have been burdened with any customs duties. It will be easily understood, therefore, that the present high tariff, increasing as it does the price of all the necessaries of life, is exceedingly grievous to them.

It is the more keenly felt inasmuch as, although the sum of \$100,000 at least has already been collected from them at the Port of Moose Factory alone, nothing whatever has been expended by the Dominion Government, whether for public works, postal facilities, support of schools, missions, medical attendance, or in any other form or way calculated to advance their comfort and welfare. In fact their closer connection with the Dominion of Canada, so far from resulting in any benefit to them, has been an unmitigated evil.

I believe that the Bishop of Moosonee (if not others) has made some representation on the subject of the grievances of the native population to the Premier and Minister of the Interior, but no action has been taken in reference thereto, that I know of.

Entirely isolated and cut off, as the people of this territory are, from all commercial intercourse with other parts of the Dominion, and deriving no benefit whatever from their political connection with the Dominion, it is from every point of view unjust that they should be thus taxed. Heaven knows! the natives are poor enough, and suffer enough from insufficient food and clothing; and the exaction of taxes from these people, amounting on an average to at least ten dollars per annum each family, is not only unjustifiable but positively cruel.

The proper remedy for this injustice is to make Moose Factory and York Factory Free Ports, until connected by railway or otherwise with the rest of the Dominion. It may be objected that such a concession might lead to the smuggling of goods from this territory into other parts of the Dominion, to the injury of the revenue, as was said to have been the case when (to encourage settlement) the Ports in Algoma and Gaspé districts were declared "free." There is nothing, however, to support such an objection. A glance at the map will satisfy any unprejudiced person that the positions of the ports on Hudson's Bay, and those in Gaspé and Algoma District, are totally different. As regards the first, the ocean freight is so high, and the difficulty and expense of transport inland so enormous, that the idea goods so imported would be smuggled into the settlements on the north shores of Lake Huron or Superior, or even into the North-West, is absurd. Whereas, the running of such "free goods" from Gaspé into Quebec City, or from Sault St. Marie into Collingwood or Owen's Sound, was a comparatively easy matter. Thus,

while smuggling in the one case might be exceedingly easy and profitable, it would in the other be exceedingly difficult and entail a ruinous loss on the smuggler.

If there be insuperable objections to making these free Ports, then unquestionably the amount of the duties thus collected should be expended or returned in such way and manner as will be most generally advantageous to those by whom the duties have been paid. That these duties have increased the cost of all the necessaries of life to the consumers, in this part of the Dominion at any rate, no one can possibly with the slightest show of reason deny, nor will any one have the temerity to assert that these customs duties have added anything to the value of the "furs" which are the only marketable product of the territory.

Nor is it by customs duties alone that the prices of the necessaries of life are rendered so dear. The cost of freight or transport, which adds greatly to the price of everything, is simply enormous in respect of some of the most important articles. For example, flour, lard and pork, if bought either in the United States or in Canada, must be sent first of all to London, then to Moose Factory, and thence inland by canoes or boats from one to three hundred miles.

Again, in view of the possibility of the loss or detention of their ships in Hudson's Straits or Bay, the Company must always keep a two years' supply of the most necessary articles at Moose and York Factories. This locks up a large amount of capital, the interest of which has also to be charged in the price to the consumer.

It is to be hoped, then, that the Dominion Government will not delay to take into favourable consideration the peculiar and altogether exceptional position of the Natives and others in this territory, and deal fairly, if not liberally, with them.

Christian philanthropy, which has done much to promote the spiritual welfare of the Natives of this territory, might have done also a great deal to promote their temporal welfare, comfort and happiness. The one has been the work of the Church Missionary Society of London, and of the Catholics of Quebec; the other should have been, it seems to me, the special care of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The servants of the Company, as distinguished from the hunters and trappers, are engaged for a term of years, at wages varying from twenty to thirty pounds a year, with a ration of food sufficient only for themselves. A few of the mechanics may get more, but the wages do not usually exceed that amount. Many of these are Scotchmen or Scotch half-breeds. As long as they remain unmarried they can live, and even save money. Few, however, do this; the far greater number marry Indian or half-breed women. The single ration, together with what the wife may be able to add by fishing and hunting, suffices the young couple for a while. But as child after child is born, the annual pittance of wages is drawn upon not only for clothing but for food. At the prices charged (and which it is to some extent necessary to charge) in this territory, the man's wages will not go very far. The quantity of game and fish at or near the Trading Posts is not great, nor at all times to be procured. And when the families are large and chiefly girls they are, I fear, very sorely pinched to live. If the father dies, their condition is still more pitiable. There is no employment for women, and as to getting out of the country to seek it elsewhere, it is simply impossible. It is a mystery to me how many of them do live. If some scheme could be devised to afford these and other poor women remunerative employment, it would greatly ameliorate and improve their condition.

One suggestion I may be permitted to make, and I do so in the hope that it may commend itself to favourable consideration.

A very large quantity of ready-made clothing is imported for the people in this territory, or for what is known as the Southern Department. The greater part, if not the whole, of this clothing could be, just as well if not better, made by the women at Moose Factory, Albany Factory, and Rupert's House, to whom such employment, at anything like reasonable and fair wages, would be one of the greatest of blessings. By the importation of the materials only, instead of the made-up or manufactured articles, a very considerable amount of duty would be saved.

All that is needed to carry out this scheme is an experienced foreman and a sufficient number of sewing machines. A foreman having a knowledge of cutting and fitting men's

clothes, with a wife who had some knowledge of dress-making, would probably be the best combination.

So far from costing anything, I believe this suggestion, if carried out, would save the present importers a considerable sum of money. But even if it should not do so, and be only self-sustaining, the benefits that it could not fail to confer on a number of poor girls and women at the places referred to, should ensure its adoption.

If the natives could be induced to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil, even if it were confined to the growth of potatoes, they would form an important addition to their supply of food. But peas and beans can be also grown in the greater part of the territory, and as food for the Indians these are not only exceedingly nutritive, but have over most other grains this advantage, that they can be used whole or unground, thus dispensing with the necessity for mills. The land thus cultivated should be on or near the hunting-ground of each family, in order that the food produced might be available, where and when, most required. The few simple instructions needed in reference to the choice of the land, and the planting of the seeds, might be very easily imparted at the missions or at the fur trading posts. If the Government supplied seed for a few years, the cost of which would be very trifling, I am persuaded that the Missionaries would willingly undertake to distribute it, and do all in their power to ensure the success of any effort to ameliorate the condition of the natives in this or any other way.

The much needed assistance which the Provincial Government and Legislature would doubtless have given toward the support of schools in this territory has been lost; and the administration of justice has been rendered all but impossible, by the refusal of the Dominion Government to admit the rights of our Province.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. BORRON,

Stipendiary Magistrate.

LUNATIC AND IDIOTIC ASYLUMS.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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1886.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1885.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Eighteenth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiotic Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

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ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, I have this year placed the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

- Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1885.
- Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province, during each of the nine years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1885.
- Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.
- Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1885, were originally admitted.
- Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane, prior to their admission.
- Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1885.
- Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged *cured* during the year, were under treatment.
- Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged *improved* during the year.
- Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged *unimproved* during the year.
- Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who *died* during the year.
- Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.
- Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.
- Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1885.
- Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.
- Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.
- Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.
- Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

TABLE
Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylums on 1st October, 1884.....	352	351	703	450	457	907
Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1885.....	66	50	116	73	51	124
Total number under treatment during the year.....	418	401	819	523	508	1031
Admitted by transfer from one Asylum to another.....						
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum.....	418	401	819	523	508	1031
Discharged cured.....	29	25	54	20	25	45
Discharged improved.....	4	11	15	15	9	24
Discharged unimproved, or taken away by friends.....	10	3	13	2	5	7
Discharged as not insane.....	1		1			
Total number discharged during the year.....	44	39	83	37	39	76
Escaped.....	2		2	2		2
Died.....	18	17	35	26	18	44
Transferred from one Asylum to another.....	5		5	1		1
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year.....	69	56	125	66	57	123
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1885.....	349	345	694	457	451	908

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS & IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
253	247	500	265	296	561	1320	1351	2671	123	112	235	1443	1463	2906
36	25	61	84	72	156	259	198	457	10	5	15	269	203	472
289	272	561	349	368	717	1579	1549	3128	133	117	250	1712	1666	3378
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
289	272	561	355	368	723	1585	1549	3134	133	117	250	1718	1666	3384
16	13	29	23	38	61	88	101	189	.....	.....	.....	88	101	189
5	2	7	.....	5	5	24	27	51	.....	.....	.....	24	27	51
2	2	4	3	2	5	17	12	29	1	2	3	18	14	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23	17	40	26	45	71	130	140	270	1	2	3	131	142	273
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
11	6	17	31	19	50	86	60	146	13	5	18	99	65	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
34	23	57	60	64	124	229	200	429	14	7	21	243	207	450
255	249	504	295	304	599	1356	1349	2705	119	110	229	1475	1459	2934

TABLE

Shewing the general movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average number of pa- tients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged im- proved and un- improved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
verage of five years..	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	2080	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the nine years, from the 30th September, 1885.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admissions.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylums at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums during the year ending the 30th September, 1885.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieut.-Governor.	Number received from private families by medical certificates.	Total number received from the respective counties into the Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma District	2	1	3	1	2			
Brant	3	6	9	2			7	
Bruce	2	9	11	1	9		1	
Carleton	9	8	17	7		8	1	1
Central Prison	1		1	1				
Dufferin	2	1	3	2			1	
Elgin	1	5	6		6			
Essex	6	3	9		9			
Frontenac	7	10	17	2		15		
Grey	4	4	8	4	1		1	2
Haldimand	1	3	4				4	
Halton	6	3	9				7	2
Hastings	2	2	4			2		
Huron	9	10	19		19			
Kent		11	11		11			
Lambton	4	10	14		14			
Lanark	10	1	11			11		
Leeds and Grenville	8	4	12	2		10		
Lennox and Addington		1	1	1				
Lincoln	7	5	12				12	
Manitoba and N. W. Territories		1	1	1				
Middlesex	8	23	31		30			1
Muskoka District		2	2	2				
Nipissing		1	1	1				
Norfolk	2		2				2	
Northumberland and Durham	4	13	17	16				1
Ontario	2	8	10	10				
Oxford	8	12	20	1	16		2	1
Peel		1	1	1				
Perth	3	2	5		4			1
Peterborough		2	2	2				
Prescott and Russell	2	1	3			3		
Prince Edward	1		1			1		
Renfrew								
Simcoe	23	12	35	3			30	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	3	10			10		
Thunder Bay District	1	1	2		2			
Victoria	3	3	6	4			1	1
Waterloo	7	2	9	3			6	
Welland	2	4	6	1			5	
Wellington	6	18	24	3			21	
Wentworth	4	39	43				42	1
York	33	31	64	42	1		19	2
Not Classed		2	2	1		1		
Total admissions	200	278	478	116	124	61	162	15

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year, also the Counties from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1885, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE.					Total.
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	
Algoma District	3	24	6	4		1		11
Brant	9	228	4	20	1	26	1	52
Bruce	11	189	4	53	1	5	3	66
Carleton	17	340	18	5	70	6	7	106
Dufferin	3	6	3			4	2	9
Elgin	6	228	4	53		2	4	63
Essex	9	158	1	46	1		5	53
Frontenac	17	466	3	6	71	4	11	95
Grey	8	235	33	13	3	19	12	80
Haldimand	4	153	3	9	2	17	5	36
Halton	9	205	6	7		25	6	44
Hastings	4	215	19	10	19	5	4	57
Huron	19	347	8	71		8	9	96
Kent	11	225	3	52	1	3	7	66
Lambton	14	300		94	1	2	5	102
Lanark	11	228	3	3	43	2	3	54
Leeds and Grenville	12	248	12	4	49	3	4	72
Lennox and Addington	1	147	1	2	28	3	6	40
Lincoln	12	282	14	8	2	32	1	57
Middlesex	31	701	3	160		7	9	179
Muskoka District	2	12				1	4	5
Nipissing	1	1						
Norfolk	2	152	3	17	1	13	6	40
Northumberland and Durham	17	566	61	11	6	25	12	115
Ontario	10	332	36	11	13	19	13	92
Oxford	20	291	10	66	1	4	2	83
Peel	1	233	23	6	2	5	5	41
Perth	5	268	6	51	1	2	7	67
Peterborough	2	162	22	4	7	7	1	41
Prescott and Russell	3	77	2	2	20	2		26
Prince Edward	1	95	4		13	1	3	21
Renfrew		68	3		16	3	5	27
Simcoe	35	439	27	10	4	82	7	150
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10	286	9	6	57	12	4	88
Thunder Bay District	2	2		2				2
Victoria	6	146	11	5	6	6	5	33
Waterloo	9	210	7	20		15	8	50
Welland	6	150	10	4	1	20		35
Wellington	24	397	26	11		39	5	81
Wentworth	43	711	27	12	5	84	11	139
York	64	2170	243	34	31	85	27	420
Not Classed	4	362	16	16	28			60
Total	478	12055	694	908	504	599	229	2934

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	40	37	13	40	130
From 1 to 2 months.....	14	13	5	22	54
" 2 " 3 "	14	13	3	9	39
" 3 " 4 "	9	9	2	10	30
" 4 " 5 "	3	5	3	4	15
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	2	5	9
" 6 " 7 "	3	2	2	8	15
" 7 " 8 "	3	2	1	5	11
" 8 " 9 "	2	3		2	7
" 9 " 10 "	1	1	1		3
" 10 " 11 "	2	1	1	1	5
" 11 " 12 "		1	1	9	11
" 12 " 18 "	6	10	8	3	27
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	5	2	4	12
" 2 to 3 years.....	3	4	4	4	15
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	4	9	15
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	4	9
" 5 " 6 "		3		3	6
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	1	3	9
" 7 " 8 "	1	1	2	2	6
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "			2		2
" 10 " 15 "	1		1	2	4
" 15 " 20 "		1		2	3
" 20 years and upwards.....		4	2		6
Unknown	7	2		11	20
Totals.....	116	124	61	162	463

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1885.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	9	10	1	12	.....	32
From 1 to 2 months.....	10	6	.....	12	.....	28
" 2 " 3 "	10	12	11	9	.....	42
" 3 " 4 "	10	18	4	9	2	43
" 4 " 5 "	4	8	1	7	1	21
" 5 " 6 "	4	10	9	14	3	40
" 6 " 7 "	2	7	4	7	.....	20
" 7 " 8 "	3	5	4	10	4	26
" 8 " 9 "	5	5	5	6	1	22
" 9 " 10 "	5	1	.....	4	1	11
" 10 " 11 "	5	7	3	22	1	38
" 11 " 12 "	2	5	5	2	4	18
" 12 " 18 "	35	36	58	30	6	165
" 18 months to 2 years.....	25	25	19	19	14	102
" 2 to 3 years.....	56	54	36	90	67	303
" 3 " 4 "	39	79	37	49	8	212
" 4 " 5 "	21	54	23	65	13	176
" 5 " 6 "	26	57	21	60	9	173
" 6 " 7 "	33	48	21	48	14	164
" 7 " 8 "	53	71	34	4	48	210
" 8 " 9 "	48	31	26	120	33	258
" 9 " 10 "	62	30	13	.....	.....	105
" 10 " 15 "	97	141	68	.....	.....	306
" 15 " 20 "	49	31	79	.....	.....	159
" 20 years and upwards.....	81	157	22	.....	.....	260
Totals	694	908	504	599	229	2934

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3		1		4
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	2	2	2	7
" 2 " 3 "	3	1	3	8	15
" 3 " 4 "	10	3	2	4	19
" 4 " 5 "	7	3	1	4	15
" 5 " 6 "	8	3	2	1	14
" 6 " 7 "	4	1	3	4	12
" 7 " 8 "	4	4	3	5	16
" 8 " 9 "	4	6	1	1	12
" 9 " 10 "	1	3	2	2	8
" 10 " 11 "		2	1	5	8
" 11 " 12 "	3	2	1	2	8
" 12 " 18 "		7	3	4	14
" 18 months to 2 years.....		3	2	5	10
" 2 to 3 years	2	3	1	7	13
" 3 " 4 "	1	2		5	8
" 4 " 5 "				1	1
" 5 " 6 "				1	1
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "			1		1
" 8 " 9 "	1				1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "	2				2
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....	54	45	29	61	189

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month					
From 1 to 2 months.....				1	1
" 2 " 3 "	3				3
" 3 " 4 "	1				1
" 4 " 5 "	4		1		5
" 5 " 6 "		1		2	3
" 6 " 7 "		2			2
" 7 " 8 "	1	2			3
" 8 " 9 "		4	1		5
" 9 " 10 "	3	1			4
" 10 " 11 "		1			1
" 11 " 12 "		1		1	2
" 12 " 18 "		2			2
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	3	1		5
" 2 to 3 years	1				1
" 3 " 4 "		2	2		4
" 4 " 5 "		3	1		4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1			2
" 6 " 7 "		1		1	2
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "			1		1
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 30 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....	15	24	7	5	51

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1			2	3
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	1			2
" 2 " 3 "	1	2		1	4
" 3 " 4 "	2			1	3
" 4 " 5 "	1			1	2
" 5 " 6 "	2				2
" 6 " 7 "	1	2			3
" 7 " 8 "	1				1
" 8 " 9 "	1		1		2
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "					
" 11 " 12 "		1	1		2
" 12 " 18 "	1		2		3
" 18 months to 2 years	1				1
" 2 to 3 years.....		1			1
" 3 " 4 "					
" 4 " 5 "					
" 5 " 6 "					
" 6 " 7 "					
" 7 " 8 "					
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 15 "					
" 15 " 20 "					
" 20 years and upwards					
Totals.....	13	7	4	5	29

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	2		7		11
From 1 to 2 months	4	2		4	1	11
" 2 " 3 "	1	2	1	1	1	6
" 3 " 4 "					1	1
" 4 " 5 "	1			3		4
" 5 " 6 "			1	3		4
" 6 " 7 "				1		1
" 7 " 8 "	1		2	1		4
" 8 " 9 "				2	1	3
" 9 " 10 "		1	1	1		3
" 10 " 11 "				1		1
" 11 " 12 "		1	1			2
" 12 " 18 "	5	3	1	1		10
" 18 months to 2 years	2	4	1		2	9
" 2 to 3 years	3	1	3	8	6	21
" 3 " 4 "		1		5		6
" 4 " 5 "	1	4		1	1	7
" 5 " 6 "		2	1	5	1	9
" 6 " 7 "	2	4		1		7
" 7 " 8 "	2	2	1			5
" 8 " 9 "	2	4	1	2	3	12
" 9 " 10 "				3	1	4
" 10 " 15 "	4	11	1			16
" 15 " 20 "	1		2			3
" 20 years and upwards	4					4
Totals	35	44	17	50	18	164

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Abscess of Neck.....		1				1
Albuminuria.....				1		1
Apoplexy.....	1	1	1			3
Cerebral.....				1		1
Asphyxia.....		1				1
Atalectasis.....	1					1
Blood poisoning.....					1	1
Bronchitis.....					1	1
Carbuncle.....	1					1
Cardiac disease.....				1		1
Cerebral effusion.....	1					1
Convulsions.....	1					1
Diarrhea.....		1	1			2
" chronic.....		1				1
Dysentery.....			1		1	2
Exhaustion of acute mania.....		2				2
" chronic.....			1			1
" epilepsy.....	1					1
" mania.....	1	1		5		7
Epilepsy.....		7		2	1	10
Fracture of skull.....			1			1
Gangrene.....	1					1
Gastritis.....					1	1
General debility.....			2	4	8	14
" paralysis.....				1		1
" paresis.....		2	3	8		13
Heart clot.....		2				2
" disease.....	3	3	1			7
Inflammation of brain.....					1	1
Marasmus.....	2	7				9
Paralysis.....	1					1
Paraplegia.....		1				1
Paresis.....	6			1		7
Peritonitis.....					2	2
Phthisis.....	12	4	2	14	2	34
Pneumonia.....	1					1
Senile decay, exhaustion and old age.....	2	6	3	12		23
Softening of brain.....		3				3
Suicide (by drowning).....			1			1
Typhoid fever.....		1				1
Total.....	35	44	17	50	18	164

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Agents.....	2	9
Architects.....		1
Actuaries.....		1
Bookkeepers.....		22
Bakers.....		21
Bricklayers.....		10
Butchers.....	3	28
Blacksmiths.....	6	86
Brassfinishers.....		3
Brewers.....		13
Builders.....		4
Barbers.....		10
Broommakers.....		3
Barristers.....		3
Bookbinders.....	1	1
Brickmakers.....		3
Bridgetenders.....		1
Brushmakers.....		1
Buttonmakers.....		1
Commercial travellers.....	4	15
Cabinetmakers.....	2	11
Consuls.....		1
Confectioners.....		6
Coopers.....	1	26
Carpenters.....	7	253
Clerks.....	9	195
Clergymen.....	6	38
Carriagemakers.....	1	5
Cooks.....		9
Carders.....	2	5
Captains of steamboats.....	1	5
Cigarmakers.....		6
Customhouse Officers.....		5
Coppersmiths.....		1
Cheesemakers.....		1
Civil Servants.....		2
Clock cleaners.....		1
Carters.....		3
Contractor.....	1	1
Cloth Dresser.....	1	1
Dyers.....	1	3
Domestic servants, all kinds.....	24	1561
Dressmakers.....	8	59
Detectives.....		1
Druggists.....	1	18
Engineers.....	1	28
Editors.....		4
Farmers.....	107	1944
Fishermen.....		7
Founders.....		1
Ferrymen.....		2
Furriers.....		1
<i>Carried forward</i>	109	4120

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and the number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
<i>Brought forward</i>	190	4420
Gardeners		16
Grocers	1	9
Glassblowers		2
Gentlemen	1	24
Glovmakers		1
Gunsmiths		1
Hucksters		1
Hatters		1
Hostlers		5
Hunters		1
Harnessmakers	2	22
Housekeepers	95	2025
Hackdrivers		3
Innkeepers		13
Ironmongers		1
Jewellers		10
Janitors		2
Journalist		1
Labourers	67	1566
Laundresses		4
Ladies	2	51
Lawyers	1	19
Lumbermen		2
Lathers		1
Milliners		35
Masons		54
Machinists	3	40
Matchmakers		2
Millers	1	37
Moulders	1	26
Merchants	10	136
Mechanics		39
Music teachers	1	6
Marblecutters		3
Milkmen	1	1
Millwrights	1	2
No occupation	16	439
Nightwatchmen		1
Nurses	1	8
Organ-builders	1	1
Professors of Music		10
Plasterers		3
Pensioners		5
Photographers		11
Prostitutes		8
Painters	3	64
Printers	1	38
Peddlers		27
<i>Carried forward</i>	399	9197

TABLE No. 12.—Continued.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and the number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
<i>Brought forward</i>	399	9197
Physicians	2	29
Pumpmakers		2
Plumbers	2	2
Patternmakers	1	1
Policemen	1	1
Private secretary		1
Railway employés	3	15
Spinsters	3	125
Sailors	2	47
Students	9	48
Spinners	1	9
Sisters of Charity		2
Sodawater manufacturers		1
Stonecutters	1	4
Showmen		2
Saddlers		7
Shoemakers	1	143
Seamstresses	2	144
Slaters		1
Soldiers	1	18
Salesmen		1
Surveyors	1	4
Sail and tentmakers		2
Shopkeepers	1	4
Shipbuilders	1	4
Teachers	6	176
Tinsmiths	1	24
Tavernkeepers	2	12
Tailors	3	115
Tanners		7
Teamsters		6
Tollgate keepers		2
Upholsterers		1
Vinegar makers		1
Watchmakers		6
Woodworkers	2	5
Weavers		23
Wheelwrights		2
Waggonmakers		7
Waiters	2	5
Unknown or other employments	31	1853
Total	478	12055

TABLE No. 13,

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending
30th September, 1885.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	486 62	473 78	369 26	294 81	108 83
Medical comforts and appliances.....	56 19		20 66	2 00	
Butchers' meat	14518 17	14119 29	9359 17	9116 05	2476 13
Poultry, fish etc	1059 28	1372 69	670 60	873 18	171 05
Flour, bread, etc	5686 51	5721 23	4636 83	3933 40	2858 95
Butter	4394 17	5181 76	2927 45	3535 54	1143 35
Barley, rice, peas and meal	1601 53	936 64	598 13	1236 18	179 32
Tea	2184 81	2561 72	974 32	1248 97	271 96
Coffee	236 00	674 71	745 24	461 08	174 70
Cheese	409 91	483 84	109 25	515 91	7 36
Eggs	497 43	327 91	85 14	125 39	121 16
Fruit (dried).....	637 10	661 92	281 74	963 92	46 51
Tobacco and pipes	473 05	857 21	337 77	336 83	62 40
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.....	331 63	266 20	207 28	231 32	56 55
Sugar and syrup	2436 49	3020 32	1346 48	2267 78	411 30
Unenumerated groceries	636 40	187 39	28 41		52 53
Fruit and vegetables	322 42	853 68	548 29	1693 29	541 75
Bedding	950 55	1785 74	1042 88	1089 03	782 94
Straw for bedding.....		705 95	123 76	384 60	120 75
Clothing	2585 42	5025 11	3324 85	3170 37	823 01
Shoes	437 30	1135 14	419 93	724 45	300 72
Coal	8669 87	8248 86	9627 43	7018 64	575 08
Wood	1176 75	3336 97		480 45	2289 92
Gas	2283 77	2323 80	921 20	2397 45	125 93
Oil and candles	90 16	151 53	42 94	16 55	150 78
Matches.....	3 88	65 77	15 30	28 35	18 12
Brushes, brooms and mops	240 08	569 10	188 48	438 68	74 99
Bath brick, black lead and blacking.....	13 00	32 75	5 40	16 52	2 84
Soap and other laundry expenses.....	1264 26	1125 26	1046 79	1163 51	519 22
Water.....	3853 35			1098 63	
Ice.....	120 50	59 50		323 72	20 00
Advertising and printing	728 98	245 71	200 50	319 50	75 93
Postage, telegraph and express charges.....	151 32	469 88	235 86	225 50	46 23
Stationery and library	459 59	646 60	225 56	249 11	57 25
Furniture, renewals and repairs.....	203 10	1772 44	1150 70	304 09	573 27
Iron and tinware.....	253 10	434 41	29 37	526 21	58 51
Crockery and glassware	233 40	978 96	178 60	276 21	78 79
Feed and fodder	1175 37	1183 69	1312 01	1827 42	447 54
Farm stock, implements and repairs thereto.....	627 79	1463 81	758 01	690 40	189 53
Repairs, or injury to buildings, etc.....	1116 37	1461 02	1295 99	2184 58	389 75
Hardware, etc	372 78	841 67	396 88	570 83	80 11
Paints and oils	489 31	825 12	341 21	705 29	56 76
Officers' travelling expenses	114 60	86 90	161 51	126 15	90 00
Elopers, expenses of recovering.....	3 60	31 20	70 77	1 00	2 00
Freight and duties.....	9 84	97 90	6 83	41 03	12 62
Amusements	221 06	321 22	234 45	224 22	23 73
Religious instruction.....	151 59	143 25			
Interments	81 69	195 00	229 58	150 00	141 50
Rent		577 02		440 52	598 09
Incidentals	148 37		95 65	60 00	121 00
Removal of patients		91 65	25 05	2 20	
Salaries and wages.....	28105 82	33780 73	18852 27	18694 30	9354 93
	91736 11	107322 95	65185 79	72815 26	26885 85

TABLE No. 14,

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum, under the various headings of the Estimates, and the annual cost per patient under such headings.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.	Expended under headings of estimates.	Cost per patient.
	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	524 81	0 75	473 78	0 52	389 92	0 77	296 81	0 50	108 83	0 47
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	15577 45	22 25	15491 98	17 05	10629 77	19 86	9989 23	16 82	2647 18	11 41
Flour, bread, etc.....	5686 51	8 12	5721 23	6 29	4636 83	9 18	3633 40	6 62	2858 95	12 32
Butter.....	4394 17	6 28	5181 76	5 70	2927 45	5 80	3535 54	5 95	1143 35	4 93
Groceries.....	8864 35	12 06	3977 86	10 98	4713 77	9 33	7387 38	12 44	1383 79	5 96
Fruit and vegetables.....	322 42	0 46	853 68	0 94	548 29	1 08	1083 29	2 85	541 75	2 34
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	3973 27	5 68	8651 91	9 52	4911 42	9 73	3368 45	9 04	2027 42	8 74
Fuel.....	9846 62	14 07	11585 83	12 75	9027 43	17 88	7499 09	12 63	2865 00	12 35
Gas, oil, etc.....	2377 81	3 40	2541 10	2 79	979 41	1 94	2442 35	4 11	291 83	1 27
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1311 34	2 17	1727 11	1 90	1240 67	2 46	1618 71	2 72	597 05	2 57
Furniture and furnishings.....	710 20	1 01	3185 81	3 50	1358 67	2 69	1106 51	2 57	710 57	3 06
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1813 17	2 59	2946 90	2 91	2050 02	4 06	2517 82	4 24	637 07	2 75
Repairs and alterations.....	1978 46	2 83	3127 81	3 41	1847 76	3 60	3066 32	5 16	525 62	2 27
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1339 89	1 92	1301 69	1 43	661 92	1 31	794 21	1 33	179 61	0 77
Miscellaneous.....	850 47	1 21	1573 74	1 73	1040 16	2 06	1753 22	2 98	1068 85	4 35
Water supply.....	3853 85	5 50					1098 63	1 85		
Salaries and wages.....	28105 82	40 15	33780 73	37 16	18852 27	37 33	18694 30	31 47	4354 98	40 32
Totals.....	94736 11	131 05	107822 45	118 61	65185 79	129 08	72815 26	122 58	26885 85	115 88

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	1	1	1	4
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	1	2	1	8
Storekeepers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	6
Stewards	1	1	1	1	1	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	3
Engineers, Assistants and Stokers	5	7	3	4	2	21
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	1	1	1	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	1	7
Painters	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1	6
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1	1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	3	3	1	2	1	9
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	1	2	2	9
Stable and Stockkeepers	1	2	1	1	1	3
Butchers and Jobbers	1	1	1	1	1	3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	6
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	5	2	4	4	22
Laundresses and Assistants	5	6	2	3	2	18
Housemaids	2	8	2	2	5	19
Dairymaids	1	1	1	1	1	3
ATTENDANTS.						
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	7	9	6	1	1	24
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	6	1	1	21
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	25	12	17	4	75
Ordinary Female Attendants	20	27	8	18	5	78
Male Night Watchers	3	3	2	2	2	9
Female Night Watchers	3	3	2	2	1	11
Total	100	126	61	71	35	393

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

NATURE AND PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	Average No. of Patients who worked daily.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
Carpenter's Shop	4	534	133	7	2258	313	1107	138	4	1150	285	1	311	311	24	5360	222	
Tailor's Shop	4	927	232	2	477	238	1042	208	2	526	263				13	2982	229	
Shoemaker's Shop	2	140	70	3	634	277	686	232	3	1021	341	2	678	339	7	1390	198	
Engineer's Shop	9	2170	241	3	1073	357	1689	241	3	160	160				24	6634	276	
Blacksmith's Shop	1	168	168	1	1205	301	1205	260	1	8	584	73			15	328	164	
Mason work	2	574	287	4	1205	301	260	260	15	872	58				17	1024	60	
Quarrying stone	2	152	76						28	3921	140				17	3921	140	
Woodyard and coal shed	12	2650	221	7	2352	336	860	215	14	2123	151	12	3732	311	49	11717	239	
Bakery	3	750	250	3	842	280	291	145	1	310	310				9	2193	243	
Laundry	13	2896	223	15	4647	309	2421	201	23	7597	330	6	1511	251	69	19072	275	
Dairy	7	1440	206	2	722	361			6	1496	248							
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	2	730	365	4	1175	293	954	238	1	364	364				19	5120	269	
Piggery	2	730	365	4	1175	293	1775	295	2	728	364				11	3223	293	
Painting	3	939	313	3	927	309	1203	172	4	717	179				17	3786	222	
Farm	24	7512	313	25	8258	322	5113	182	16	1862	116				93	22538	242	
Garden and Grounds	34	4136	121	27	8258	305	7341	167	13	2238	172	6	1241	206	124	206	124	
Stable	4	1460	365	6	1833	305	1800	307	6	667	333	1	365	365	19	6125	322	
Kitchen	17	3340	196	28	10236	365	1916	174	19	4186	349	3	1090	363	71	20768	292	
Dining Room	54	1518	213	28	9949	355	9156	286	23	7826	340	12	4380	363	149	42829	287	
Officers' Quarters	4	1460	365	7	738	105	738	105	15	4888	325	2	730	363	13	2928	225	
Sewing	36	6000	166	93	23121	313	10287	197	15	4888	325	3	678	226	199	50474	236	
Knitting	20	6360	313	155	48347	311	10518	206	31	10846	349	22	6886	313	279	82957	297	
Spinning	1	261	261						51	10518	206				1	261	261	
Mending	58	9580	165	24	7450	310	2613	290	11	3770	342				102	23413	229	
Wards and Halls	130	26110	201	174	63595	365	28183	281	109	38548	353				513	156436	304	
Store Room	3	996	332	2	613	306	310	310	1	3692	335				17	5611	330	
Not otherwise specified	18	4608	256	193	60335	312	20660	253	31	5976	331	23	7927	344	334	39506	237	
.....	469	98141	209	805	264020	327	112589	230	488	165877	285	93	29529	317	2226	610156	274	

SUMMARY OF ASYLUM OPERATIONS.

In the foregoing statistical tables no account has been taken of any of the persons of unsound mind who are under accommodation in any institution other than one of the five public Asylums of the Province, viz., in the Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton or Orillia Asylums. All statistical information necessary for the purposes of this report concerning those who are accommodated elsewhere will be found in the statements and tables which follow.

On the 30th September, 1884, the reports which were sent to me from the various institutions of the Province, shewed the number of Insane, Idiotic and Feeble-minded persons resident within the Province of Ontario, who had come within the purview of this Department, to be 3,227, an increase of 180 over the number reported from the previous year.

This year there is again an increase to report, but I am happy to be able to say that it is somewhat smaller than the one last mentioned.

At the close of the official year 1885, the number of persons of this unfortunate class in all the Public Institutions of the Province, as well as those on whose behalf applications for admission were on the files was found to be 3,340, or 113 more than were known to this Department at the close of the previous year.

The returns from the Provincial Insane Asylums shew the number of persons in actual residence on the 30th September, 1885, to have been 2,705, as against 2,671, on the corresponding date in 1884, an increase of only 34.

In the Homewood Retreat at Guelph there were 16 Insane persons, and there were 33 Convicts in the Insane Wards of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston. To these must be added 116 persons under certificate in the Common Gaols making in all a total insane population under public care of 2,870. When to this number is added the 229 inmates of the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, we have a total of 3,099 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, an excess over the previous year of 74.

Then there were on the files of the four Insane Asylums at London, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, 47 applications for admission, and 194 applications for admission to the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, the whole making a grand total of 3,340 persons officially known to the Department to be of unsound mind, resident in the Province of Ontario.

The manner in which the Insane and Idiotic persons actually under public accommodation in the Province were distributed on the 30th September, 1885, is shewn in the following tabular statement:

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1884.			30th September, 1885.		
	ale.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	352	351	703	349	345	694
Asylum for the Insane, London	450	457	907	457	451	908
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	253	247	500	255	249	504
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	265	296	561	295	304	599
Total insane in Asylums	1320	1351	2671	1356	1349	2705
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	123	112	235	119	110	229
Total number of Provincial Asylums	1443	1463	2906	1475	1459	2934
In the Homewood Retreat, Guelph	5	5	10	11	5	16
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	31	2	33	32	1	33
Insane and Idiotic Persons in Common Gaols	50	26	76	69	47	116
Total number of insane and idiotic under public accommodation	1529	1496	3025	1587	1512	3099
Number of applications on hand for admission to Toronto Asylum	3	6	9	1	.....	1
Number of applications on hand for admission to London Asylum	2	18	20	2	19	21
Number of applications on hand for admission to Kingston Asylum	4	2	6	16	5	21
Number of applications on hand for admission to Hamilton Asylum	12	4	16	.....	4	4
Number of applications on hand for admission to Orillia Asylum	85	66	151	108	86	194
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to this Department on 30th Sept., 1884, and 1885 ..	1635	1592	3227	1714	1626	3340

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied on the 30th September, 1885, the close of the official year :

ASYLUMS.	Number of beds.			No. in residence on 30th Sept, '85.			Number of vacancies.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Toronto	354	349	.....	349	345	694	5	4	9
London	452	452	904	457	451	908	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	256	248	504	255	249	504	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	296	315	611	295	304	599	1	11	12
Orillia	109	111	220	119	110	229	.....	1	.....
Total	1467	1475	2942	1475	1459	2934	.....	.....	.....

Compared with the previous year the number of beds in the Toronto Asylum remained unchanged, with 9 temporary vacancies.

In London Asylum the number of beds remained the same, but they were more than full, there being four more patients in that Institution than there were beds.

Kingston Asylum had one bed less than at the close of the previous year, and each one was full.

Hamilton Asylum, which had 566 beds on the 30th September, 1884, has had the number increased by the completion of the New Cottage called "East House" to 611.

Orillia Asylum remains unchanged as to number of beds, but has nine more patients in residence than there were at the close of the previous year.

On the whole, the public asylum accommodation of the Province has been increased during the year from 2,898 beds on the 30th September, 1884, to 2,942 on the same date in 1885, while the number of patients in the institutions has been increased from 2,906 to 2,934.

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATION—ADMISSIONS.

On pages 3 and 4 of this report, table No. 1 shews the movements of the entire Asylum population of the Province. The total number of lunatics in the Insane Asylums on the 30th September, 1884, was 2,671. There have been admitted during the year 457, making the total number which had been under treatment during the year, 3,128, an excess of 41 over the previous year. The increase, however, has been limited by the accommodation afforded, as is shewn by the large number of insane persons in the Gaols awaiting vacancies, and the number of applications for admission on the files.

The number of lunatics admitted in 1884 was 493, and that number would have been exceeded in 1885 had there been accommodation for a greater number. The smaller increase therefore in the Asylum population for 1885, as compared with 1884, is not due to want of demand for beds, but for want of the necessary beds to meet the demand.

The following information in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted during the year, as well as of the aggregate admissions of all the preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions.

	<i>Social State.</i>	Of those admitted during the year, including transfers.	Of total admissions, including transfers.
Married		252	5,998
Unmarried		226	6,057
		478	12,055
<i>Nationalities.</i>			
Canadian		284	5,062
English		64	1,694
Irish		52	2,986
Scotch		36	1,280
United States		21	363
Other countries and unknown		21	670
		478	12,055

Religious Denomination.

Church of England.....	92	2,997
Roman Catholic.....	84	2,669
Presbyterian.....	104	2,506
Methodist.....	114	2,223
Other denominations or unknown.....	84	1,660
	478	12,055

DISCHARGED FROM ASYLUMS.

Table No. 1 also shews the discharges from the Insane Asylums to have been 270, while the percentage of cures to admissions have been as under:—

Toronto Asylum	46.55
London “	36.29
Kingston “	47.54
Hamilton “	37.65

I called attention last year to the increased ratio of cures to admissions reported for the year 1884. In three of the Asylums this year a still higher ratio is reported. The total percentage of cures in all the Asylums, as will be seen by Table No. 2, on pages 6 and 7, is the highest recorded in this Department.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of persons who were discharged into the custody of their friends on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shewn in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				70	75	145
Discharged, recovered.....	39	47	86			
“ improved.....	10	7	17			
“ unimproved.....	1	3	4			
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	9	12	21			
Out on probation on 30th Sept., 1885.....	11	6	17	70	75	145

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

The percentage of deaths in each Asylum calculated upon the total population thereof, has been as follows:—

Toronto Asylum.....	4.27
London “	4.26
Kingston “	3.03
Hamilton “	6.91
Orillia “ (Idiot)	7.20

Table No. 2, on pages six and seven, shews the total number of deaths in each Asylum since October 1st, 1876, with the annual percentage of mortality based upon the average population. Table No. 11 (page 16) shews in detail the causes of death in the various Asylums, all of which, with two exceptions, were from natural causes. In one case a girl of quiet habits and who was not suspected of being suicidal, left her work and threw herself into the lake before her intention was even guessed at: the water was thirty feet deep at this point; there were no life-saving appliances at hand, and although she was seen to jump into the water, and all possible efforts were at once made to rescue her, life was extinct before that could be accomplished. In another case, a man whilst engaged in his daily occupation of hoisting food from the basement to the ward dining rooms, over-balanced himself and fell down the shaft, his skull was fractured by the fall and he died in a short time.

Both these events occurred at the Kingston Asylum, and were immediately reported to me. I made full enquiry into the circumstances, without delay, and did not find that either of the deaths were due to want of care or foresight on the part of any one having charge of the patients.

In the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, from the nature of the cases accommodated, there are not very frequent changes. This Asylum and its annex are always over filled, and admissions can only take place when vacancies occur, and these are usually created by deaths; there are few discharges, and unfortunately no cures. During the past year there was the unusually large number of eighteen deaths, and three inmates were removed by their friends. These few vacancies were filled up as they occurred, and the population, so far as numbers are concerned, remains practically stationary.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

From the returns made by the various Asylums, the following statement of assigned causes of Insanity, both predisposing and exciting, has been compiled. It seems to be always necessary on presenting this statement, to explain that the cause as stated in each case is gathered from the so-called history of the case, which accompanies the medical certificates on the admission of each patient. The statements made as to “cause” in these cases are, very often, of small value for various reasons—such as the want of knowledge of facts, carelessness in stating them, or a desire on the part of relatives to conceal important facts which should be told. Again, if a patient has been addicted to any particular vice or

excess, or has recently suffered from any important accident or illness, one of these, right or wrong, is set down as the cause of the insanity; and as these histories are generally written by unskilled persons, it will be easily understood that they are, when so written, of little value.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1885.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	3	1	4	6	22	28
Religious excitement.....				7	10	17
Adverse circumstances, including busi- ness troubles.....	1		1	18	2	20
Love affairs, including seduction.....				4	4	8
Mental anxiety, "worry".....		2	2	24	10	34
Fright and nervous shocks.....				1	5	6
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....		1	1	10	6	16
Intemperance, sexual.....				1		1
Venereal disease.....						
Self-abuse, sexual.....	3		3	30	6	36
Over-work.....	1	1	2	8	3	11
Sunstroke.....	1		1	10		10
Accident or injury.....	2		2	4		4
Pregnancy.....		1	1		1	1
Puerperal.....					13	13
Lactation.....					2	2
Puberty and change of life.....					4	4
Uterine disorders.....					6	6
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....						
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				4	2	6
Other forms of brain disease.....				3		3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, in- cluding old age.....		2	2	8	5	13
Fevers.....				3	1	4
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination.....	22	14	36			
With other combined cause not ascer- tained.....	27	33	60			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in com- bination.....						
With other combined cause not ascer- tained.....						
Unknown.....	120	71	191	119	96	215
Total.....	180	126	306	260	199	458

INCREASE OF ASYLUM POPULATION.

YEAR.	LUNATICS ADMITTED.	DISCHARGED, DIED AND ELOPED.	REMAINED.	PERCENTAGE.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44

The above table, which shews what has been the yearly increase in the population of the Asylums for the past nine years, exhibits a very marked decrease in 1885, as compared with any of the years which have preceded it. It must be borne in mind, however, that before the close of the official year, all available asylum accommodation had been exhausted, and that which was in course of preparation had not yet been completed. There was therefore a considerable number of applicants awaiting admission, who if they could have been admitted earlier would have made some change in these figures.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shews the actual (not average) population of the different Asylums, the number of those who were employed in some way on the affairs of the institution, and the aggregate number of days they were so occupied:—

ASYLUM.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay of all patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days' worked to collective stay.
Toronto Asylum.....	819	469	255,542	98,141	38.40
London ".....	1031	983	331,740	264,020	79.58
Kingston ".....	561	488	184,174	112,589	61.13
Hamilton ".....	723	371	216,857	105,877	48.82
Total.....	3,134	2,311	988,313	580,627	58.74

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following summary shews the gross expenditure for maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUMS.	1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto Asylum.....	93,866 01	91,736 11		2,129 90
London ".....	127,990 66	107,822 95		20,167 71
Kingston ".....	61,668 84	65,185 79	3,516 95	
Hamilton ".....	75,461 80	72,815 26		2,649 54
Orillia ".....	29,030 99	26,885 85		2,145 14
Totals.....	388,021 30	364,445 96	3,516 95	27,002 29
Actual decrease.....		23,575 34		

As will be seen from the above statement, there has been a decrease in the expenditure for asylum maintenance of no less than \$23,575.34 for the year just closed, as compared with the expenditure of the year which immediately preceded it, notwithstanding the fact that a larger number of patients were maintained. The only asylum which does not shew a decrease upon the gross expenditure for the year is Kingston. This is to be accounted for by the increased average number of patients in this asylum as compared with the preceding year. The very large pieces which have prevailed, especially in those large items of consumption which are purchased by contract, will partly account for the reduction in expenditure, besides which, it sometimes happens that expenditures have been too much accumulated towards the close of the year, and the stock of supplies in store undergoing, when this occurs the equilibrium is restored in the following year. It may be that this will be found to be the case in some instances in the present year where the reduction has been very marked.

Table 14, on page 17, shews the total expenditure in each of the asylums under the various headings of the estimates, as well as the cost per patient under

each head. By a comparison with the preceding year it will be seen that the reductions have been as follows :

ASYLUMS.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1884.			Year ending 30th Sept., 1885.		
	Daily average population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Daily average population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.
Toronto Asylum	707	\$ c. 132 76	\$ c. 2 55	700	\$ c. 131 05	\$ c. 2 56
London "	899	142 21	2 73	909	118 61	2 28
Kingston "	470	131 05	2 52	505	129 08	2 48
Hamilton "	557	135 45	2 60	594	122 58	2 39
Orillia "	234	123 53	2 37	232	115 88	2 23
Average cost in the Asylums	2867	133 00	2 55	2940	123 96	2 38

Table No. 13, on page 20, shews the expenditure in detail of the different asylums under all headings where classification is possible. It will be observed that in the London and Kingston and Orillia Asylums no charge is made for water. The supply of water for these institutions is pumped from a well in the case of London and from the lakes for Kingston and Orillia, the cost of the pumping being included in the items "fuel" and "salaries and wages." In these cases the exact cost could not conveniently be defined. A great difference will be observed in the cost of water between the Toronto and Hamilton Asylums. In the former the sum named in the table represents the whole cost of the water delivered in the tank. In the latter the water is received from the city at the foot of the mountain and has to be pumped thence a height of more than 250 feet at a large expense to the asylum in fuel and labour.

Table 15, page 22, shews the price paid during the past year for all articles purchased by contract, and it will be seen on comparison with the corresponding table of the previous year that exceedingly low prices have prevailed.

The following summary exhibits the extent of asylum purchases by contract and in the open markets, as well as the total expenditure for all services including salaries and wages.

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system	\$83,322 27
2. Cattle bought by Government buyer and slaughtered at Government slaughter-houses	45,640 46
3. Services, etc., for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, etc	51,076 19
4. Dry Goods, Groceries, and supplies purchased in open market	75,618 94
5. Salaries and Wages	108,788 10
	<hr/> \$364,445 96

From the above sum of \$364,445 96, representing the total asylum expenditures, is to be deducted the revenues received from paying patients, which amounted to \$49,620.93 (see next page), leaving the sum of \$314,825.03 as the net cost of maintenance of the five asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1885, a net reduction of \$25,061.09, upon the expenditure of 1884.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		§	c.	§	c.	§	c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14,045	30				
“ “ 1872	139	19,255	80	5,219	50		
“ “ 1873	171	16,660	61			2,595	19
“ “ 1874	182	20,035	77	3,375	15		
“ “ 1875	231	21,875	92	1,840	15		
“ “ 1876	256	21,175	93			699	99
“ “ 1877	323	28,093	58	6,917	65		
“ “ 1878	334	30,103	75	2,010	17		
“ “ 1879	343	32,898	26	2,794	51		
“ “ 1880	387	37,653	81	4,755	55		
“ “ 1881	414	41,066	54	3,412	73		
“ “ 1882	475	43,937	64	2,871	10		
“ “ 1883	538	59,922	59	15,984	95		
“ “ 1884	496	48,135	18			11,787	41
“ “ 1885	509	49,620	93	1,485	75		

HOMEWOOD RETREAT.

Annual Statistical Report of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph,
for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

INSANE BRANCH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1884				5	5	10
Admitted during year	12	7	19	12	7	19
Total number under treatment during year				17	12	29
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	5	5	10			
" improved		1	1			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	5	7	12*			
Died	1		1			
Transferred				6	7	13
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1885				11	5	16
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				22	14	36
" discharged	10	9	19			
" died	1		1			
" transferred				11	9	20
" remaining, 30th September, 1885				11	5	16

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1884	6	1	7			
Admitted during the year	17	5	22			
Total number under treatment				23	6	29
Discharges during the year				15	4	19
Remaining on October 1st, 1885				8	2	10
Total number admitted since the opening				29	7	36
Discharged				21	5	26
Died				0	0	0
Remaining October 1st, 1885				8	2	10

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

Since my last report was written, the new cottage at the Hamilton Asylum, then under construction, has been completed and occupied. This building, which is called East House, is built of red brick with stone facings, has a central part of three stories, with two wings—two stories in height, and is designed to accommodate sixty patients. The centre part of the cottage contains the rooms of one of the assistant medical officers, who sleeps there, also an associated dining room, common to the whole house, as well as dormitories and day rooms for twenty quiet, working patients. Each wing contains two small wards of ten beds each, all in single rooms, together with attendants' rooms, baths, closets, etc. There is besides a small kitchen in the basement, where the attendants cook the breakfast and supper for the patients lodged here. The dinner is cooked in the kitchen of the main asylum, and is brought over in a warm covered hand-cart by the patients themselves. Sixty-five patients are comfortably lodged here, and are cared for night and day by a staff of five attendants and servants under the supervision of the various departmental officers of the main asylum.

It having become apparent early in the season that the existing accommodation would not be sufficient for all applicants, until the new buildings, for which appropriations had been made by the Legislature were ready for occupation, I obtained permission from the Government to look about for some building which could be availed of for meeting, as far as possible, the prospective demands for space. My first effort in this direction, was at Hamilton where I entered into negotiations for a large building near the Asylum, but owing to objections on the part of some persons interested, the negotiations failed. A large hotel in St. Catharines was next suggested; this, however, was too far from any existing asylum, and would involve an entire new staff of officials. This plan was abandoned on that account. Later, however, I succeeded in finding a very suitable building at Kingston, which met in a remarkable degree all the requirements needed. This structure had formerly been a college, but had been vacant for some years; it is spacious, airy and well lighted. It has large grounds attached to it, and is sufficiently isolated from all surrounding buildings, so as to be free from complaint as a nuisance by neighbours on the one hand, and safe from fire from external sources on the other. After much negotiation, this building was leased upon very favourable terms by the Government, and comfortably but plainly fitted up, and at this writing (December, 1885) is in occupation. It contains 150 beds for quiet chronic patients, with kitchen, dining room, etc., etc., and is managed as a cottage or detached ward of the Kingston Asylum, with no additional expense for administration beyond what the same number of patients would cost if lodged in the Asylum itself.

The constant demand upon the Province for increased asylum accommodation, which, while it is apparently decreasing year by year, is not yet nearly satisfied, will continue until the permanent asylum population of the Province is equal to that of the neighbouring states of the American Union, and we have not yet reached that point. It is, therefore, evident that new buildings must be erected from year to year until the full quota is reached, at the same time, it is probably not desirable that any increase in the number of existing asylums should be made. The necessity to which I have referred has led me to give considerable attention to the best means for meeting the demand, whether by the erection of small cottages, or of larger buildings having all the necessary features of small cottages, but, in addition, all the advantages of aggregation of patients. In pursuing my enquiries, I thought it necessary to visit some of the newer institutions in the

United States, where the cottage system in all its phases has been adopted. In June, therefore, in company with the chief architect of the Public Works Department, I visited Kankakee, Illinois, where we found the cottage system existing, pure and simple. 1,200 patients are lodged in cottages, ranging in size from a capacity of thirty up to one hundred beds. We made very thorough enquiries into the cost of buildings and administration, and were not very well satisfied, and I believe I am violating no confidence when I say that most of those engaged in the experiment are not well satisfied either. We next visited Jacksonville in the same State, and there we found a building in course of erection, on a different scale, namely, a cottage capable of containing three hundred patients, a complete asylum in itself, except that it was to be subject in its general medical and financial administration to the parent institution hard by, and was to be supplied with chronic patients from that institution. My enquiries into the cost of this building, its equipment and administration, led me to believe that the managers of the Jacksonville Asylum had arrived at the correct solution of the problem. I further learned that the original of this building had been erected at Middletown, Connecticut, and had been in operation about six years. On my return home, I entered into correspondence with the medical Superintendent of the Middletown Asylum, and learned that he and the Board of Trustees were so well satisfied with their experiment of six years ago, that they have another and improved building, on the same scale, in course of erection. This correspondence led to a visit to Middletown by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary and myself, in the month of August, and a later visit by Mr. Tully, of the Department of Public Works. Complete plans of the new building, and all particulars of administration were procured; and based upon these, a plan has been submitted to the Government for a cottage at Hamilton, to contain three hundred patients instead of one hundred as at first proposed, and which can be built and furnished, in all its details, for an estimated cost of \$427 per patient, and in which 300 patients can be maintained with a staff not to exceed one assistant physician, one female chief attendant, five male and five female attendants, and two cooks. The plan of this building embraces a central administration house containing the residence of the assistant physician, chief attendant, cooks, etc., a kitchen scullery, etc. The wings, of which there are two, are three stories high, thus giving three wards for fifty patients each in each wing. Each floor contains four associated dormitories of ten beds, and ten single rooms for patients, together with attendants' rooms, baths, closets, and all the offices complete; there is besides a dining-room attached to each ward on the same floor, and communicating with the kitchen by a lift. Each of these wards is complete in itself, having its separate entrances and exits, dining-rooms, etc., thus possessing all the necessary features of a cottage for fifty patients, while the common kitchen, heating apparatus, etc., etc., gives it all the economical advantages of the large asylum; the cost of this building, therefore, cannot fail to be, both in construction and maintenance, a great improvement upon all that have gone before it.

The sum of \$12,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for the enlargement of the Kingston Asylum has been judiciously expended as intended. This institution, which was originally built for an asylum for the criminal insane for the old Province of Canada, as an adjunct to the Kingston Penitentiary, was handed over to the Provincial Government a few years after confederation, and became a part of the provincial system of lunatic asylums, subject only by agreement with the Dominion Government to being called upon to take care of all persons who, upon the expiration of their sentences, were found to be insane, provided such persons came originally from the Province of Ontario. In constructing the asylum originally, the prison idea of that day was kept stead-

ily in view, so that, when the Institution came into possession of this province, it differed little from the ordinary prison. The inmates were kept each in his cell, with his prison bucket for his needs, chains for his limbs if he became too troublesome, while his food was passed to him through a grated hole in the door, and his nurses were called keepers. All this has been changed as fast as it could be done, and at last every vestige of the old prison regime has been reformed out of existence, and to-day there are few more cheerful and bright public asylums on the continent than the institution at Kingston. Until the improvements of this year, however, there was much to be desired; up to this time the changes made had all very properly been made for the comfort and convenience of the patients; the accommodation for officers and attendants originally planned on a prison basis were too limited for the requirements of the modern system, and while the money voted last session has been used to enlarge considerably the capacity in patients of the institution, many other changes have been made of great utility. The room in the top of the centre building, for example, which was used for holding divine service every Sunday, was so small that it would not seat nearly all the patients who were able to attend, and for purposes of the usual dances and other amusements so important to the patients, it was almost useless. By the recent changes a noble hall has been secured seventy-two by forty-two feet in area, with a ceiling thirty feet in height, well-ventilated and lighted, with stage, scenery, and all the appointments necessary for this important branch of asylum treatment, and the old hall has been subdivided into bedrooms for night watches and servants of the institution, who have previously been obliged to occupy rooms in the wards which properly belonged to the patients. A room has also been provided for a Roman Catholic chapel quite large enough to accommodate all the patients of that faith who are in a condition to attend the services. Besides these improvements the back ward, which was the only eyesore left in the building, has been made high, light, and airy, with a new dining-room, bath-room, and closets all of the best modern construction, and additional beds for about forty patients. These enlargements, with the Rigiopolis branch to which I have previously referred, will bring the capacity of the asylum up to nearly 700 patients.

THE IDIOT ASYLUM.

The extension of the Orillia Asylum for Idiots has been a pressing question for some considerable time owing to the constantly increasing number of applications for admission which were on the files, amounting at the beginning of the year to nearly 200 in excess of the capacity of the institution. This asylum with its supplementary cottage can only contain 230 inmates, even that number over-crowds it, and the small quantity of land upon which the asylum proper is situated, precludes the possibility of further extension on that site, hence I was instructed by the Government to ascertain whether a suitable site for an asylum, having regard to all the requirements, and especially water supply and drainage, could be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the present asylum. After looking over several proposed sites and finding objections to all as unsuitable either in quality or price demanded, I advertised in a local paper and by that means obtained several offers of farms in the vicinity more or less suitable. All these lots were carefully inspected by the Medical Superintendent of the asylum and myself, and finally one farm was selected which combined in itself all requirements in an eminent degree. With the entire concurrence of Dr. Beaton, I recommended the Government to authorize me to purchase this lot, and it was done. The site consisted of 150 acres of fairly good farming land, about one mile outside the town limits of Orillia with an excellent gravel road leading thereto. It is beautifully situated

on high ground on the bank of Lake Simcoe, and from the spot chosen for the building a charming view of the lake and the many islands dotting its surface is obtained. The buildings will stand upon an elevation of about sixty feet above the level of the lake, and the drainage will be discharged at a point remote from the asylum and near the mouth of a stream, which will, by its current, aid in dispersing it as soon as it leaves the sewer. On the farm itself there is an abundance of excellent spring water, from which the asylum supply will be taken instead of from the lake, thus securing the institution for all time against the possibility of the water supply becoming contaminated with sewage. The Northern Railway touches one corner of the farm, so that if at any time it becomes desirable, a switch for the delivery of cars laden with coal or other heavy freight on the premises can be easily constructed. The cost of the farm was \$45 per acre, which constituted it the cheapest as well as the best site amongst all those offered.

At the last session of the legislature the sum of \$6,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the land, and \$45,000 for the commencement of the buildings. Immediately upon the purchase of the land, being completed, plans and specifications of the new buildings were prepared and contracts entered into for their erection, and at the close of the building season of 1885 the work of construction was well on the way.

The buildings included in the present contract consists of two detached buildings, each capable of accommodating 100 inmates, each will contain its own dining rooms, day rooms dormitories, etc., for that number of inmates, while its supplies will come from the common kitchen near by. These buildings will eventually become wings of the main building to be hereafter erected.

Between these two wings and fifty feet from each, is being erected the central boiler house from which the whole structure when completed will be heated, a water tower from which the water will be distributed, the kitchen, laundry, bakery, stores, etc., all of which are to be common to the whole establishment, and which are designed on a scale having that end in view.

The springs from which the water supply is to be taken, are situated about 400 yards from the building, the water will be pumped from thence to the tank in the tower, which has a height sufficient to supply any part of the intended structures. The design for the main building includes, besides further asylum accommodation, quarters for the superintendent and other officers of the institution, together with school rooms, exercise rooms, etc., for the proper training of the children, of whom there are at present about thirty in the institution greatly in need of such training, which number will be largely increased as soon as there is accommodation provided.

THE DEATH OF DR. METCALF.

The 13th of August, 1885, was a day which will be long remembered in the annals of the Kingston Asylum. On that day Dr. Wm. G. Metcalf, the Medical Superintendent, whilst going his usual rounds amongst his patients, received at the hands of one of them the wound which three days afterwards terminated his earthly career.

Dr. Metcalf entered the Toronto Asylum in the year 1871 while yet a medical student as Clinical Assistant under the veteran Dr. Joseph Workman, from whom he received that thorough training in the work, which distinguishes all those who have had its advantages. In the spring of 1872 he graduated, and remained as an assistant physician in the asylum until October, 1884, when he left the Government service to engage in private practice.

Eight months later, however, Dr. Metcalf was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, and continued in that capacity until June, 1877, when he was transferred to the London Asylum as Assistant Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Metcalf remained at London Asylum until April, 1878, and was then appointed Acting Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum during the illness of the late Dr. Dickson; and upon Dr. Dickson's retirement from that institution in July, 1879, Dr. Metcalf received the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, which position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the institution, until he was cut off in the prime of his life of usefulness at the early age of thirty-five years.

Dr. Metcalf's almost uninterrupted career of fourteen years of asylum life was one of uniform success. His heart was in his work. He was always advancing, and at the time of his unhappy death he was fully abreast of his contemporaries in all that pertained to his specialty. He had become an ardent advocate of the humane doctrine of non-restraint, and during the last two years of his life not an instance of mechanical restraint had occurred in his asylum; indeed he was in the habit of saying that he never saw during that time a case of mania that could not be more successfully treated without restraint than with it.

In the course of his fourteen years of practice in three different asylums, Dr. Metcalf necessarily came into close contact and lived in intimate relations with many professional colleagues, and had supervision over a large number of officers and servants, and amongst them all there never was heard with reference to him any but words of friendship and affection. While he always did his duty faithfully and rigidly, he left no enemies behind him.

In Dr. Metcalf's death the Government has lost a faithful and efficient officer, the medical profession a member who promised to win for himself a high place in their ranks, and his wife and children a tender and loving husband and father.

STAFF CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Metcalf, at the Kingston Asylum, was filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles K. Clarke, his assistant. Dr. Clarke began his professional life in the Toronto Asylum also under Dr. Workman, and was afterwards successively Assistant Superintendent of the Asylums at Hamilton and Kingston. The position vacated by Dr. Clarke was filled by the appointment of Dr. Thos. Millman, one of the assistant physicians at London Asylum; and later, owing to the increase in the population of the Kingston Asylum, Dr. John Simpson was appointed an Assistant Physician to that institution. Dr. John Robinson, Assistant in Toronto Asylum, was transferred to London to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Millman, while Dr. Cane, who had been appointed Assistant Physician at the Hamilton Asylum in May, 1885, was removed to Toronto to fill the place vacated by Dr. Robinson. Dr. T. W. Reynolds was appointed to the Hamilton Asylum to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Cane.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1885.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith present the Forth-Fifth Annual Report of this Asylum, beginning with October 1st, 1884, and ending with September 30th, 1885.

The required statistical tables, and other matters worthy of note, are likewise appended.

Admissions.

We had 116 admissions during the year. Of that number twenty-five were admitted from the prisons, who were sent there for safe keeping, and ninety-one were admitted by ordinary process. Sixty-six were males and fifty were women. We commenced the year with 703 in residence, and ended it with an insane population of 694. One was admitted who was not insane. He was a decrepit old man, only afflicted with the childishness of advanced years, but having become a burden to his near relatives, he was duly certified to as insane, and committed to asylum care. He was discharged, and a comfortable home was found for him among strangers. It is sad to find so many instances of such heartlessness among relatives who lay claim to possessing a superabundance of Christian gifts and graces. The weaklings in whom can be no harm, and who are past the stage of cure, are often thrust upon our care from comfortable and even wealthy homes, because they have become a trouble to the family. There are scores in our asylums of harmless demented and imbeciles, whose friends are quite able to keep such in comfort at home, but who have no hesitation to turn them from their doors, and make them objects of public charity at the expense of the taxpayer. They are incurable on admission and no asylum treatment can benefit them. The relatives of such care nothing about cure. It is the care of their friends they object to, and questionable means are often resorted to when their removal from home to an asylum is the main object in view.

Applications.

The total number of applications for the year was 239. Of that number seventy-nine were warrant cases. Seeing that only 116 were admitted, this left 123 applications for patients which could not be received. Of course there is always a number of applications which begin and end in applying. No further step is taken to place the patients in the asylum. The first intentions are not carried out, often because of death or sudden recovery.

Recovered.

Every asylum officer on the medical staff is naturally anxious to show a good record of recoveries. These are usually looked upon as indirect evidence of the value of his work and skill. The different factors which enter into a correct application of results are seldom considered. To accomplish the most good to patients, it is necessary that all the conditions favourable to recovery should be present. Experience shows that the more recent and acute cases give us the greater number of recoveries. Of course youth, natural vitality, exemption from other diseases and hereditary tendencies are to be taken into consideration on the minus side of the equation. Not only so, but other things being equal, the far larger proportion recover within a year from the invasion of the brain disease. Were all our admissions of such favourable classes, the percentage of cures would be at least double that usually presented. Instead of that being the case, the larger proportion of those admitted are chronics and incurable, who are sent to our asylums merely for safe keeping. During the curative stages the majority of patients are either kept at home, often without proper care and treatment, or numbers lie in our jails to consort with

criminals and vagrants in ill-ventilated prison cells until the day of cure has passed away. Such come to our asylums from week to week and year to year, on whom the experienced medical officer at once pronounces the verdict "chronic incurable." Nothing short of a physical miracle could restore such to a right mind. No skill, no care, and no appliances, however intelligent and benevolent, can bring back to a normal condition such clouded brains. We feel, when such come annually in scores into our custody, that the asylum is no longer a hospital to cure the sick, but a veritable "Home for Incurables."

In the face of these facts it is not to be expected that recoveries can be many, and the usual average, ranging from one out of every three up to two out of every five, is a very fair showing for our asylums, when the whole circumstances are considered. It is only a delusion to parade tables indicating these facts, without putting in juxtaposition the condition and probabilities of each patient on admission. Idiots, congenital imbeciles and chronic demented have been sent here to be cured, and friends were astonished when told of our inability to perform miracles on these hopeless classes. They were told the asylum doctors could cure these wrecks of humanity, and were disappointed to hear our gloomy forebodings in respect to these classes.

Recoveries.

Our percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year is 46.5, as against 33.3 per cent. for 1884, and 40 per cent. for 1883. This is above the average, but it must necessarily fluctuate from year to year, as so much must depend on receiving patients in the acute stage of the disease, not to speak of other conditions conducive to recovery in insanity, as has already been pointed out.

Deaths.

The number of deaths was 35. Of these 18 were males, 17 were females. As usual, a considerable number of the deaths was among the aged. The number under treatment during the year was 819, so the percentage was only 4.2 as against 6.1 last year. Seven per cent. is held to be the general average among the insane.

Restraint.

With the exception of one surgical case for two days there has been no restraint or seclusion of patients during the past year. We have managed to do without them since January 6th, 1883. There has been none in our men's refractory ward for over nine years. We do not take to ourselves any credit for this, nor have we held a jubilee over the fact, because we have always held that if restraint can be abolished without detriment to the patient there can be no valid excuse for its use. If, on the other hand, it is the mature judgment of an experienced medical officer that mild bodily restraint of some kind is best for the patient, the mere clamour of hobby riders should not deter him from doing what he conscientiously believes is his duty in the individual case. It is our intention to do without restraint unless some unlooked for occasion should arise, which so far has not taken place, hence our exemption from the use of mechanical appliances. There can be no doubt of its necessity in surgical cases, unless a nurse can be detailed to take care of such patients night and day. In most of the asylums this is impossible, where there is, on an average, only one nurse to sixteen patients. The maniacal patient, who will tear off splints or plasters and pluck out stitches must have some form of restraint applied, either medical or mechanical. It is necessary for the well-being of the patient. In such cases mere sentiment will not restrain the mischievous hands from wrong-doing nor the busy brain from plotting against its own best interests. It is not to be expected that all the insane at all times can conduct themselves under such circumstances as a sane patient is taught to do when surgical appliances are used.

Refractory Wards.

Last year attention was directed to the necessity of re-constructing our refractory wards. It was shown that single rooms contained two beds, and that dangerous patients had to sleep together. These wards have each five associate dormitories containing from six to sixteen beds each. That is to say, our worst and most dangerous patients must sleep together in that proportion. These refractory wards contain 62 beds each, and only 18 single rooms for the use of the worst of 124 violent and filthy patients. Some day a homicide will take place, in spite of the strictest supervision, unless some structural changes are made and more single bedrooms are provided. My anxiety on this account is great, and last year's tragedy will doubtless be repeated unless something is done to remedy this defect. This is a matter of vital importance to us.

The Public.

Dr. Gray, Medical Superintendent of Utica Asylum and the accomplished editor of *The Journal of Insanity*, says in the last number of that quarterly: "We believe it to be the policy of many State Asylums for the insane to admit to their wards all, or nearly all persons who apply for that purpose during certain hours. The public has come to regard such admission as a right, and there are those who resent exclusion from the premises, even on holidays, as an outrage on their privileges as taxpayers. Partly in concession to such feeling and partly from a desire of the officers to accord freer access to the wards, a gradual relaxation in the established rules regarding visitors to the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica was permitted. These rules were framed eighteen years ago, and required that general visitors should not be admitted except on presentation of a card signed by a manager or the treasurer. For a time no evil effects followed this wider extension of privilege, and soon it became customary to admit the general public every afternoon except holidays and Saturdays. After a while, however, abuses became apparent. The Asylum became a favourite resort of mere sight-seers, many of whom visited the institution repeatedly at short intervals throughout the year. In a great number, perhaps the majority of instances, these persons were of immature age and not actuated by worthy motives. Their chief desire seemed to be to see the "worst cases," as they phrased it, and they oftentimes went away fully convinced that there were patients locked up in "cells" whom they had not seen, and this, notwithstanding positive assurances to the contrary. No benefit can accrue either to individuals or to institutions by gratifying an idle or morbid curiosity of this kind. Moreover, the discipline and quietness of an asylum must needs thus be interfered with, while, what is worse, the patient's privacy is needlessly intruded upon.

Some time ago the old rules were re-established and re-enforced in Utica. The diminution in the number and character of visitors has been quite marked since this course was adopted, and the patients have little occasion to complain, as they formerly did, of the needless remarks and significant looks to which they were constantly exposed under the old plan. Exceptions to these rules are properly made in favour of the relatives of patients, and official, professional and scientific persons.

Our experience of this invasion has been identical with that of Utica, only being in the midst of a large city, our annoyances have been greater from this source. So harmful and irritating to patients were these open-mouthed and imprudent visitors, that we began to exclude the curiosity-hunter in 1876. We have never regretted the step, and wrote in our Report of 1876 the main reasons for so doing, as follows:—

"One of the many annoyances a Superintendent has to endure is, the continual demand of the general public to see the Asylum and, as a matter of course, its inmates. It is a public institution, and it is the privilege of the British subject, if he should happen to be 'a free and independent elector,' to look upon an asylum, to the support of which he has contributed his mite of taxes, as a huge menagerie, erected for the purpose of gratifying his morbid curiosity. It is a matter of secondary importance to such, that a daily influx of strange visitors to the wards causes undue excitement, and thereby retards the

recovery of the afflicted under treatment. If Paul Pry be refused admission he threatens to appeal to 'our member,' and even to file a complaint with the Government about the audacity of asylum officials. He pretends to think that there must be 'ways that are dark' and corrupt lurking in an institution within whose walls he is not privileged to air his importance, and carry away his budget of news, gathered from the mad utterances of ones more unfortunate, so that their babblings may be the gossip of a whole country side. His inspection often consists of his capacity to know a clean floor when he sees it, and in taking officials and attendants for patients. It seems to him necessary to visit our wards for the benefit of the oppressed of Her Majesty's liege subjects, lest any of them should be immured in dungeons, chained to stone walls, loaded with manacles, or illegally detained by designing knaves. It never enters the noddles of such visitors how they would like *their* fathers or mothers, sisters or brothers, wives or dear friends to be stared at from day to day, and made the object of jeer, jest or jollity, through ignorance, thoughtlessness or hardheartedness. Not having the fear of such before my eyes, and believing that my first duty was the care of patients committed to my charge, not only in the employment of every legitimate means for their recovery at my command, but also in the prevention of ought detrimental to them. Strict regulations have been imposed to prevent such needless visitations. Many relatives and friends, possessed of good judgment, come to visit patients, sometimes from long distances, but on learning that their appearance might injure the insane, by exciting longings for home, or by stirring up emotions not desirable, have returned home without seeing them. It is a pity the same could not be said of all who have been warned of the evil consequences of visiting excited lunatics at periods when their language and conduct could give no comfort to any one. It is a pleasure to conduct relations to see such as are quiet, orderly, improved or restored to soundness of mind. It need scarcely be added that professional men having medical and scientific objects in view, are always welcome, under such conditions and considerations as must commend themselves to every thoughtful and well-minded person. None are more grateful for this check upon sightseers than the majority of the patients. It was often pitiful to see them hiding in corners, closets, bedrooms or other available place, when strangers were approaching, in order to avoid their gaze and questionings. Many know of their sad condition and naturally desire to flee from the presence of a gazing multitude of curiosity-hunters."

Duration of Insanity.

It is worthy of note that out of the 116 patients admitted during the year, 92 were insane for less than one year. Of these 92 patients 40 were insane for less time than one month before admission, and 28 for less than three months. Of the 54 who recovered during the year 48 were less than a year under treatment and less than two years insane. This shows the necessity of early treatment during the curative stage.

Receipts from Private Patients.

In 1884, \$30,918 ; in 1885, \$32,522.

Work.

During the year 1884 we had under treatment 846 patients. Out of that number 456 were habitual workers, this gave a percentage of nearly 54 per cent. of our insane population as a whole. It is only fair to deduct our private patients from this calculation. When this is done the proportion of workers is increased very much amongst our free patients.

During the year 1885 our actual population was 819, and our workers were 469 persons. This is nearly an average of 58½ per cent. of all our patients, including our private patients. Were these deducted, our percentage would be about 90 per cent. for the balance of our population. Such tables are of necessity very unreliable as evidence of asylum work. One asylum may have a larger number of feeble or aged or demented than another. An asylum may one year have an unusual number of such cases as consump-

tives, paretics, dangerous epileptics or weakly maniacs and the rest be comparatively free from such among the admissions. It would be cruelty to urge many such to work. One asylum may call two or three hours of daily work a day's labour, and another may calculate on nine or ten hours as equivalent to a day's work.

Some asylums call walking in the grounds work, as it involves physical labour. It is a wonder such compilers do not also include the violent, physical movements of a maniac among the industrious evidences of the working class. The fact is, the ordinary classification is very delusive, and must mislead, as figures can, to perfection. This new-fangled idea of endeavouring to extract as much work out of the insane as possible is mischievous, useless, subject to certain conditions and limitations. Insanity is always a physical disease. In the acute stage it means bodily weakness in a pre-eminent degree, and even in the apparently healthy chronics we know how low physical vitality is when serious injury ensues. There are exceptions, but this is the rule. All are subject to such other bodily diseases as the sane are. Such being the case, it is evident that discrimination should be used in urging patients to perform manual labour. Many will work to whom it is a manifest injury. Such can be urged to it by coaxing, or by bribing with something of a trifling nature, such as an extra cup of tea or coffee, or a piece of tobacco to any old smoker. Were many such sane, they would feel that hard manual work, while they were afflicted with some bodily disease of a debilitating nature, would do them harm, and would sensibly refrain from taxing their powers as the best method to adopt in seeking health. Many of the most industrious of our patients are like children, and need others to think for them, as to their working condition. Some of them would work night and day, Sunday and Saturday, without intermission, were they permitted to do so. To the comparatively healthy, work is doubtless beneficial both to mind and body, but to the weaklings it is positive injury, and should not be urged by any humane physician. If in chronic mania a fairly healthy patient can be coaxed to work, and it acts as a sedative, good is accomplished by drawing the attention away from self to something extraneous, and at the same time by inducing less bodily exertion of the excited, strength is husbanded thereby. This is altogether a different condition to urging a case of asthenic, acute mania, to take violent bodily exercise until exhaustion supervenes and calls it a sedative and restorative agency. In the one case work and exercise may do good, while in the other it is positively injurious. As well talk of the recuperative power of the delirious and physical excitement of fever as to class exertion as a remedial agent in the frenzy of mania of an acute and typhoid form. To make an effort to drag out of all the insane as much work as possible without respect to the capacity of each patient for work, would be a cruelty of greater magnitude than many about which much outcry is raised by pseudo-reformers of asylums. It is evident that labour records are no criterion of the working capacity of patients, nor can they show that due respect is given to just discrimination between the weak and able-bodied. The question is not how much work can be got out of patients, but how much work can be done by those to whom it is a healthy exercise and will be conducive to their recovery? It is often found in asylum statistics that recovery is an inverse ratio to the amount of work performed. Of course, no definite conclusions can be drawn from such a showing unless all the conditions are known, yet—in a negative way—a tabulation of a number of records might show that indiscriminate labour has not the therapeutic value its ardent advocates claim for it. The death rate might be an important factor in the discussion. In the lethal roll there can be no difference of opinion such as may exist in the list of recoveries.

Amusements.

Our heartfelt thanks are again due to our many friends.

1. Concert by Choir of Jarvis St. Baptist Church; Mr. E. R. Doward, conductor.
2. Concert by Choir of Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal); Mr. Johnston, conductor.
3. Concert by Choir of Bond St. Congregational Church; Mr. J. G. Lawson, conductor.
4. Christmas Entertainment by members of Asylum staff.

5. Concert by Choir of Grace Church ; Mr. R. G. Stapells, conductor.
6. " Prof. Bohner and friends.
7. " Mr. Chas. Berekh, jr., and friends.
8. " Choir of Old St. Andrew's Church ; Mr. A. W. Thomas, conductor.
9. " Knox College Glee Club ; Mr. H. G. Collins, conductor.
10. " Choir of Berkeley St. Meth. Church ; Mr. W. M. Wickett, secretary.
11. " Choir of St. Mary's R. C. Church ; Very Rev. V.-G. Rooney, conductor.
12. " Choir of Metropolitan Meth. Church ; Mr. F. H. Torrington, conductor.
13. Concert by Choir of St. Michael's R. C. Cathedral ; Very Rev. V.-G. Laurent, conductor.
14. " Prof. Bohner and friends.
15. " Madame and Mons. Stuttaford and pupils.
16. " West End Christian Temperance Society ; Mr. Geo. Ward, conductor.
17. " Choir of Spadina Ave. Meth. Church ; Mr. T. H. Roffe, conductor.
18. " Mr. Geo. W. King and friends.
19. " Prof. Bohner and friends.
20. " Metropolitan Meth. Choir ; Mr. F. H. Torrington, conductor.
21. " Wesley Church Choir ; Mr. T. Mundy, conductor.
22. " Christian Workers' Choir ; Mr. H. C. Dixon, conductor.
23. Concert by Christ Church R. E. Choir, with Legerdemain performance by Mr. Blackhall.
24. " Mr. F. Sims and Orchestra.
25. " Prof. Bohner and friends.
26. " Queen St. Meth. Church Choir ; Mr. J. B. Baxter, conductor.
27. " Mr. Thos. Claxton, Orchestra and friends.
28. " Jarvis St. Baptist Church Choir ; E. R. Doward, conductor.
29. " Church of Ascension Choir ; Mr. G. C. Warburton, conductor.
30. " Choir of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale ; Rev. Mr. Inglis, conductor.
31. Entertainment by Toronto Dramatic Company, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room.

Wants.

Our sewing-room does for chapel and amusement room. It is a small room, four stories high, and can be reached neither by the aged or convalescent. We stand alone among the Provincial institutions in this deprivation, and envy our *confreeres* in their possession of decent places to worship in, and also in having respectable rooms for concerts and other amusements. We have not yet learned the secret of success in procuring these necessary requirements. Over forty years is a long time to wait for them. Perhaps we may be able to weary by annual importunity, and in this way procure this felt want "in the good time coming." Criminals are better provided than we are.

Our crude brick furnaces for heating purposes—which were erected over forty-three years ago—are expensive and insufficient. They are primitive in construction and wasteful of fuel.

Ten thousand feet of hardwood flooring (face measure) to replace the old and worn out flooring, some of which has been in use over a quarter of a century.

Ten thousand feet of two inch planking to replace sidewalks in the grounds.

One steam mangle for fine work in laundry.

A new piano is needed for our concert room.

The city choirs kindly give us concerts in the winter time. We are anxious to provide them with a good instrument. The one we now have has seen its best days ; its jangling is very discordant to musical ears.

A night check clock.

One hundred bedsteads were asked for last year to fill the places of the old and worn out. So far none have come to hand. We are much in need of them.

Twenty-five strong settees are wanted for the ordinary wards.

Farm.

Our farm land now only contains 79 acres. Five years ago we had over 105 acres, but the Central Prison brick yards, the Mercer Reformatory, and the railroads have appropriated over 26 acres for their several uses, and to this extent have curtailed our arable land. As has been stated in my Annual Report from year to year, we could easily work with our patients at least 300 acres of land as a paying investment. Its benefit as an outdoor field of labour and as a remedial agent cannot be over-estimated, but an appeal for more acreage on this basis is usually of very little avail. Government land is within our reach, but it does not seem possible for us to obtain it for asylum purposes. We are obliged now to expend thousands of dollars annually for farm supplies which could be raised by our own labour without additional expense to ourselves. Any such amount would be clear gain and would reduce to a considerable extent our annual outlay. It is to be hoped this matter will receive the consideration it deserves. It will not be out of place to re-state what was said in last year's Report: "About five and a half miles from our gate is situated the Government farm. It contains about 320 acres of available land. There is a house and barn on the property. It is fairly well fenced and watered. Were it put in our care, we could profitably work it in addition to our land nearer the Asylum. It would produce all the hay and grain we needed and give pasture to our cows in summer, which are now housed all the year round. A family could occupy the house, and all the farm work could be done by patients, to our gain and their benefit. It would annually mean a handsome revenue to us, and save our maintenance fund by at least \$5,000 annually. It is little or no use to the Government at present, so this proposition is worthy of consideration."

At Toronto market prices, on Oct. 1st, we have realized from our little farm the sum of \$14,368.22.

This sum is slightly less than the value of last year's crop, but on most of the products prices are lower than at the same time in 1884.

We had a potato crop of over 5,000 bushels, but as the rot has appeared it is to be feared we cannot save for consumption more than half the above quantity.

Our apple returns only show this year 61 barrels as against 280 barrels, as the crop of 1884.

In 1884, we killed 26,292 lbs. of pork of our own production. This year the amount is 26,341 lbs., valued at \$1,356.

It is possible a farmer may see and take an interest in such items. If so, we refer him to the farm table.

The only changes in our staff have been the promotion of Dr. J. Robinson to a place on the staff of London Asylum. He has our best wishes for his success.

Dr. J. W. Cane has succeeded him in this asylum, and entered on his duties Sept. 29.

My thanks are due to officers and employees for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

My solitary efforts would avail but little were I not loyally supported in the earnest endeavour to maintain the efficiency of our asylum work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1885

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1884.....				352	351	703
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	20	5	25			
" Medical Certificate.....	46	45	91	66	50	116
Total number under treatment during year.....				418	401	819
Discharges during the year:—						
As not insane.....	1		1			
" recovered.....	29	25	54			
" improved.....	4	11	15			
" unimproved.....	10	3	13			
Total number of discharges during year.....	44	39	83			
Died.....	18	17	35			
Eloped.....	2		2			
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum.....	5		5	69	56	125
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept. 1885.....				349	345	694
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				3127	2810	5937
" discharged.....	1661	1509	3170			
" died.....	765	643	1408			
" eloped.....	53	11	64			
" transferred.....	299	302	601	2778	2465	5243
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1885.....				349	345	694
No. of Applications on file 30th Sept., 1885.....	1		1			

TABLE No. 2.

SHewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885.

	Male	Female	Total
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 16th December)	357	353	710
Minimum " " " (on the 3rd of June)	348	345	693
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	128774	126768	255542
Daily average population	352.80	347.31	700.11

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	33	29	62	1403	1778	3181
Widowed						
Single	33	21	54	1724	1032	2756
Not reported						
Total	66	50	116	3127	2810	5937
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	16	10	26	693	648	1341
Episcopalians	10	8	18	909	802	1711
Methodists	19	16	35	537	496	1033
Baptists	5	5	5	45	44	89
Congregationalists	1	1	2	26	39	65
Roman Catholics	17	7	24	672	580	1252
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	3	2	5	188	170	358
Not reported		1	1	57	31	88
Total	66	50	116	3127	2810	5937
NATIONALITIES.						
English	11	4	15	537	446	983
Irish	4	6	10	916	863	1779
Scottish	6	5	11	396	365	761
Canadian	41	31	72	1055	949	2004
United States	1	3	4	108	102	210
Other Countries	3	1	4	102	76	178
Unknown				13	9	22
Total	66	50	116	3127	2810	5937

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1	8	4	12
Brant.....	1	1	2	44	44	88
Bruce.....		1	1	19	9	28
Carleton.....	4	3	7	64	50	114
Central Prison.....	1		1	15		15
Dufferin.....	2		2	3		3
Elgin.....				26	21	47
Essex.....				17	12	29
Frontenac.....	1	1	2	96	65	161
Grey.....	1	3	4	74	59	133
Haldimand.....				25	22	47
Halton.....				72	57	129
Hastings.....	1	1	2	63	54	117
Huron.....				49	47	96
Kent.....				21	20	41
Lambton.....				25	21	46
Lanark.....				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1	2	56	47	103
Lennox and Addington.....		1	1	23	15	38
Lincoln.....				92	80	172
Mercer Reformatory.....					2	2
Middlesex.....				70	67	137
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	1		1	6	4	10
Muskoka District.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Nipissing District.....		1	1		1	1
Norfolk.....				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham.....	11	5	16	226	200	426
Ontario.....	6	4	10	114	106	220
Oxford.....		1	1	29	34	63
Peel.....		1	1	102	90	192
Perth.....				41	38	79
Peterborough.....	2		2	67	57	124
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward.....				26	24	50
Renfrew.....				4	6	10
Simcoe.....	1	2	3	109	111	220
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				58	56	114
Toronto, City of.....	21	15	36	554	643	1197
Victoria.....	2	2	4	39	36	75
Waterloo.....	3		3	43	43	86
Welland.....		1	1	42	41	83
Wellington.....	3		3	124	128	252
Wentworth.....				217	191	408
York.....	3	3	6	324	210	534
Not Classed.....		1	1	59	18	77
Total admissions.....	66	50	116	3127	2810	5937

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				11	1	12
Central Prison	1		1	15		15
Dufferin	1		1	2		2
Elgin				1	2	3
Essex				22	12	34
Frontenac				32	7	39
Grey	1		1	5	1	6
Haldimand				4		4
Halton				16	13	29
Hastings				3		3
Huron				5	1	6
Kent				2	1	3
Lambton				8	6	14
Lanark				10	5	15
Leeds and Grenville				11		11
Lennox and Addington				13	9	22
Lincoln					2	2
Mercer Reformatory						
Middlesex						
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	3		3	36	12	48
Ontario	2		2	30	9	39
Oxford				2	4	6
Peel				18	3	21
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				20	5	25
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	3	15
Toronto, City of	9	3	12	115	73	188
Victoria	1	2	3	26	11	37
Waterloo	1		1	9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				12	3	15
Wentworth				38	8	46
York	1		1	47	10	57
Not Classed						
Total admissions	20	5	25	588	228	816

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5740	M. G.	F.	April 9th, 1884.	October 1st, 1884.	Recovered.
5730	S. B.	F.	February 26th, 1884.	" 2nd, "	Improved.
5820	P. H. P.	M.	September 27th, 1884.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
5572	R. M.	M.	January 18th, 1883.	November 1st, "	Improved.
5741	W. R.	M.	April 15th, 1884.	" 7th, "	Unimproved.
5802	P. F.	F.	August 19th, 1884.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
5766	S. E.	M.	May 22nd, 1884.	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
5797	J. J. G.	M.	August 7th, 1884.	" 22nd, "	"
5816	M. S.	F.	September 20th, 1884.	December 2nd, "	Recovered.
5736	A. H.	M.	April 1st, 1884.	" 12th, "	"
5812	C. E. L.	F.	September 8th, 1884.	" 16th, "	Improved.
5809	J. L.	M.	August 28th, 1884.	" 22nd, "	Recovered.
5807	E. B.	M.	August 22nd, 1884.	" 22nd, "	Unimproved.
5800	A. R.	M.	August 18th, 1884.	" 22nd, "	"
5804	J. J. K.	M.	August 20th, 1884.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
5648	M. K.	F.	June 27th, 1883.	December 24th, "	Unimproved.
5742	D. A. A.	M.	April 19th, 1884.	" 25th, "	Recovered.
5733	M. E. H.	F.	March 7th, 1884.	" 26th, "	"
5829	S. C.	F.	October 24th, 1884.	" 31st, "	"
5735	S. G.	F.	August 1st, 1884.	January 3rd, 1885.	Improved.
5617	G. C.	M.	April 23rd, 1883.	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
5799	S. C. G.	F.	August 17th, 1884.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
5535	W. C. S.	M.	November 1st, 1882.	" 14th, "	Unimproved.
5192	G. B.	F.	April 21st, 1879.	" 17th, "	Improved.
5725	M. H.	F.	February 12th, 1884.	" 21st, "	Recovered.
5834	G. F. W.	M.	November 13th, 1884.	February 6th, "	"
5771	A. C.	F.	June 6th, 1884.	" 7th, "	"
5643	H. M. E. H.	F.	June 21st, 1883.	" 10th, "	"
5756	J. D.	F.	April 26th, 1884.	" 17th, "	Improved.
5821	E. H.	F.	September 30th, 1884.	" 20th, "	"
5860	J. C. D.	M.	January 26th, 1885.	" 26th, "	Not insane.
5826	R. S.	M.	October 13th, 1884.	" 27th, "	Recovered.
5853	E. L. B.	F.	January 2nd, 1885.	" 28th, "	"
5641	J. S.	F.	June 16th, 1883.	March 3rd, "	Improved.
5848	T. H. B.	M.	December 16th, 1884.	" 13th, "	Recovered.
5842	S. S.	M.	November 29th, 1884.	" 16th, "	"
5851	A. M.	M.	December 24th, 1884.	" 23rd, "	Improved.
5828	L. W.	F.	October 23rd, 1884.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
5825	G. R.	F.	October 8th, 1884.	" 31st, "	"
5778	E. McP. McI.	F.	June 18th, 1884.	April 7th, "	"
5793	H. B. S. P.	M.	July 30th, 1884.	" 11th, "	"
5856	A. M.	M.	January 10th, 1885.	" 16th, "	"
5843	G. N.	M.	December 3rd, 1884.	" 21st, "	Improved
5813	C. C.	F.	September 13th, 1884.	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
5878	J. L. C.	M.	April 3rd, 1885.	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
1722	M. McN	F.	November 9th, 1876.	" 27th, "	Recovered.
5830	J. S. W.	M.	November 6th, 1884.	May 6th, "	"
5883	A. M.	M.	April 21st, 1885.	" 8th, "	"
5819	M. C.	F.	September 26th, 1884.	" 8th, "	"
5840	H. McC.	M.	November 22nd, 1884.	" 18th, "	"
5869	W. B. N.	M.	February 25th, 1885.	" 19th, "	"
5528	G. C. G.	M.	October 23rd, 1882.	" 27th, "	"
5838	D. A. S.	M.	November 18th, 1884.	June 2nd, "	"
5873	D. A.	M.	March 10th, 1885.	" 3rd, "	"

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
5830	E. B.	F.	September 21st, 1871.	June 13th, 1885.	Recovered.
5831	I. M. S.	F.	November 6th, 1884.	19th, "	"
5403	M. J.	F.	November 12th, 1881.	" 24th, "	Unimproved.
5862	R. M.	M.	January 30th, 1885.	" 27th, "	Improved.
5827	R. C. G.	M.	October 20th, 1884.	" 29th, "	Recovered.
5794	G. S. M.	M.	July 31st, 1884.	" 29th, "	"
5861	J. S. M.	F.	January 29th, 1885.	" 30th, "	Improved.
5839	H. C. W.	M.	November 19th, 1884.	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
5864	J. S.	M.	February 2nd, 1885.	July 14th, "	Recovered.
5824	J. B.	F.	October 4th, 1884.	" 25th, "	Improved.
5891	J. W. W.	M.	May 15th, 1885.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
5904	A. H.	M.	June 23rd, 1885.	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
5650	J. H.	M.	July 6th, 1883.	August 11th, "	Recovered.
4197	M. G.	F.	May 3rd, 1874.	" 11th, "	"
5890	M. A. H.	F.	May 15th, 1885.	" 11th, "	"
5919	I. B. N.	M.	August 4th, 1885.	" 19th, "	"
5868	J. H.	F.	February 24th, 1885.	" 20th, "	"
5907	R. C. G. B.	F.	June 24th, 1885.	" 28th, "	Improved.
5881	J. A. McD.	M.	April 13th, 1885.	September, 4th, "	Recovered.
5901	J. E.	M.	June 15th, 1885.	" 5th, "	"
5347	L. J. C.	F.	May 5th, 1885.	" 14th, "	"
5889	T. W.	M.	May 13th, 1885.	" 15th, "	"
5865	T. D.	M.	February 4th, 1885.	" 15th, "	"
5874	F. DeB.	F.	March 13th, 1885.	" 15th, "	"
5798	M. F.	F.	August 14th, 1884.	" 18th, "	"
5818	F. A. D.	F.	September 14th, 1884.	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
5894	E. H.	F.	May 30th, 1885.	" 26th, "	Improved.
5879	J. B.	M.	April 8th, 1885.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
5888	H. M.	F.	May 12th, 1885.	" 30th, "	"

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
5675	J. B. M.	M.	46	November 2, 1884.	1	1	12	Paresis.
2920	M. F.	F.	71	" 20, "	21	2	27	Heart Disease.
3966	A. D.	F.	65	" 25, "	12	2	16	Apoplexy.
5765	C. W.	M.	40	December 27, "	7	7	6	Paresis.
5627	P. D.	M.	41	" 27, "	1	7	6	Paresis.
5846	C. McF.	F.	45	January 6, 1885.	1	1	1	Cerebral Effusion.
1980	J. McN.	M.	57	" 7, "	27	3	15	Paralysis.
5116	W. B.	M.	31	" 30, "	6	4	6	Exhaustion of Epilepsy.
5832	M. G.	M.	23	" 31, "	2	2	20	Atalectasis.
5498	M. F.	F.	45	February 1, "	2	4	29	Phthisis.
5849	H. W. A.	F.	36	" 7, "	1	1	15	Convulsions.
5866	A. G.	M.	55	" 13, "	1	1	7	Pneumonia.
5817	G. J. L.	M.	46	" 18, "	1	4	25	Paresis.
5693	E. A. E.	F.	46	" 19, "	1	3	4	Gangrene.
2636	J. K.	M.	82	" 23, "	23	1	5	Old Age.
4621	G. B.	M.	75	" 28, "	8	7	16	Old Age.
3208	P. W.	M.	65	March 31, "	19	3	8	Marasmus.
5876	E. B.	F.	29	April 12, "	1	1	12	Exhaustion of Mania.
4844	M. E. C.	F.	27	" 22, "	7	9	1	Phthisis.
5872	J. G.	M.	29	" 29, "	1	1	29	Heart Disease.
5698	J. L.	M.	23	May 7, "	1	5	8	Phthisis.
5727	P. G.	M.	51	" 15, "	1	2	23	Paresis.
4833	J. G.	M.	35	" 18, "	8	1	16	Phthisis.
5882	M. C.	F.	50	" 28, "	1	1	6	Carbuncle.
5509	F. A. G.	F.	25	June 17, "	2	8	18	Phthisis.
3697	L. P.	F.	45	" 27, "	14	6	2	Marasmus.
3814	E. J.	M.	8	July 15, "	13	11	8	Phthisis.
4901	I. M. H.	F.	41	" 24, "	7	11	4	Heart Disease.
5148	E. K.	F.	32	August 2, "	6	7	20	Phthisis.
5354	W. H.	M.	42	" 10, "	4	2	17	Paresis.
5786	A. S.	F.	45	" 14, "	1	1	14	Phthisis.
3020	F. P.	F.	53	" 25, "	24	4	17	Phthisis.
7374	P. K.	M.	52	September 1, "	10	1	30	Phthisis.
5602	S. A. M.	F.	64	" 5, "	2	5	19	Phthisis.
5697	M. I. L.	F.	46	" 14, "	1	9	20	Phthisis.

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	1		1	2
Actors					1	1	1
Book-keepers				20		20	20
Bakers				16		16	16
Butchers	1		1	17		17	18
Blacksmiths				40		40	40
Brewers				10		10	10
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				2		2	2
Bookbinders		1	1				1
Brickmakers				3		3	3
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Burnisher				1		1	1
Brushmaker				1		1	1
Commercial travellers	3		3	7		7	10
Cabinet-makers				1		1	1
Coopers				15		15	15
Carpenters				132		132	132
Clerks	5	1	6	122		122	128
Clergymen	3		3	24		24	27
Cooks					6	6	6
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers	1		1	5		5	6
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Civil Servants				2		2	2
Clock Cleaners				1		1	1
Contractor	1		1				1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants all kinds		2	2	5	904	909	911
Dressmakers		2	2		2	2	4
Druggists	1		1	12		12	13
Doctors				14		14	14
Engineers				17		17	17
Editors				3		3	3
Farmers	19		19	868	26	894	913
Fishermen				1		1	1
Farmers' daughters		5	5				5
Gardeners				5		5	5
Grocers		1	1	5		5	6
Gentlemen				23		23	23
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Gunsmiths				1		1	1
Governess					1	1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Housekeepers		20	20		251	251	271
Hack-drivers				2		2	2
Inn-keepers				6		6	6
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				5		5	5
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	6	1	7	718		718	725
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		1	1		40	40	41
Lawyers	1		1	16		16	17
Milliners					22	22	22
Masons				44		44	44

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Machinists				15		15	15
Millers	1		1	25		25	26
Moulders				16		16	16
Merchants	5		5	83		83	88
Mechanics				25		25	25
Music-teachers		1	1		1	1	2
Milkmen	1		1				1
No occupation	1	4	5	110	278	388	393
Nurses		1	1		5	5	6
Not stated				195	296	491	491
Organ-builders	1		1				1
Other occupations				45	15	60	60
Professors of Music				7	3	10	10
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	2		2	29		29	31
Printers	1		1	22		22	23
Peddlers				16		16	16
Physicians	2		2	2		2	4
Plumbers	2		2				2
Railway Foremen				3		3	3
Railway Conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters		3	3		121	121	124
Sailors				24		24	24
Students	2	1	3	17	2	19	22
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers				75		75	75
Seamstresses		1	1		77	77	78
Soldiers				5		5	5
Salesmen				1		1	1
Surveyors	1		1				1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers	1		1	2	1	3	4
School girl					1	1	1
Teachers	1	2	3	48	56	104	107
Tinsmiths				11		11	11
Tavern-keepers	1		1				1
Tailors	2		2	68	1	69	71
Teamsters				5		5	5
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Wives					642	642	642
Unknown or other employments		3	3	1	1	1	4
Total	66	50	116	3061	2760	5821	5937

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1885.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	2	1	3		8	8
Religious excitement.....				3	2	5
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	1		1	7	1	8
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2		2
Mental anxiety, "worry".....		2	2	7	2	9
Fright and nervous shocks.....					1	1
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....		1	1	1	3	4
" sexual.....						
Veneral disease.....						
Self-abuse, sexual.....	3		3	12	3	15
Over-work.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Sunstroke.....	1		1	2		2
Accident or injury.....						
Pregnancy.....		1	1		1	1
Puerperal.....					3	3
Lactation.....						
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1
Uterine disorders.....					2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....						
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....						
Other forms of brain disease.....				2		2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....		1	1	1	1	2
Fevers.....					1	1
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	19	14	33			
With other combined cause, not ascertained.....	8	6	14			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....						
Not stated.....	23	16	39	23	9	32
Unknown.....	8	7	15	3	9	12
Total.....	66	50	116	66	50	116

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the results thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5794	M	G. S. M.	October 20th, 1884	1 Month	Returned Nov. 19th.
5816	F	M. S.	November 1st, "	1 "	Remained at home.
5892	F	P. F.	" 3rd, "	1 "	"
5736	M	A. H.	" 11th, "	1 "	"
5809	M	J. L.	" 22nd, "	1 "	"
5742	M	D. A. A.	" 25th, "	1 "	"
5733	F	M. E. H.	" 26th, "	1 "	"
5824	F	J. B.	December 6th, "	1 "	Returned Dec. 13th
5725	F	M. H.	" 20th, "	1 "	Remained at home.
5834	M	G. P. W.	January 10th, 1885	1 "	"
5848	M	T. H. B.	February 13th, "	1 "	"
5842	M	S. S.	" 16th, "	1 "	"
4722	F	M. McN.	March 27th, "	1 "	"
5819	F	M. C.	April 8th, "	1 "	"
5794	M	G. S. M.	" 29th, "	2 "	"
5827	M	R. C. G.	June 13th, "	1 "	"
5650	M	J. H.	July 2nd, "	1 "	"
5891	M	J. W. W.	" 13th, "	1 "	"
5868	F	J. H.	" 23rd, "	1 "	"
5888	F	H. M.	August 18th, "	6 Weeks	"
5798	F	M. F.	" 17th, "	1 Month	"
5708	F	F. McM.	" 26th, "	1 "	Returned August 29th.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				11	11	22
Discharged, recovered	10	9	19			
" improved						
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	1	2	3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1885						

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	40	9	3		1
From 1 to 2 months	14	10	1		1
" 2 " 3 "	14	10	3	3	1
" 3 " 4 "	9	10	10	1	2
" 4 " 5 "	3	4	7	4	1
" 5 " 6 "	1	4	8		2
" 6 " 7 "	3	2	4		1
" 7 " 8 "	3	3	4	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	2	5	4		1
" 9 " 10 "	1	5	1	3	
" 10 " 11 "	2	5			
" 11 " 12 "		2	3		
" 12 " 18 "	6	35			1
" 18 months to 2 years	1	25		1	1
" 2 to 3 years	3	56	2	1	
" 3 " 4 "	1	39	1		
" 4 " 5 "	2	21			
" 5 " 6 "		26		1	
" 6 " 7 "	2	33			
" 7 " 8 "	1	53			
" 8 " 9 "		48	1		
" 9 " 10 "		62			
" 10 " 15 "	1	97	2		
" 15 " 20 "		49			
" 20 years and upwards		81			
Not stated	7				
Totals	116	694	54	15	13

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenters' Shop	4	534		534
Tailor's Shop	4	927		927
Shoe Shop.....	2	140		140
Engineer's Shop.....	9	2170		2170
Blacksmith's Shop.....	1	168		168
Mason Work.....	2	574		574
Repairing Roads	2	152		152
Wood Yard and Coal Shed.....	12	2650		2650
Bakery	3	750		750
Laundry	13	1248	1648	2896
Dairy.....	7	940	500	1440
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	2	730		730
Piggery	2	730		730
Painting	3	939		939
Farm	24	7512		7512
Garden	34	4136		4136
Grounds				
Stable	4	1460		1460
Kitchen.....	17	1540	1800	3340
Dining Room	54	5840	5678	11518
Officers' Quarters.....	4	730	730	1460
Sewing Rooms	36		6000	6000
Knitting	20		6360	6360
Spinning	1		261	261
Mending	58	2000	7580	9580
Wards	100	10950	10900	21850
Halls	30	2184	2076	4260
Storeroom.....	3	684	312	996
General	18	2000	2608	4608
Total	469	51688	46453	98141

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties from which patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1885, were admitted.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	3	3	6
Brant.....	2	2	4
Bruce.....	1	3	4
Carleton.....	16	8	18
Dufferin.....	2	1	3
Elgin.....	3	1	4
Essex.....		1	1
Frontenac.....		3	3
Grey.....	22	11	33
Haldimand.....	2	1	3
Halton.....	1	5	6
Hastings.....	10	9	19
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	2	1	3
Lambton.....			
Lanark.....	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	8	4	12
Lennox and Addington.....		1	1
Lincoln.....	4	10	14
Middlesex.....	1	2	3
Muskoka District.....			
Norfolk.....	1	2	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	32	29	61
Ontario.....	20	16	36
Oxford.....	5	5	10
Peel.....	13	10	23
Perth.....	5	1	6
Peterborough.....	14	8	22
Prescott and Russell.....	2		2
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Renfrew.....	1	2	3
Simcoe.....	14	13	27
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.....	7	2	9
Toronto, City of.....	83	111	194
Victoria.....	5	6	11
Waterloo.....	5	2	7
Welland.....	2	8	10
Wellington.....	9	17	26
Wentworth.....	12	15	27
York.....	31	18	49
Not Classed.....	12	4	16
Total admissions.....	349	345	694

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Sewing Rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

ARTICLES.	MADE.	REPAIRED.	ARTICLES.	MADE.	REPAIRED.
Aprons.....	155	200	Lambrequins.....	21	.....
Bedticks.....	96	130	Matrass ticks.....	53	116
Bolsters ticks.....	10	.....	Matrasses re-made.....	60	.....
Bagatelle covers.....	1	.....	Petticoats.....	154	200
Bath towels.....	35	.....	Pillow cases.....	642	800
Chemises.....	405	600	Quilts.....	200	300
Cotton waists.....	.....	.....	Rugs.....	50	.....
Caps.....	32	40	Roller towels.....	55	.....
Comforters.....	12	.....	Sheets.....	482	550
Dresses.....	308	640	Shirts.....	458	500
Night dresses.....	68	92	Socks.....	610	740
Drawers.....	8	20	Stockings.....	200	300
Dish towels.....	54	.....	Table cloths.....	27	.....
Jackets.....	6	20	do napkins.....	48	.....
Window blinds.....	152	.....	Towels.....	.....	.....
Potato nets.....	16	.....		

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Tailors' and Shoe Shops during the year ending the 30th Sept., 1885.

ARTICLES.	MADE.	REPAIRED.	ARTICLES.	MADE.	REPAIRED.
TAILOR'S SHOP.			SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.		
Coats—tweed.....	109	300	Canvas slippers.....	36	16
“ denime.....	5	.....	Leather shoes.....	6	4
Caps.....	35	.....	do boots.....	.....	29
Carpets.....	6	6	Harness straps.....	.....	6
Canvas shoes, sewed.....	30	.....		
Braces.....	200	.....		
Long suits.....	2	7			
“ untidy.....	8	14			
Moleskin suits.....	11	24			
Mats.....	50	.....		
Trousers—tweed.....	193	400			
“ denime.....	21	.....		
Horse blankets.....	10	.....		
Vests—tweed.....	49	100			

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1885.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.

	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.		
		§	c.	§	c.	
Asparagus	3570 bunches	3		107	10	
Artichokes	30 bushels	60		18	00	
Apples	61 barrels	1	25	76	25	
Beet, blood	300 bushels	40		120	00	
Beans	55 do	70		38	50	
Carrots, red	430 do	40		172	00	
do white	200 do	20		40	00	
Cucumbers	153 dozen	10		15	30	
Cauliflowers	470 heads	12		56	40	
Celery	6000 do	4		240	00	
Currants	14½ bushels	3	00	43	50	
Cherries	4 do	2	00	8	00	
Cabbage	7000 heads	5		350	00	
Citrons	250 do	4		10	00	
Corn, sweet	700 dozen	10		70	00	
Cress	110 bunches	4		4	40	
Capsicums	3 bushels	1	50	4	50	
Grapes	400 lbs.	10		40	00	
Gooseberries	267 quarts	10		26	70	
Hay	35 ton	13	00	455	00	
Lettuce	13526 bunches	2		270	52	
Mangold Wurtzel	220 ton	7	00	1540	00	
Oats	1100 bushels	34		374	00	
Onions, green	4748 bushels	2		94	96	
do ripe	250 bushels	1	00	250	00	
Peas in pod	87½ do	50		43	75	
do field	29 do	60		12	00	
Potatoes	5000 do	36		1800	00	
Parsley	400 bunches	2		8	00	
Parsnips	550 bushels	45		247	50	
Radishes	130 bunches	4		5	20	
Rhubarb	4390 do	2		87	80	
Raspberries	150 boxes	10		15	00	
Strawberries	265 quarts	9		23	85	
Squash, pumpkins	120 do	8		9	60	
Salsify	49 bushels	40		16	00	
Spinach	175 do	40		70	00	
Summer Savory	300 bunches	2		6	00	
Sage	100 do	3		3	00	
Straw	64 ton	10	00	640	00	
Tomatoes	170 bushels	60		102	00	
Turnips	200 do	20		40	00	
Vegetable marrow	150 do	8		12	00	
Flowers, seed					40	00
Plants	4675				561	00
Bulbs	869				29	60
Fowls, by increase	70				35	00
Eggs, from hennery	1196 dozen	18		215	28	
Milk	16273 gallons	24		3905	52	
Calves sold	15				11	25
Hogs sold	18698 lbs.				821	53
do killed for consumption	7643 do				585	01
do stock increase	42		6	00	252	00
Green feed grasses	232 loads				139	20
do western corn	256 do		1	00	256	00
Total					\$14368	22

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

OCTOBER 1ST, 1885.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum, on the 1st day of October, 1884, 907 patients of whom 450 were men and 457 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed, there have been admitted to the Asylum 124 patients, of whom 73 were men and 51 were women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year, 1,031—523 men and 508 women.

Of these patients 76 have been discharged—37 men and 39 women; 44 have died—26 men and 18 women; 2 have eloped—both men; and one, a man, was transferred to another asylum; leaving, in residence at present, 908 patients—457 men and 451 women.

Of the 76 patients discharged, 45—20 men and 25 women—were discharged recovered; 24—15 men and 9 women—were discharged improved; and 7—2 men and 5 women—were discharged at the desire of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 69, or 55.64 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,031 and the number of deaths 44, so that the death rate for the year was 4.26 per cent. The deaths were all natural and unpreventable, they were mostly (as the table will show) from Senile Decay, Phthisis, Epilepsy, Softening and other morbid brain changes, and two were from Paresis.

Repairs and Improvements made.

An immense quantity of work under this heading has been done in the course of the year; the items specified give a very imperfect idea of it, as the small jobs which cannot be given out-weigh greatly, in the aggregate, those large enough for special mention.

1. We fitted up in the central office of the Main Building, closets containing 414 pigeon-holes, to contain the envelopes holding the papers of the patients. Each pigeon-hole receives ten sets of papers, so that we have room for the papers of 4,140 patients.
2. We did a large amount of repairing to main asylum fence.
3. We repaired and underdrained the gardener's house and put it in as good a state as possible with the means at command.
4. We have thoroughly put in order the three greenhouses and, at the same time, made considerable alterations in the oldest of them. We have also carried a deep drain to the main sewer to drain the five places of the greenhouses.
5. We have refitted our large horse stable, put in new floor, stalls and partitions and have lowered the floor and ceiling considerably, so as to make much more room for hay in the loft overhead.
6. We carried new and larger water-pipes from the Main Asylum to the stables.
7. We ventilated the kitchen of the North Building.
8. We put in 150 ft. of water pipe to West Cottage.
9. We took out and refitted all the sinks at the cottages.
10. We put a new boiler pump in east boiler house.
11. We put a new bath in the bathroom at the Medical Superintendents house.
12. We fitted up laundry with apparatus for making soap.

13. Fitted up new steam kettle in kitchen.
14. Put steam coils in new sewing-room and in attendants rooms on 2a, 4a and 6, main asylum.
15. We thoroughly cleaned out the sewer vault in the garden, so that it could not become a source of danger, in case of the outbreak in the country of epidemic disease.
16. We laid a water pipe from main asylum to the Medical Superintendent's house to supply the lawn sprinkler.
17. Ventilated water closets in centre building of main asylum.
18. Took three old rotary washing-machines and an old shaker machine out of laundry and set up three new rotary machines in their place.
19. We distributed 20 doz. fire grenades throughout the asylum buildings, both those containing patients and the other buildings as well.
20. We have examined and tested all our other fire apparatus and find it all in good order and ready for use at a moment's notice.
21. We built a handsome altar for the Catholic services in our new chapel.
22. We altered all the dining-room tables at the North Building so as to have three tables standing across each dining-room, instead of two standing lengthwise.
23. We remodeled the wood and coal shed at the Superintendent's house, put in new floor and new partitions, and made it rat proof.
24. Refitted the west boiler-house so as to make it frost proof.
25. We put down 7,000 ft. of oak flooring in the dormitories of the Main Asylum.
26. We moved the scales from alongside the chapel and set them up in a brick shed made for the purpose, at the south side of the Store.
27. We tore out the inner wall of each of the six dining-rooms at the North Building and refitted that part of their halls, the object being to light up and ventilate the inner ends of their halls.

Repairs and Alterations Recommended.

1. The east and west cottages should be heated with hot water, as the north cottage now is. It is cheaper to heat with hot water than with base burners, and the buildings can be much better heated by the former than by the latter method.
2. The steam heating of the Main Asylum should be thoroughly reorganized and re-arranged. The building could be better heated and a good deal of coal saved by a different arrangement of steam pipes.
3. A coal-shed, similar in all respects to those at the north and east cottage, is urgently needed at the west cottage. The old wooden shed at that cottage is rapidly falling into ruin.
4. We want a second waggonette, as the staff has become so large that there is not room in the waggonette we have for all the female employees off duty to ride in it to church on Sunday morning.
5. We want a large building to be used as a workshop by the male patients for all sorts of indoor work, such as shoe-making, making and mending chairs, matmaking, willow-work, &c.
6. The outer ends of the corridors of the Main Asylum should be taken out and replaced with glass so as to light up their halls, which are, and have always been, very dark and gloomy, especially in the winter time.
7. We want a roof between the two barns to make a large hay shed, so as to make stacking unnecessary and make the hay easier to put away and easier got at.
8. We want a stable, near the slaughter-house, for the beef cattle, and an open shed for the sheep.

9. Some change should be made in the Main Asylum, so as, if possible, to light and ventilate the inner ends of the halls. At present, this part of the building is very close and dark.

10. The cow-stable requires a new floor.

Alcohol.

We have passed another year without using, or seeing any necessity to use, alcohol in any form or in any quantity. What I have said in former reports on this subject may be considered as reiterated here with the added force of another year's experience.

Disuse of Restraint.

During the year just closed, as in the previous fifteen months, no restraint or seclusion has been used at this Asylum. I find no occasion to-day to alter in any respect or degree what I said on this subject in my last year's report. It still seems to me, as it seemed then, that restraint and seclusion, in the treatment of insanity, are unnecessary and injurious.

Employment of Patients.

We have had greater success in the employment of patients this year than during any previous similar period. Of the 1,031 patients who were in residence at this institution during the year, 983 worked a greater or less number of days, most of them nearly every day, during the year, exclusive, of course, of Sundays. The daily average of working patients for the year was 805. There were 48 patients only, in residence, during the year who did no work. Of this number, 35—14 men and 21 women—were physically incapable from sickness, blindness or extreme old age, of any form of labor. Only 13 patients—6 men and 7 women—who were physically capable of working, have absolutely refused to occupy themselves. The collective days' residence of patients, during the year was 331,740 and the number of days' work done in the year was 264,020. The collective days' stay, exclusive of Sundays, was 284,349, so that the average per centage of patients who worked during the year, day by day, was 92.85.

Maintenance Rate.

As predicted last year, the large amount of labor done by the patients is now beginning to tell upon our maintenance rate. The farm and garden crops, both last year and this, have been very large. Some saving has been effected by dispensing with hired labor in the sewing-room, the patients now doing nearly the entire sewing of the institution, and the entire knitting. We are also, at present, making our own slippers and mending our boots, and in many other ways, the labor of the patients has been made to effect more or less saving. Of course, however, the large decrease in the maintenance rate for the year has not been all, or nearly all, due to the work of the patients. Among other causes may be mentioned (1) a somewhat reduced consumption of meat; (2) A less consumption of flour owing to our large stock of vegetables, and a somewhat lower price for flour; (3) We have paid lower prices for coal and groceries and we have not paid for all our coal by about \$2,000; (4) Our stock on hand of clothing, and material for clothing, has been considerably reduced during the year.

Amusements during the Year.

The ordinary amusements for patients during the year have been as follows:—Cards, draughts, chess, bagatelle, billiards, tenpins, backgammon, reading, music, walking in grounds, cricket and croquet. The more special amusements have been—

1. Weekly dances from middle of October to end of March.
2. Weekly entertainment from November 1st to end of March.
3. Sleigh-riding when roads were good and weather permitted.
4. Attending circus. Each year 60 or 70 male patients are sent to the best circus that comes to the city.

5. A series of Band Concerts in the evening on the lawn in front of the Main Asylum. These concerts are furnished by our own band, are excellent and are much enjoyed.

The Weekly entertainments during the winter season were furnished by citizens of London, to all of whom we are very thankful for this welcome addition to the pleasures of the year.

They were as follows :—

- (a) "Josh Whitcomb," a play by the Estrelle Comedy Company.
- (b) "My Uncle's Will," by Mrs Chadwick, and Messrs Evans and Bremner.
- (c) A concert by the Choir of St. James' Church, London South, under the direction of Mr. Ellis.
- (d) A concert by the 7th Fusiliers' Band, under the management of Mr. Hircott.
- (e) A variety entertainment conducted by C. F. Colwell.
- (f) A concert by Queen's Avenue Methodist Church Choir, under the leadership of Dr. Carl Verrinder.
- (g) A Magic Lantern exhibition by Drs. Burgess and Millman.
- (h) A concert by the Asylum Band and other employees, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas McMullin.
- (j) A concert by Messrs. Dalton, Foster, McLeod, Bremner and others
- (k) A Concert by the Caledonian Society,
- (l) A Concert by the London South Band, under the leadership of Mr. Kettlewell.
- (m) A Concert by the Arion Club, under the leadership of Mr. Birks.
- (n) "Breach of Promise," by Asylum employees.
- (o) A Concert by a party of ladies and gentlemen from London West, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. Gibson.
- (p) Steriopticon views by Drs. Burgess and Millman, assisted by Mr. Bremner,

Sunday Services and New Chapel.

On the 16th of November last, our new chapel was opened for Protestant Services by Bishop Baldwin, assisted by Dr. Ryckman, Rev. T. S. Johnston, Rev. J. W. Rogers and Rev. J. B. Richardson. From that date to the present time we have had Protestant services in the chapel every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

On the 23rd of last November, the chapel was opened for Catholic services by Monsiignor Bruyere, assisted by Rev. P. Tieman. Since that date we have had Catholic services in the chapel every second Sunday in the afternoon and Mass occasionally in the morning of a week day.

We have found this new chapel, as anticipated, a very great improvement upon the old plan of having religious services in the amusement hall. The patients realize much more fully the religious character of the services. The chapel itself is much more convenient to reach than the amusement hall. And in addition to these advantages we can have now Catholic services for Catholic patients, which is undoubtedly a great boon to them.

Farm and Garden.

The summer has been cold and wet. Subtropical fruits, as water melons, musk melons and grapes, have been a complete failure. In one field, the soil of which is clayey and cold, we have lost a quantity of potatoes by rot. In spite of such drawbacks, however, the farm and garden crop, as a whole, has been good as the figures below will show, and the grounds, on account of the frequent showers throughout the summer, have been exceptionally beautiful. Of flowering plants grown in the greenhouse, we set out in beds last spring, 27,350; of annuals raised under glass, 28,118. Of flowering plants

grown entirely in the greenhouses, we had 3,401, and of annuals, biennials and perennials grown in the open air, 12,370.

The following is a list of the vegetables, fruit and herbs, raised this season in the garden :—

Asparagus.....	1,496	bunches
Beans.....	142	bushels.
Beets.....	1,513	bunches.
".....	680	bushels.
Cabbages.....	12,295	heads.
Cauliflower.....	1,385	heads.
Carrots.....	7,780	bunches.
".....	700	bunches.
Celery.....	11,560	sticks.
Corn.....	978	doz.
Cucumbers, frame.....	54	
" ridge.....	75	dozen.
" pickling.....	106	quarts.
Lettuce, frame.....	98	dozen.
" garden.....	705	dozen.
Melons, pickling.....	20	bushels.
Onions, green.....	4,034	bunches.
" dried.....	570	bushels.
Parsnips.....	750	"
Peas.....	185	"
Peppers.....	50	dozen.
Potatoes.....	431	bushels.
Pumpkins, Squash and Marrows.....	5,375	
Rhubarb, faced.....	177	bunches.
" garden.....	2,774	"
Radishes, frame.....	892	"
" garden.....	1,300	"
Salsify.....	1,080	"
Sea-kale.....	427	crowns.
Spinach.....	176	bushels.
Tomatoes.....	300	"
Horseradish.....	150	bunches.
Kale.....	276	heads.
Brussels Sprouts.....	16	bushels.
Sea-kale beet.....	207	"
Apples.....	300	"
" crab.....	105	"
Cherries.....	56	"
Currants, red.....	914	quarts.
" white.....	62	"
" black.....	320	"
Gooseberries.....	2,155	"
Grapes, hothouse.....	20	pounds.
Pears.....	146	pecks.
Strawberries.....	2,680	quarts
Raspberries.....	592	"
Citrons.....	185	
Summer Savory.....	300	bunches.
Sage.....	600	"
Thyme.....	200	"
Parsley.....	200	"
Mint.....	200	"
Mushrooms.....	50	quarts.

Our farm crop for the year included, among other things of less value, the following:—200 bushels of fall wheat, 974 do. of oats, 170 tons of hay, 45 do. of straw, 6,140 bushels of potatoes, 2,700 do. of roots, 20,129 lbs. of pork, 22,667 gallons of milk, and 25 tons of corn fodder. We have besides two acres of willows which were planted two years ago last spring: we should cut a good crop of willows this fall.

Officers and Employees.

The changes in the staff of officers for the year have been (1) the resignation of Miss Lizzie McBride as chief attendant at the Main Asylum and the appointment in her place of Mrs. Deacon; and (2) the promotion of Dr. Millman to the position of Assistant Superintendent at Kingston Asylum and the removal of Dr. Robinson from the Toronto Asylum to fill his place. Among the attendants and other employees of the institution, there have been about the same number of changes as usual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BURKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending
30th September, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1884.....				450	457	907
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	32	9	41			
“ Medical Certificate ”.....	41	42	83	73	51	124
Total number under treatment during year.....				523	508	1031
Discharges during the year:						
As recovered.....	20	25	45			
“ improved.....	15	9	24			
“ unimproved.....	2	5	7			
Total number of discharges during year.....	37	39	76			
Died.....	26	18	44			
Eloped.....	2		2			
Transferred to Hamilton Asylum.....	1		1	66	57	123
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1885.....				457	451	908
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				1340	1226	2566
“ discharged.....	475	472	947			
“ died.....	338	249	587			
“ eloped.....	36	7	43			
“ transferred.....	34	47	81	883	775	1658
“ remaining, 30th Sept., 1885.....				457	451	908
No. of Applications on file 30th Sept., 1885.....	4	28	32			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of June, 1885)	457	463	920
Minimum " " " (on the 20th October, 1884)	448	453	901
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	165178	166562	331740
Daily average population	452.54	456.33	908.87

	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	29	30	59	538	708	1246
Widowed	3	3	6	35	61	96
Single	40	18	58	760	456	1216
Not reported	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Total	73	51	124	1340	1226	2566
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	18	17	35	279	267	546
Episcopalians	10	7	17	291	228	519
Methodists	16	14	30	260	274	534
Baptists	6	4	10	94	99	193
Congregationalists	3	.....	3	17	7	24
Roman Catholics	9	5	14	220	235	455
Mennonites . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Quakers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Infidels . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	24	8	32
Other denominations	3	2	5	59	54	113
Not reported	8	2	10	85	53	138
Total	73	51	124	1340	1226	2566
NATIONALITIES.						
English	13	6	19	206	145	351
Irish	4	4	8	223	276	499
Scotch	8	4	12	144	129	273
Canadian	35	35	70	609	566	1175
United States	4	2	6	66	37	103
Other Countries	4	.....	4	36	38	74
Unknown	5	.....	5	56	35	91
Total	73	51	124	1340	1226	2566

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2	0	2	5	2	7
Braut.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	3	6	9	72	60	132
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Dufferin.....				0	0	0
Elgin.....	3	3	6	74	87	161
Essex.....	6	3	9	62	55	117
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....	1	0	1	10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				9	7	16
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	9	10	19	103	105	208
Kent.....	3	8	11	70	93	163
Lambton.....	9	5	14	134	91	225
Lanark.....				2	3	5
Leeds and Grenville.....				0	5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	19	11	30	280	241	521
Muskoka District.....				0	0	0
Norfolk.....				29	34	63
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	12	4	16	113	82	195
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	3	1	4	87	71	158
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Renfrew.....				0	0	0
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Thunder Bay District.....	2	0	2	2	0	2
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	23	56
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....	1	0	1	46	45	91
Not Classified.....				25	19	35
Total admissions.....	73	51	124	1,340	1,226	2,566

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2	0	2	5	0	5
Brant.....				20	11	31
Bruce.....	1	0	1	32	19	51
Carleton.....				0	2	2
Dufferin.....				0	0	0
Elgin.....	1	0	1	23	10	33
Essex.....	4	2	6	33	18	51
Frontenac.....				0	1	1
Grey.....	1	0	1	9	7	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13
Halton.....				6	3	9
Hastings.....				2	5	7
Huron.....	6	3	9	47	30	77
Kent.....				25	10	35
Lambton.....	3	1	4	76	29	105
Lanark.....				0	1	1
Leeds and Grenville.....				0	0	0
Lennox and Addington.....				1	0	1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9
Middlesex.....	5	2	7	72	49	121
Muskoka District.....				0	0	0
Norfolk.....				21	11	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6
Oxford.....	5	1	6	50	19	69
Peel.....				3	4	7
Perth.....	2	0	2	37	13	50
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2
Prince Edward.....				0	1	1
Renfrew.....				0	0	0
Simcoe.....				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1	0	1
Thunder Bay District.....	1	0	1	1	0	1
Victoria.....				9	9	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25
Welland.....				3	4	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15
York.....	1	0	1	28	24	52
Not Closed.....				0	0	0
Total Admission.....	32	9	41	570	333	903

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. McM.	F	September 15, 1881	October 7, 1884	Recovered.
2	M. E.	F	March 24, 1882	" 7, "	"
3	M. McD.	F	July 9, 1884	" 13, "	"
4	A. C.	M	February 5, 1884	" 18, "	"
5	G. E. M.	M	March 30, 1883	" 20, "	"
6	J. F.	M	December 4, 1883	" 22, "	"
7	A. B.	F	June 12, 1883	" 29, "	"
8	J. R.	M	April 19, 1884	November 3, "	Unimproved.
9	G. B.	F	October 12, 1883	" 5, "	Recovered.
10	E. D.	F	October 26, 1883	" 6, "	"
11	J. McD.	F	March 7, 1884	" 15, "	"
12	J. A. A.	F	May 21, 1884	" 18, "	"
13	J. S.	F	September 26, 1884	" 26, "	"
14	W. J. G.	M	July 27, 1883	December 13, "	"
15	S. C. L.	F	November 28, 1881	" 13, "	Improved.
16	I. C. S.	M	April 27, 1883	" 19, "	"
17	S. C.	M	December 1, 1880	" 19, "	"
18	W. J. R.	M	September 15, 1883	" 26, "	"
19	H. G.	M	April 24, 1884	" 29, "	Recovered.
20	M. J. R.	F	April 11, 1882	January 9, 1885	Improved.
21	M. B.	F	November 25, 1882	" 20, "	Recovered.
22	R. B.	M	April 26, 1883	" 30, "	Improved.
23	R. B.	F	June 12, 1884	February 16, "	Recovered.
24	E. J.	F	February 28, 1884	" 16, "	Improved.
25	G. L.	M	September 25, 1884	" 17, "	Recovered.
26	H. B.	M	April 23, 1884	" 21, "	"
27	E. McD.	F	October 28, 1884	" 24, "	"
28	J. O. D.	M	May 3, 1881	March 6, "	Improved.
29	N. McD.	M	August 6, 1884	" 6, "	"
30	H. P. F.	M	October 20, 1884	" 9, "	Recovered.
31	R. R.	M	October 21, 1884	" 16, "	"
32	E. A. B.	F	January 1, 1885	" 27, "	Unimproved.
33	M. V.	F	April 29, 1884	" 28, "	Recovered.
34	W. S.	M	February 29, 1884	" 30, "	"
35	H. W.	M	August 9, 1882	April 1, "	"
36	A. J. S.	F	April 24, 1884	" 2, "	Unimproved.
37	J. W. C.	M	April 22, 1884	" 2, "	Recovered.
38	G. C.	M	October 22, 1884	" 23, "	"
39	C. W. H.	M	October 1, 1878	" 28, "	Improved.
40	J. W.	M	August 6, 1884	May 4, "	Recovered.
41	F. B.	M	July 18, 1884	" 12, "	Improved.
42	M. A. W.	F	April 6, 1885	" 12, "	Unimproved.
43	C. L.	M	June 2, 1884	" 21, "	Recovered.
44	M. H.	F	October 14, 1884	" 25, "	"
45	M. A. O'C.	F	March 5, 1884	" 25, "	"
46	M. A. C.	F	October 27, 1884	" 27, "	Unimproved.
47	W. G.	M	December 19, 1884	" 30, "	Recovered.
48	W. C. H.	M	December 27, 1884	June 1, "	Improved.
49	D. McI.	M	May 1, 1885	" 2, "	Recovered.
50	J. C.	M	May 22, 1884	" 16, "	Improved.
51	L. McD.	F	February 19, 1883	" 16, "	Recovered.
52	E. G.	F	November 25, 1884	" 16, "	Improved.
53	P. J. D.	M	January 8, 1885	" 17, "	Recovered.
54	P. H.	M	December 16, 1884	" 18, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
55	B. C.	F	December 12, 1883	June 26, 1885	Recovered.
56	E. W. S.	F	January 2, 1883	" 30, "	Unimproved.
57	W. S.	M	April 28, 1885	July 1, "	"
58	H. L.	F	November 29, 1884	" 6, "	Recovered.
59	A. S.	F	November 12, 1884	" 10, "	"
60	J. G. H.	M	September 19, 1884	" 13, "	"
61	A. J.	F	November 5, 1884	" 15, "	"
62	F. B.	F	August 29, 1883	" 17, "	"
63	R. F.	M	November 11, 1884	" 23, "	Improved.
64	G. C.	F	June 8, 1880	" 27, "	"
65	W. J. McM.	M	January 28, 1884	" 27, "	"
66	W. E.	M	December 5, 1884	August 26, "	"
67	M. B.	F	June 12, 1885	" 27, "	Recovered.
68	A. S.	F	January 13, 1885	" 31, "	"
69	M. B.	F	June 30, 1881	" 31, "	Improved.
70	J. O. M.	M	November 6, 1880	September 14, "	"
71	M. C.	F	December 27, 1884	" 16, "	"
72	M. F.	F	January 23, 1885	" 21, "	"
73	J. G.	F	April 5, 1882	" 24, "	Recovered.
74	I. M.	M	August 6, 1884	" 25, "	"
75	M. B.	F	April 20, 1885	" 25, "	"
76	B. R.	F	November 7, 1884	" 28, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1	M. H.	F.	49	October 1, 1884.	.....	12	.....	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
2	J. L.	M.	51	" 10, "	.....	9	.....	Marasmus.
3	E. M. J.	F.	70	" 10, "	13	10	22	Senile Decay.
4	W. H.	M.	90	" 24, "	.....	1	12	Senile Decay.
5	S. W.	M.	27	November 2, "	.....	1	18	Heart Clot.
6	J. S.	M.	50	" 10, "	.....	2	11	General Paresis.
7	M. J.	F.	50	" 14, "	1	.....	26	Marasmus.
8	W. G.	M.	62	" 14, "	3	11	11	Softning of Brain.
9	S. J. B.	M.	43	December 10, "	4	6	25	Chronic Diarrhoea.
10	W. S.	M.	40	" 23, "	6	5	28	Paraplegia.
11	M. J.	F.	56	" 25, "	10	1	26	Phthisis.
12	E. McE.	F.	31	January 2, 1885.	8	2	3	Marasmus.
13	M. W.	F.	36	" 7, "	1	8	6	Typhoid Fever.
14	E. W.	F.	24	" 10, "	4	.....	5	Phthisis.
15	J. M.	M.	38	" 14, "	12	4	16	Marasmus.
16	R. M.	M.	80	" 19, "	4	1	27	Apoplexy.
17	C. G.	F.	34	" 22, "	6	1	2	Epilepsy.
18	J. W.	M.	62	February 5, "	14	2	13	Heart Clot.
19	M. E.	F.	39	" 10, "	5	.....	13	Phthisis.
20	R. M.	M.	59	" 10, "	6	9	2	Heart Disease.
21	N. L.	M.	50	" 16, "	8	7	28	Softning of Brain.
22	J. J. Q.	M.	75	April 12, "	14	4	20	Senile Decay.
23	J. L'	M.	68	" 18, "	44	2	26	Senile Decay.
24	J. D.	M.	50	May 1, "	.....	14	.....	Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
25	L. D.	M.	47	" 12, "	8	4	21	Epilepsy.
26	R. A.	M.	38	" 28, "	8	3	19	Heart Disease.
27	R. A. McG	F.	55	" 31, "	6	8	14	Marasmus.
28	C. H.	M.	27	June 9, "	5	1	17	Abcess of Neck.
29	J. R.	F.	64	" 14, "	1	5	5	Marasmus.
30	J. K.	M.	52	" 14, "	12	1	8	Epilepsy.
31	E. C. S.	F.	26	" 15, "	7	2	30	Epilepsy.
32	M. P.	F.	41	" 17, "	13	11	11	Epilepsy.
33	J. F.	M.	46	" 23, "	1	2	8	Heart Disease.
34	E. E. D.	F.	34	" 24, "	1	11	18	Asphyxia.
35	F. J. S.	M.	42	" 30, "	.....	2	3	Softning of Brain.
36	J. W.	M.	78	July 12, "	14	7	19	Senile Decay.
37	E. B.	F.	53	" 30, "	14	8	12	Phthisis.
38	W. W.	M.	35	" 31, "	4	3	23	Epilepsy.
39	W. M.	M.	75	" 31, "	14	8	8	Senile Decay.
40	N. McC.	F.	69	August 31, "	7	3	26	Exhaustion of Mania.
41	E. B.	F.	36	September 1, "	1	6	.....	Diarrhoea.
42	M. B.	F.	62	" 12, "	2	2	1	Marasmus.
43	J. G.	M.	39	" 13, "	.....	11	24	General Paresis.
44	C. D.	M.	18	" 19, "	1	8	19	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	4		4	5
Book-keepers				2		2	2
Bakers				3		3	2
Bricklayers				2		2	2
Butchers				7		7	7
Blacksmiths	4		4	11		11	15
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers				3		3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Commercial travellers				1		1	1
Cabinet-makers	1		1	6		6	7
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				10		10	10
Carpenters	2		2	39		39	41
Clerks	2		2	25		25	27
Clergymen				1		1	1
Carriage-makers	1		1				1
Coppersmiths				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants all kinds		5	5	4	159	163	168
Dressmakers		1	1		9	9	10
Druggists				1		1	1
Engineers				5		5	5
Farmers	26		26	456	9	465	491
Fishermen				2	1	3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				8		8	8
Gentlemen	1		1				1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Housekeepers		39	39		713	713	752
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Jewellers				3		3	3
Labourers	21		21	336		336	357
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies		1	1		8	8	9
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					11	11	11
Masons				7		7	7
Machinists				7		7	7
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				8		8	8
Moulders	1		1	5		5	6
Merchants				24		24	24
Music-teachers				1	1	2	2
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	2	4	6	1	1	2	8
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	1		1		5	5	6
Organ-builders				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—(Continued).

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Plasterers.....				3		3	3
Pensioners.....				4		4	4
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes.....					6	6	6
Painters.....	1		1	14		14	15
Printers.....				8		8	8
Peddlers.....				3	1	4	4
Physicians.....				5		5	5
Sailors.....	1		1	5		5	6
Students.....	4		4	13		13	17
Spinners.....					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity.....					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers.....				1		1	1
Stone-cutters.....				3		3	3
Showmen.....				2		2	2
Saddlers.....				4		4	4
Shoemakers.....				20		20	20
Seamstresses.....		1	1		9	9	10
Slaters.....				1		1	1
Soldiers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Surveyors.....				2		2	2
Ship-builders.....				2		2	2
Teachers.....	1		1	15	10	25	26
Tinsmiths.....	1		1	5		5	6
Tavern-keepers.....				7	1	8	8
Tailors.....				19	4	23	23
Tanners.....				4		4	4
Toll-gate keepers.....				2		2	2
Watchmakers.....				6		6	6
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers.....					2	2	2
Wheelwrights.....				1		1	1
Waggon-makers.....				5		5	5
Unknown or other employments.....				103	217	320	320
Total.....	73	51	124	1267	1175	2442	2566

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1885.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1		1	4	4	8
Religious excitement.....				2	6	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				5		5
Love affairs, including seduction.....				1	2	3
Mental anxiety, "worry".....				2	3	5
Fright and nervous shocks.....					2	2
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual.....				9		9
Over-work.....				3		3
Sunstroke				5		5
Accident or injury.....				4		4
Puerperal					5	5
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders.....					2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease.....				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....		1	1	4	4	8
Fevers.....				2		2
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined cause, not ascertained.....	11	15	26			
Unknown.....	61	35	96	28	20	48
Total.....	73	51	124	73	51	124

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the results thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2194	F	M. B.	October 7th, 1884	3 Months	Discharged.
2395	F	M. D.	" 14th, "	3 "	Returned.
2384	F	M. J. R.	" 16th, "	2 "	Discharged.
2391	M	H. B.	" 20th, "	6 "	"
2410	F	R. B.	" 23rd, "	4 "	"
1455	M	C. H.	" 24th, "	6 "	"
2354	M	H. G.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
2423	M	F. B.	November 3rd, "	6 "	"
2283	F	M. S.	" 4th, "	4 "	Returned.
2365	F	E. J.	" 5th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2440	M	G. L.	" 5th, "	2 "	"
2401	M	J. C.	Decem'br 15th, "	6 "	"
2444	F	M. H.	" 23rd, "	3 "	"
2344	F	B. C.	" 24th, "	6 "	"
2452	F	E. McD.	" 24th, "	2 "	"
2251	M	R. B.	" 26th, "	1 "	"
2467	F	H. L.	January 3rd, 1885	6 "	"
2462	F	A. S.	" 6th, "	6 "	"
2445	M	H. P. F.	" 8th, "	2 "	"
2447	M	R. R.	" 9th, "	2 "	"
2464	M	J. McK.	" 10th, "	4 "	Returned.
2358	M	W. J. McK	" 12th, "	6 "	Discharged.
2395	F	M. W.	" 26th, "	2 "	"
2420	M	J. F.	February 21st, "	6 "	Returned.
2270	F	M. A. O'C.	" 24th, "	3 "	Discharged.
2471	M	W. G.	" 26th, "	3 "	"
2393	F	A. J. S.	March 10th, "	1 "	"
2408	M	C. L.	April 11th, "	2 "	"
2475	M	P. J. D.	" 17th, "	2 "	"
2487	F	L. McD.	" 20th, "	2 "	"
2466	F	E. G.	" 20th, "	2 "	"
2461	M	R. F.	" 21st, "	3 "	"
2455	F	A. J.	May 4th, "	2 "	"
2450	F	M. A. R.	" 8th, "	1 "	Returned.
1249	F	M. McL.	" 14th, "	6 "	Still out.
2511	M	D. McL	" 16th, "	2 "	Discharged.
2484	M	J. P.	" 16th, "	2 "	Returned.
2409	F	S. E. S.	" 21st, "	2 "	"
2115	M	J. D.	" 25th, "	6 "	Still out.
2211	F	E. W. S.	" 27th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2303	F	T. B.	June 3rd, "	1 "	"
2489	F	S. H.	" 3rd, "	1 "	Returned.
2519	F	M. C.	" 9th, "	2 "	"
2369	M	W. H. K.	" 9th, "	6 "	Still out.
1735	F	G. C.	" 9th, "	1 "	Discharged.
2472	F	M. C.	" 15th, "	3 "	"
1912	F	M. B.	" 25th, "	2 "	"
2381	M	J. McC	" 29th, "	6 "	Still out.
2293	M	J. McD	" 29th, "	6 "	"
2480	F	M. F.	July 4th, "	2 "	Discharged.
1792	M	J. O. M.	" 7th, "	2 "	"
2531	F	M. B.	" 14th, "	1 "	"
2428	M	J. M.	" 15th, "	2 "	"
2504	F	M. B.	" 24th, "	2 "	"
2254	M	D. S.	August 17th, "	3 "	"
2351	F	J. C.	" 24th, "	3 "	"
2505	F	R. U.	" 28th, "	2 "	"
2519	F	M. C.	Septem'r. 10th, "	2 "	"
1403	M	C. S.	" 11th, "	3 "	Returned.
2430	M	P. C.	" 11th, "	3 "	"
2488	F	B. R.	" 12th, "	3 "	"
2543	M	O. S.	" 26th, "	1 "	"

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				29	33	62
Discharged, recovered	11	15	26			
" improved	6	7	13			
" unimproved		2	2			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5	6	11			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1885	7	3	10	29	33	62

TABLE No. 10.
SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	37	10			
From 1 to 2 months.....	13	6	2		1
" 2 " 3 ".....	13	12	1		2
" 3 " 4 ".....	9	18	3		
" 4 " 5 ".....	5	8	3		
" 5 " 6 ".....	1	10	3	1	
" 6 " 7 ".....	2	7	1	2	2
" 7 " 8 ".....	2	5	4	2	
" 8 " 9 ".....	3	5	6	4	
" 9 " 10 ".....	1	1	3	1	
" 10 " 11 ".....	1	7	2	1	
" 11 " 12 ".....	1	5	2	1	1
" 12 " 18 ".....	10	36	7	2	
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	25	3	3	
" 2 " 3 years.....	4	54	3		1
" 3 " 4 ".....	1	79	2	2	
" 4 " 5 ".....	2	54		3	
" 5 " 6 ".....	3	57		1	
" 6 " 7 ".....	3	48		1	
" 7 " 8 ".....	1	71			
" 8 " 9 ".....		31			
" 9 " 10 ".....		30			
" 10 " 15 ".....		141			
" 15 " 20 ".....	1	31			
20 years and upwards.....	4	157			
Unknown.....	2				
Totals.....	124	908	45	24	7

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	7	2258		2258
Tailor's Shop	1	477		477
Shoe Shop	2	554		554
Engineer's Shop	3	1073		1073
Mason Work	4	1205		1205
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	7	2352		2352
Bakery	3	842		842
Laundry	15	1824	2823	4647
Dairy	2	365	357	722
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	4	1175		1175
Painting	3	927		927
Farm	25	8051		8051
Garden	27	8258		8258
Stable	6	1833		1833
Kitchen	28	2504	7732	10236
Dining Room	27	2893	7056	9949
Sewing Rooms	93		29121	29121
Knitting	155	700	47557	48347
Mending	24		7450	7450
Halls	174	30682	32913	63595
Storeroom	2	613		613
General	193	57166	3169	60335
Total daily average number of patients who worked	805			
Total number of patients who worked	983	125842	138178	264020

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties from which patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1885, came originally.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2	2	4
Brant.....	10	10	20
Bruce.....	27	26	53
Carleton.....	2	3	5
Dufferin.....			
Elgin.....	22	31	53
Essex.....	21	25	46
Frontenac.....	4	2	6
Grey.....	5	8	13
Haldimand.....	4	5	9
Halton.....	3	4	7
Hastings.....	4	6	10
Huron.....	41	30	71
Kent.....	25	27	52
Lanubton.....	32	42	94
Lamark.....	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville.....		4	4
Lennox and Addington.....	2		2
Lincoln.....	5	3	8
Middlesex.....	87	73	160
Muskoka District.....			
Norfolk.....	5	12	17
Northumberland and Durham.....	5	6	11
Ontario.....	5	6	11
Oxford.....	38	28	66
Peel.....	2	4	6
Perth.....	28	23	51
Peterborough.....		4	4
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward.....			
Renfrew.....			
Simcoe.....	2	8	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	3	6
Thunder Bay District.....	2		2
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	9	11	20
Welland.....	1	3	4
Wellington.....	6	5	11
Wentworth.....	3	9	12
York.....	17	17	34
Not Classed.....	10	6	16
Total admissions.....	457	451	908

TABLE No. 13.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.—Shewing number of patients transferred from London to other Asylums during the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1885.

No.	Initials.	County Whence.	How Admitted.	Date of Transfer.	Where transferred to.
1	S. M.....	Wentworth.....	C.....	September 19, 1885.	Hamilton Asylum.

TABLE No. 14.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.—Annual Report London Asylum, for year ending September 30th, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	73	51	124
Number of such admitted for first time to Asylum	62	43	105
Number of re-admissions during the year	11	8	19
	73	51	124
No. 2.			
Total admissions during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1885	432	353	785
Number of such patients admitted once to Asylum	361	296	660
“ “ “ twice “	51	41	92
“ “ “ 3 times “	11	6	17
“ “ “ 4 times “	3	2	5
“ “ “ 5 times “	2	2	4
“ “ “ 6 times and over to Asylum	1	6	7
	432	353	785
No. 3.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during year	20	25	45
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	18	22	40
“ “ “ 2nd “	2	1	3
“ “ “ 3rd “ and over		2	2
	20	25	45
No. 4.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past five years, viz., from 1st October, 1880, to 30th September, 1885	171	176	347
Number of such subsequently readmitted to Asylum once	18	13	31
“ “ “ “ twice	3	2	5
“ “ “ “ 3 times		1	1
“ “ “ “ 4 times			
“ “ “ “ 5 times			
“ “ “ “ 6 times and over			

TABLE No. 15.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.—Shewing applications for admission to Asylum for Insane, London, exclusive of warrant cases, with manner of disposal thereof, for official year ending September 30th, 1885.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number applications for year.....				65	89	154
Vacancies awarded and patients admitted.....	40	37	77			
Vacancies awarded, but patients not sent in.....	8	8	16			
Applications not awarded.....	17	44	61			
				68	89	154

Of vacancies awarded, but patients not sent in : 3 were cancelled, as we could get no reason why not sent ; 1 died at home ; 6 recovered at home ; 1 was too ill to be removed ; 1 was sent to gaol ; 4 are still on file to come in

Of applications not awarded : 3 were not fit cases for asylum treatment ; 4 recovered at home ; 3 were sent to gaol ; 2 died at home ; 20 are still on file : 29 have never been returned.

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1885, by certificate.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number admissions for year.....				41	42	83
Admitted for 1st time.....	32	34	66			
“ 2nd “.....	7	8	15			
“ 3rd “.....	1		1			
“ 4th “.....						
“ 5th “.....						
“ 6th “.....						
“ More than 6 times.....	1		1			
				41	42	83

TABLE 17.

Shewing the number of times admitted of those received by warrant into Asylum for Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1885, by warrant.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number of admissions for year.....				32	9	41
Admitted for 1st time.....	30	9	39			
“ 2nd “.....						
“ 3rd “.....	2		2			
“ 4th “.....						
“ 5th “.....						
“ 6th “.....						
“ More than six times.....						
				32	9	41

TABLE 18.

Disposition of patients transferred from Malden to London Asylum, on September 30th, 1885.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Total number transferred from Walden.....				120	124	244
Died.....	48	38	86			
Discharged.....	7	10	17			
Eloped.....	3		3			
Transferred to Orillia.....	1	1	2			
“ Hamilton.....	5	11	16			
In residence September 30th, 1885.....	56	64	120			
	120	124	244	120	124	244

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing the number of elopements from Asylum for the Insane, London, during the official year ending September 30th, 1885, with results.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Date of Elopement.	Whether Warrant.	Result.
1	N. McD	M	October 16, 1884	W	Returned October 24, 1884.
2	J. H	M	" 16, "		" " 17, "
3	J. D	F	" 26, "	W	Brought back October 26, 1884.
4	W. H	M	" 30, "		" Nov. 2, "
5	J. H	M	Nov. 19, "		" Jan. 27, 1885.
6	N. McD	M	Dec. 1, "	W	Returned Dec. 28, 1884.
7	D. McD. G.	M	" 4, "		Brought back Dec. 5, "
8	W. T. McM.	M	" 31, "	W	Kept home on probation, January 12, 1885.
9	J. R	M	Jan. 6, 1885	W	Brought back January 6, 1885.
10	C. S	M	March 4, "		" March 4, "
11	G. R	M	April 1, "	W	" April 1, "
12	S. M	M	" 21, "		" May 6, "
13	S. C	M	" 22, "	W	" " 28, "
14	L. S	M	May 5, "		" " 5, "
15	J. McK	M	" 22, "	W	Written off eloped, July 2, "
16	J. D	M	" 24, "	W	Kept home on probation, May 25, 1885.
17	R. M	M	June 13, "		Brought back June 13, 1885.
18	L. D	F	" 22, "		" " 22, "
19	R. N	M	" 24, "		Written off eloped, July 31, 1885.
20	M. D	F	July 2, "	W	Brought back July 2, "
21	S. M	M	" 17, "	W	" August 30, "
22	R. McC	M	" 25, "	W	" July 28, "
23	S. M	M	Aug. 30, "		Recaptured and sent to Hamilton Sep. 19, 1885.
24	A. E	M	Sep. 5, "	W	Not yet disposed of.
25	J. B	M	" 22, "		" "
26	P. Y	M	" 28, "	W	" "
27	W. M	M	" 28, "	W	" "

TABLE No. 20.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending
September 30th, 1885.

	No.		No.
Dresses	13,113	Pants	1,678
Nightdresses	9,658	Coats	1,225
Aprons	27,010	Vests	651
Pinafores	1,282	Blouses	351
Skirts	7,311	“ pants and overalls	378
Drawers	16,843	Blankets	9,169
Chemises	35,280	Sheets	86,836
“ flannel	1,254	Quilts	15,867
Waists	2,740	“ Canvas	418
Caps	1,439	Pillow Slips	52,573
Bonnets	15	Bolster Slips	317
Shawls	20	Bed Ticks	11,527
Handkerchiefs	12,430	Towels	48,644
Collars	13,349	Tablecloths	995
Jackets	2	Table Napkins	5,107
Neckties and scarfs	1,651	Pudding Cloths	2,084
Fronts	3	Blinds and Curtains	83
Bibs, etc.	2,352	Bureau Covers	882
Cuffs, pairs of	669	Carriage “	9
Mitts and gloves (pairs)	10	Chair “	9
Socks “	19,780	Clothes Bags	196
Stockings “	20,091	Crumb Cloths	18
Shirts	23,821	Carpets	8
“ flannel	4,668		
Guernseys	2,768	Total	456,584

TABLE No. 21.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	151		Blankets		5
“ Uniform	31	12	Quilts		34
Skirts	5		Hoods	100	
Aprons	29		Scarfs, men's	4	
Chemises	11		Sun Bonnets	1	
“ flannel	3		Shrouds	26	
Drawers	1	117	Collars, women's	21	
Gueruseys		7	Carpets	8	6
Shirts		672	Lambrequins	2	
“ flannel		60	Curtains	12	
Caps, mens	28	1	Blinds	104	
Waists	5		Cushions	1	
Ticks	1	109	Towels	5	
Matrasses	320		Socks, pairs of		2,929
Pillows	4		Boots, cloth, pairs of	38	
Pillowticks	48		Slippers “ “	37	
Pillow Slips		33	“ Uppers	140	
Sheets	2	264	Total	1,138	4,249

TABLE No. 22.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	802	4287	Overcoats	3	
“ Uniform	30	16	Neckties and scarfs	448	
Skirts	219	3099	Socks, marked pairs	108	
Aprons	1130	3155	“ “		1113
Chemises	75	4093	Stockings “		5196
“ flannel	23	1019	Pillow Slips	599	1821
Drawers	212	2573	Pillow Ticks	25	
Caps, women's	14		Table Cloths	5	
“ men's	155	7	Crunb Cloths	2	
Nightdresses	11	1975	Sheets	679	2523
Waists	2		Ticks	158	5118
San Bonnets	66		Quilts (hemmed)	91	2189
Shirts	709	1829	Blankets		2691
“ flannel	159	275	Mattresses (teased)	310	
Guernseys		87	Pillows “	161	
Coats	372	994	Quilts, canvas	16	
Pants	210	1186	Towels	653	
Vests	133	449	Table Napkins	24	
Blouses	114	271	Bags	12	
“ Pants	41	74	Mats	184	
Overalls	7		Total	7962	46049

TABLE No. 23.

Amount of Knitting done in Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

Stockings	401 Pairs.
“ Re-footed	238 “
Socks	989 “
“ Re-footed	126 “
Mitts	339 “
Cuffs	9 “
Total	2102 Pairs.

TABLE 24.

Number of Articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	No. Cut.
Coats, Uniform.....	53	25	Coats	372
Pants “	56	19	Pants	210
Coats	3	152	Vests	133
Pants	7	183	Blouses	114
Vests	5	58	“ Pants	41
Blouses	2	223	Overalls.....	7
“ Pants		113	Overcoats	3
Overalls.....	1		Total	880
Overcoats	1			
Mangling Cloth.....	1			
Total	128	744		

TABLE 25.

Amount of work done in Shoemaker's Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

—	Pairs.	Repairs.	—
Slippers, canvas	231	Soles	76
“ carpet.....	23	Heels.....	83
“ leather.....	11	Patches	83
Shoes, canvas.....	1	Seams	114
Boots, cloth	1	Front.....	1
“ Men's	1	Total	357
“ Women's	7	1 leather wind bag for bagpipes	
“ Long.....	1		
Brogans.....	2		
Total.....	278		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

KINGSTON, October 1st., 1885.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honor to submit herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report of this Asylum, (the eighth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1885.

There were in residence on the 1st Oct. 1884, 253 males, and 247 females. Total 500.
Admitted during the year, 36 males, 25 females. Total, 61.
Total number under treatment, 289 males, 272 females. Total, 561.
Discharged during year, 23 males, 17 females. Total, 40.
Died during year, 11 males. 6 females. Total 17.
Remaining in residence Sept. 30. 1885, 255 males, 249 females. Total, 504.
Average daily population, 257.77 males. 246.82 females. Total, 504.59.
Average weekly cost per capita, \$2.48.

Admissions.

The number of admissions was unusually small owing to the fact that the only vacancies at our disposal were those occasioned by the death or discharge of patients in residence. There are many lunatics awaiting admission at present, and the new addition to the Asylum will be filled very shortly after its opening.

Discharges.

The discharges were quite up to the average, and equalled 65.57 per cent. of the admissions, and 7.13 per cent. of the total number under treatment. The percentage of recoveries was 47.54 of the admissions.

Deaths.

The number of deaths has been under the average, and with the exception of the outbreak of typhoid, there has been very little sickness in the wards.

Unfortunately, one death was caused by suicide and another by accident. On the 1st Nov. 1884, a girl named Mary Ann Smith was engaged in washing a stairway in the main building, and when she had scrubbed a few steps, suddenly left her work, and although closely followed, succeeded in throwing herself into the lake. There was a very heavy sea running at the time, and as it happened no person who saw the girl jump in could swim. Efforts were made to rescue the poor unfortunate, but without avail, and she sank in thirty feet of water. Her body was recovered next day and an inquest held.

The girl was an epileptic, but had never given any evidence of suicidal tendency, and upon the day of her death appeared to be in unusually good spirits. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to understand the sudden impulse to commit suicide, and the only probable theory is, that the approach of an epileptic seizure rendered her for the time being more than ordinarily irresponsible.

The accidental death occurred as follows: Fred Schultz, a patient who attended to the dining-room in No. 2 ward, was on the 8th of July, left in the dining-room as usual. This ward is but a few feet above the basement, and it appears Schultz had been in the habit of going to the basement through the slide. In going down the slide he must have slipped, and although he could not possibly have fallen more than eighteen inches, still it was enough to fracture his skull. He appeared to be perfectly well for some time after the fall, and made light of his injuries, but in a few hours became unconscious and died.

A post mortem examination revealed an extensive fracture of the skull, and the presence of a large clot pressing upon the brain easily accounted for death.

Fire.

On the afternoon of April 28th, 1885, a fire broke out in the implement shed. A gale was blowing at the time, and all efforts to control the flames were without avail—in fact, the fire burned so fiercely that it was found impossible to save any of the implements. The origin of the blaze is enveloped in mystery, and although it was thought probable that some of the patients had been smoking in the shed, we found on enquiry such was not the case. This fire has brought forcibly to mind the fact that the protection for the farm buildings on the Hatwood Estate is quite inadequate, and the escape of the other buildings upon this occasion was owing to the fortune of circumstances alone, for had the wind been blowing from almost any other direction the rest of the barns and sheds would have almost inevitably been burned.

Typhoid Fever.

This year we hoped to escape the usual endemic of typhoid fever, as so many sanitary improvements have been effected since last season, but unfortunately the disease made its appearance once more, and between the 15th of February and June the 6th, no less than twenty-four patients and attendants were attacked. As it happened, none died, but at the same time, many of the cases were of a severe type, and the care of so many sick ones taxed our energies and resources to the utmost. It was a notable fact that twenty of the cases occurred in the women's wards, and as the water-closets in these wards were found very defective in regard to ventilation, it was supposed that this might have much to do with the outbreak of fever. The Inspector of Asylums and a member of the Provincial Board of Health made a minute inspection of the building, and many sanitary improvements were recommended. The recommendations were carried out by the Public Works Department and ourselves. The vaults through which the air supply passes were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. All soil pipes were disinfected with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate—many drains were similarly disinfected—sinks and bath-tubs were altered and ventilated, and the water closets throughout the whole house are at the present time being reconstructed. The subject of perfecting the present system of ventilation is still under the consideration of the Public Works Department, and when this is satisfactorily arranged, the health of the household should be excellent.

At the time of the outbreak of fever, several samples of water filtered and unfiltered were analyzed by the public analyst, and it was reassuring to learn that the filtered water used in the Asylum was perfectly free from any dangerous impurities.

Employment of Patients.

The plan of employing as many patients as possible has been continued during the year with decided advantage to all concerned. The great difficulty is that of finding suitable employment, and it taxes an ingenuity to supply work that is at the same time useful and profitable. A few patients have been engaged in broom and brush making, and many more might be trained in these industries if we could find an outlet for the goods manufactured. As will be seen by the table appended, the proportion of patients employed during the year has been very large.

Death of Dr. Metcalf.

The cruel fate of Dr. Metcalf, our medical superintendent, has proved a personal grief to every one of the employees of Kingston Asylum.

As Dr. Metcalf was making his usual morning round on the 13th of August, 1885, in company with his assistant, he was stabbed in the abdomen and thigh by a patient named Patrick Maloney.

The tragedy occurred in one of the hallways of the new cottage, and was evidently a premeditated affair on the part of the patient.

Dr. Metcalf's wounds were of such a serious nature that he never rallied from the shock, but passed peacefully away on the afternoon of August 16th, 1885. His illness was borne with the greatest fortitude, and, as was his custom, he thought of everyone but himself, even in moments of the most intense suffering.

The loss to the service can scarcely be estimated, as Dr. Metcalf was, without doubt, one of the most efficient Asylum officers Ontario has ever had. He had been trained so thoroughly in the work that he was acquainted with its most minute details, and was thus able to adjust the affairs of the Asylum so nicely that everything went along harmoniously and without disorder. His wonderful mechanical genius enabled him to take firm grasp of the practical portion of his work, and his love of justice made him a model superior to officers and employees. He was universally kind to his subordinates, and inspired them to work by the faithful performance of his own duties, and impressed upon the minds of all the fact that Asylums were built for the protection and cure of an unfortunate class, rather than the comfort and convenience of those employed in taking care of the insane.

He was a man of deeds rather than words, and as such would, I know, have his memory preserved. His good works have already borne fruit, and in the future his name will be spoken of lovingly by all those who know him.

Insane Criminals.

Last year Dr. Metcalf called your attention to the fact that Kingston Asylum received all the insane criminals belonging to Ontario, whose sentences in the Kingston Penitentiary had expired. His remarks seem doubly applicable when taken in connection with the recent tragedy. I cannot protest too strongly against the evils of allowing insane criminals and criminally insane to associate with the ordinary insane, and it is to be hoped some method of obviating the present deficiencies in the law will be found before long.

When we receive patients of the criminal class we are of necessity obliged to treat them in the same manner as other patients. The danger of doing so has been impressed upon our minds very forcibly on several occasions during the last year. Either the present law regarding the discharge of insane criminals from the Penitentiary should be so amended that the patients might still be detained in the Criminal Asylum when their sentences have expired; or when the subject of increased asylum accommodation comes before the Government, some special provision for patients of the criminal class should be made. I have no doubt a sufficient number of homicidal and really dangerous lunatics can be found in Ontario to fill a small building fitted up expressly for such cases, and the care of of these unfortunates would then cease to be the serious question it is at present. The difficulties of caring for patients of the really dangerous class have increased of late years, owing to the modern tendency to relax the restraints and restrictions of the past, and although I have no fault to find with this change in treatment, still I must confess very serious obstacles are in the way of carrying out non-restraint successfully and truly while we are forced to receive homicidal criminals from the Penitentiary and gaols. In a properly designed and well equipped building there should be little difficulty in treating such patients kindly, and with a minimum of danger to those engaged in their supervision. The problem is a serious one, and in view of recent events, should receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

Amusements.

As in the past, a good deal of attention has been given to the amusement of the patients, and we are under obligation, to many of our city friends who did so much to entertain the inmates of the Asylum.

Our visitors are beginning to understand the tastes of their audience and provide more suitable programmes than was the case some time ago. The patients are not

severely critical, but heartily appreciate anything calculated to touch the light and humorous sides of their natures, and are better satisfied with the comic than the sentimental. Among the best entertainments given were those by the Asylum Minstrel Troupe. Many of the employees went to endless trouble to make the performance successful and the result was gratifying to the patients and themselves. This year we hope the minstrel troupe will have even a more successful season than the last. Our orchestra was organized in the Asylum, and proved a pleasant addition to our resources.

The weekly dances were continued as has been the custom from November until April, and were always enjoyed by the patients. A hundred of the inmates were sent to a circus in June, and during the first part of the summer, Mr. Gunn, M.P., kindly placed the steam yacht "Marquis of Lorne" at our disposal, and once a week, nearly every patient in the Asylum enjoyed a sail upon the lake. Magic lantern exhibitions, a visit to the Midland fair, etc., have helped to complete our list of amusements.

Thanks.

The city clergymen of different denominations have as in the past been found ready at all times to minister to the spiritual wants of the patients, and Divine service has been held nearly every Sunday during the year. Our thanks are due these gentlemen who have so cheerfully carried on these services, and attended to the sick.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. Gunn, M.P., for the use of his steam yacht during the summer. We have to thank the different choirs, musical organizations, dramatic clubs, etc., for many excellent entertainments, the editors of several newspapers in this district for copies of their publications, to Mr. Sears, of Toronto, for many parcels of illustrated magazines and papers, and the directors of the Midland fair for courtesies extended to us.

Improvements.

A new coal-burning furnace was placed in the bakery, and has proved much more economical and efficient than the old furnace which burned wood.

Many changes were made in the laundry. The wooden basement floor was torn out and replaced by one of Portland cement—the heating appliances were improved, and the shaker washers which were worn out, replaced by tin cylindrical machines of the most approved pattern.

A hardwood floor was laid in No. 4 Ward. A section of Asphalt pavement was laid in front of the main building. Many new drains were made, and a great deal of labor expended upon the grounds about the cottages. The fire protection of the building was improved by the addition of some ten dozen hand grenades. The "work table" attached shows the amount of ordinary work done and its nature.

Requirements.

The chief requirements for the current year are :

The reconstruction of the implement shed.

Three new steam kettles for the kitchen. These are urgently required, as some of the kettles in use at present are worn out, and one at least is absolutely unsafe.

Hardwood flooring for Wards Nos. 6 and 8.

Five thousand feet of plank to finish sidewalk on the avenue, and to make a capping for the garden wall.

One hundred iron bedsteads and wire mattresses to replace worn out bedsteads.

Thirty perforated settees to take the place of lounges and benches that have seen their day, and can no longer be utilized.

The floors of all the water closets should be reconstructed and made of cement.

A large refrigerator is required for the proper preservation of meat.

A great deal of the woodwork on the outside of the Asylum requires painting, in fact, there is very little that does not need attention.

Officers to Employees.

The only changes upon the staff have been those occasioned by the death of Dr. Metcalf. Upon my promotion to the Superintendency in the latter part of August, Dr. Thomas Millman, who for some years was assistant physician in London Asylum, was promoted to the position of Assistant Medical Superintendent of this institution.

All of the officers have been zealous in the performance of their different duties, and the same remark applies to most of the employees.

I feel satisfied that the staff as at present constituted can be depended upon to give me every assistance possible in carrying on the work of the Asylum successfully, and in the best interests of the unfortunates under our care.

I cannot close this report without urging a reconsideration of the scheme submitted to you by Dr. Metcalf some years ago, for an increase of pay to certain of our attendants. At present there is little incentive for an ordinary attendant to strive for promotion to the position of supervisor, as this merely increases his responsibilities without adding anything to his salary. The moderate outlay entailed by these recommendations would be more than justified by the increased efficiency to the service, and a healthy spirit of rivalry that does not exist among our attendants at present would be developed and fostered.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending
30th September, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1884.....				253	247	500
Admitted during year —						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	27	18	45			
" Medical Certificate.....	9	7	16	36	25	61
Total number under treatment during year.....				289	272	561
Discharges during year :						
As recovered.....	16	13	29			
" improved.....	5	2	7			
" unimproved.....	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	23	17	40			
Died.....	11	6	17			
Eloped.....						
Transferred.....				34	23	57
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1885.....				255	249	504
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				998	734	1732
" discharged.....	380	261	641			
" died.....	277	183	460			
" eloped.....	14		14			
" transferred.....	72	41	113	743	485	1228
" remaining 30th September, 1885.....				255	249	504
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1885.....	13	10	23			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 17th July, 1884)	259	253	512
Minimum " " " (on the 14th February, 1885) ..	257	242	499
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	94085	90089	184174
Daily average population	257.77	246.82	504.59

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married }	16	16	32	391	400	791
Widowed }						
Single	20	9	29	607	334	941
Total	36	25	61	998	734	1732
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	4	2	6	156	117	273
Episcopalians	10	5	15	249	146	395
Methodists	9	7	16	154	123	277
Baptists		1	1	17	13	33
Congregationalists					1	1
Roman Catholics	5	9	14	313	265	578
Other denominations	7	1	8	103	60	163
Not reported	1		1	6	6	12
Total	36	25	61	998	734	1732
NATIONALITIES.						
English	5		5	98	41	139
Irish	2	4	6	211	180	391
Scotch	1		1	49	47	96
Canadian	25	20	45	526	390	916
United States				12	6	18
Other Countries	2		2	41	12	53
Unknown	1	1	2	61	58	119
Total	36	25	61	998	734	1732

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	1	2
Brant.....				6	7	13
Bruce.....				3	4	7
Carleton.....	7	1	8	95	87	182
Elgin.....				2	4	6
Essex.....				2	2	4
Frontenac.....	10	5	15	141	116	257
Grey.....				6	9	15
Halimand.....				6	6	12
Halton.....				1		1
Hastings.....	1	1	2	41	30	71
Huron.....				6	5	11
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton.....				12	2	14
Lanark.....	6	5	11	66	58	124
Leeds and Grenville.....	5	5	10	68	52	120
Lennox and Addington.....				49	36	85
Lincoln.....				9	4	13
Middlesex.....				6	3	9
Norfolk.....				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham.....				12	28	40
Ontario.....				16	17	33
Oxford.....				14	3	17
Peel.....				4	1	5
Perth.....				9	8	17
Peterborough.....				8	5	13
Prescott and Russell.....	1	2	3	21	17	38
Prince Edward.....		1	1	13	19	32
Renfrew.....				30	15	45
Simcoe.....				10	10	20
Stornont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	5	5	10	74	58	132
Victoria.....				4	12	16
Waterloo.....				10	4	14
Welland.....				6	4	10
Wellington.....				4	4	8
Wentworth.....				12	11	23
York.....				32	44	76
Not Classed.....	1		1	191	43	234
Total admissions.....	36	25	61	998	734	1732

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	7	1	8	96	79	169
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	6	1	7	102	75	177
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings	1	1	2	39	26	65
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	5	5	10	62	56	118
Leeds and Grenville	5	3	8	52	38	90
Lennox and Addington				38	27	65
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				11	26	37
Ontario				16	17	33
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				8	5	13
Prescott and Russell		2	2	19	16	35
Prince Edward		1	1	13	11	24
Renfrew				27	15	42
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	3	4	7	68	47	115
Victoria				4	11	15
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				32	43	75
Not Classed				15	4	19
Total admissions	27	18	45	732	593	1325

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1633	J. McD.	F	June 18, 1884.	October 9, 1884.	Recovered.
1346	A. McD.	M	September 9, 1881.	" 14, "	Improved.
1582	M. J. C.	F	March 24, 1884.	" 14, "	Recovered.
1672	T. G. C.	M	October 3, 1884.	" 29, "	Unimproved.
1501	S. G.	F	May 7, 1883.	November 12, "	Recovered.
1642	E. D.	F	July 9, 1884.	" 12, "	"
1679	W. P.	M	October 31, 1884.	" 28, "	"
1636	M. E.	F	June 24, 1884.	" 28, "	"
1634	F. W. T.	M	June 21, 1884.	December 3, "	"
1678	J. K.	M	October 31, 1884.	" 3, "	"
1589	R. S.	M	April 11, 1884.	" 11, "	"
1265	J. T. D.	M	March 6, 1880.	January 29, 1885.	Improved.
1579	X. L.	M	March 14, 1884.	March 3, "	Recovered.
1622	J. McK.	M	May 23, 1884.	" 3, "	"
1588	G. P.	M	April 11, 1884.	" 3, "	"
1564	J. M.	M	February 25, 1884.	" 16, "	"
1650	G. F. T.	M	July 11, 1884.	" 19, "	"
1640	M. A. R.	F	July 9, 1884.	" 20, "	Unimproved.
1670	W. G.	M	September 25, 1884.	April 10, "	Recovered.
1661	E. S.	F	August 29, 1884.	" 10, "	"
1114	A. G.	M	February 25, 1878.	" 25, "	"
1693	J. T. C.	M	February 18, 1884.	" 28, "	"
1675	B. S.	F	October 28, 1884.	May 7, "	"
1657	F. A.	F	August 5, 1884.	" 8, "	"
1547	E. R.	F	November 22, 1883.	" 13, "	Unimproved.
1517	C. E.	F	June 6, 1883.	" 13, "	Recovered.
1686	G. A. B.	M	December 22, 1884.	" 15, "	Improved.
1663	A. W.	F	September 3, 1884.	" 19, "	"
1406	C. E. McC	F	April 17, 1882.	" 23, "	Recovered.
1707	T. H. B.	M	April 23, 1885.	June 4, "	"
1698	T. B.	M	March 4, 1885.	" 6, "	"
1644	R. D.	M	July 9, 1884.	July 9, "	"
1671	P. M.	M	September 30, 1884.	August 22, "	Unimproved.
1536	T. S.	M	September 25, 1883.	" 27, "	Improved.
1715	C. M.	F	June 4, 1885.	" 27, "	Recovered.
995	A. D. B.	F	January 26, 1877.	September 5, "	Improved.
1664	M. B.	F	September 3, 1884.	" 10, "	Recovered.
1692	P. W.	M	February 13, 1885.	" 14, "	"
1719	L. J. S.	F	June 25, 1885.	" 18, "	"
1420	A. D.	M	June 8, 1882.	" 24, "	Improved.

TABLE 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
1618	C. McD.	F	50	October 10, 1884.	5	29		Phthisis.
1453	M. A. S.	F	30	November 1, "	1	11		Suicide by drowning.
480	M. R.	M	60	" 11, "	15	3		Apoplexy.
253	M. O. H.	F	60	December 14, "	19	5		Heart Disease.
1081	M. D.	F	38	January 26, 1885.	7	2		Phthisis.
1683	S. M.	M	21	" 31, "	2	3		Dysentery.
884	J. R.	M	85	February 15, "	10	3		Old Age.
1416	J. S.	M	33	" 27, "	2	9		Diarrhoea.
1649	H. R.	F	38	" 28, "	7	17		General Paresis.
1655	A. P.	F	81	March 6, "	7	13		Old Age.
1595	J. N.	M	67	May 29, "	1	11		"
1504	J. D.	M	48	" 31, "	2	23		General Debility.
1448	W. G.	M	62	June 9, "	2	15		Exhaustion Ac. Mania.
1643	J. J.	M	51	" 27, "	11	18		General Paresis.
1673	J. R.	M	41	July 4, "	9	1		"
488	F. S.	M	50	" 8, "	5	11		Fracture of Skull.
1046	J. L.	M	38	September 10, "	8	14		General Debility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Agents				2		
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				6		6	6
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Blacksmiths				21		21	21
Barbers				2		2	2
Barristers				3		3	3
Cabinet-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Coopers	1		1	3		3	4
Carpenters				49		49	49
Clerks				21		21	21
Clergymen	2		2	3		3	5
Carriage-makers				3		3	3
Cooks		1	1	1	2	3	4
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Carters				1		1	1
Cheese-makers				1		1	1
Domestic servants all kinds		4	4	14	211	225	229
Dressmakers		3	3		16	16	19
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				3		3	3
Farmers	17	1	18	241	1	242	260
Fishermen				1		1	1
Grocers				1		1	1
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		1	1		13	13	14
Imm-keepers				1		1	1
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				1		1	1
Labourers	7		7	272		272	279
Lumbermen				1		1	1
Milliners					1	1	1
Masons				2		2	2
Machinists				9		9	9
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders				2		2	2
Merchants	1		1	14		14	15
Music-teachers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	No occupation				4	10		14	14
Not stated				121	171	292	292
Other occupations.....	3		3	5	2	29	32
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				12		12	12
Printers				4		4	4
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians				4		4	4
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Sailors	1		1	11		11	12
Students	2		2	3		3	5
Shoemakers				38		38	38
Seamstresses					42	42	42
Station-masters.....				2		2	2
Soldiers				10		10	10
Teachers				12	13	25	25
Tinsmiths				3	3	3	3
Tavern-keepers..	1		1	13		13	14
Tailors				2		2	2
Upholsterers.....				1		1	1
Wives.		13	13		203	203	216
Unknown or other employments.....		2	2	5	1	6	8
Total	36	25	61	962	709	1671	1732

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1885.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				1	2	3
Religious excitement.....				2		2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles. Love affairs, including seduction.....				5	1	6
				1		1
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....				2	1	3
Self-abuse, sexual.....				2		2
Over-work.....				1		1
Sunstroke.....				1		1
Puerperal.....					2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age Fever.....				2		2
				1		1
HEREDITARY.						
With other combined cause, not ascertained.....	8	12	20			
Unknown.....	28	13	41	16	18	34
Total.....	36	25	61	36	25	61

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the results thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1265	M	J. T. D.	October 9th, 1884	3 Months	Discharged, improved.
1622	M	J. McK.	November 11th, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1579	M	X. L.	" 19th, "	3 "	" "
1651	M	J. S.	December 9th, "	3 "	Returned, Unimproved.
1661	F	R. S.	January 5th, 1885	3 "	Discharged, Recovered.
1114	M	A. G.	" 14th, "	3 "	" "
1517	F	C. E.	" 30th, "	3 "	" "
1547	F	E. R.	February 7th, "	3 "	" Unimproved.
1406	F	C. E. McC.	" 14th, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1670	M	W. G.	" 28th, "	1 "	" "
1686	M	G. A. B.	March 5th, "	2 "	" Improved.
1662	F	M. A. McL	April 16th, "	6 "	Still on probation.
1698	M	T. B.	" 29th, "	1 "	Discharged, Recovered.
1530	M	T. S.	May 15th, "	2 "	" Improved.
1664	F	M. B.	" 19th, "	3 "	" Recovered.
1692	M	P. B. W.	June 1st, "	3 "	" "
1420	M	A. D.	" 6th, "	3 "	" Improved.
1689	M	G. B. G.	" 12th, "	3 "	Returned, Unimproved
1674	F	E. W.	" 30th, "	3 "	Still on probation.
1713	M	J. M.	July 20th, "	3 "	"
1714	F	M. C.	September 9th, "	3 "	"
1725	M	T. B.	" 30th, "	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				14	8	22
Discharged, recovered	6	4	10			
" improved	4		4			
" unimproved		1	1			
Returned to Asylum	2		2	12	5	17
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1885				2	3	5

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

TABLE No. 10.

PERIODS.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
	Under 1 month	13	1	1	
From 1 to 2 months	5		2		
" 2 " 3 "	3	11	3		
" 3 " 4 "	2	4	2		
" 4 " 5 "	3	1	1	1	
" 5 " 6 "	2	9	2		
" 6 " 7 "	2	4	3		
" 7 " 8 "	1	4	3		
" 8 " 9 "		5	1	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	1		2		
" 10 " 11 "	1	3	1		
" 11 " 12 "	1	5	1		1
" 12 " 18 "	2	58	3		2
" 18 months to 2 years	2	19	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years	4	36	1		
" 3 " 4 "	4	37		2	
" 4 " 5 "	1	23		1	
" 5 " 6 "		21			
" 6 " 7 "	1	21			
" 7 " 8 "	2	34	1		
" 8 " 9 "		26		1	
" 9 " 10 "	2	13			
" 10 " 15 "	1	68			
" 15 " 20 "		79			
" 20 years and upwards	2	22			
Totals	61	504	29	7	4

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Nature of Employment and the number of Day's Work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Pa- tients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	8	1107	.....	1107
Tailor's Shop	5	1042	.....	1042
Shoe Shop	3	696	.....	696
Engineer's Shop	7	1689	.....	1689
Blacksmith's Shop	1	160	.....	160
Mason Work	1	260	.....	260
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	4	860	.....	860
Bakery	2	291	.....	291
Laundry	12	622	1799	2421
Dairy	6	.....	1496	1496
Butcher's Shop and Slaughter House	4	954	.....	954
Piggery	6	1775	.....	1775
Painting	7	1203	.....	1203
Farm	28	5113	.....	5113
Garden	18	2501	.....	2501
Grounds	26	4840	.....	4840
Stable	6	1800	.....	1800
Kitchen	11	814	1102	1916
Dining Rooms	32	3122	6034	9156
Officers' Quarters	7	.....	738	738
Sewing Rooms	52	.....	10287	10287
Knitting	51	.....	10518	10518
Mending	9	.....	2613	2613
Wards	100	18741	9442	28183
Halls				
Storeroom	1	310	.....	310
General	81	7077	13583	20660
Total	488	54977	57612	112589

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties from which the Patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1885, came originally from.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....	1		1
Bruce.....	1		1
Carleton.....	30	40	70
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	38	33	71
Grey.....	1	2	3
Haldimand.....	2		2
Hastings.....	12	7	19
Kent.....	1		1
Lambton.....	1		1
Lanark.....	21	22	43
Leeds and Grenville.....	25	24	49
Lennox and Addington.....	15	13	28
Lincoln.....		2	2
Norfolk.....	1		1
Northumberland and Durham.....		6	6
Ontario.....	7	6	13
Oxford.....	1		1
Peel.....	1	1	2
Perth.....		1	1
Peterborough.....	5	2	7
Prescott and Russell.....	9	11	20
Prince Edward.....	5	8	13
Renfrew.....	9	7	16
Simcoe.....	1	3	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	32	25	57
Victoria.....	3	3	6
Welland.....		1	1
Wellington.....	1	4	5
York.....	11	20	31
Not Classed.....	20	8	28
Total admissions.....	255	249	504

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN No. 13.

Disposal of Applicants at Kingston Asylum for year ending September 30th, 1885.

A.	Males.	Females	Total.
Applicants admitted	33	25	58
“ awarded	4	1	5
“ to whom vacancies were not awarded.....	35	17	52
	72	43	115

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were awarded, but not accepted.

B.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged from gaol	2	.....	2
Improved at home.....	2	1	3
	4	1	5

Disposal of Applicants to whom vacancies were not awarded.

C.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No return made	3	3	6
Sent to other asylums.....	.....	1	1
Sent to gaol.....	3	.....	3
Discharged from gaol.....	8	.....	8
Died in gaol.....	3	.....	3
Idiotic	2	1	3
Not proper subjects for treatment	3	2	5
On file waiting to be awarded	13	10	23
	35	17	52

TABLE No. 14.

Returns from the Farm and Garden, for the year ending September 30th, 1885.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Onions, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Lettuce, Asparagus, Savory,		s. c.	s. c.
Radishes, etc.	5200 bunches	0 05	260 00
Rhubarb	1600 "	0 10	160 00
Parsnips	95 bushels	0 75	71 25
Spinach	45 "	0 50	22 50
Green Peas and Beans	36 "	0 75	27 00
Salisfy and Artichokes	17 "	1 50	25 50
Tomatoes	65 "	0 80	52 00
Carrots	596 "	0 35	208 60
Onions	165 "	1 00	165 00
Potatoes	2334 "	0 50	1167 00
Beans	40 "	1 25	50 00
Beets	195 "	0 50	97 50
Turnips	200 "	0 30	60 00
Cucumbers	14 "	1 50	21 00
Apples	230 "	0 90	207 00
Oats	360 "	0 40	144 00
Plums	7 "	2 00	14 00
Capsicums	36 quarts	0 10	3 60
Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries	1040 "	0 10	104 00
Cabbage and Cauliflower	2487 heads	0 06	149 22
Celery	470 "	0 08	37 60
Green Corn	360 dozen	0 12½	45 00
Melons, Squashes and Citrons	65 "	2 00	130 00
Grapes	350 lbs.	0 10	35 00
Hay	76 tons	10 00	760 00
Straw	15 "	5 00	75 00
Green Fodder	480 loads	0 50	240 00
Milk	8350 gallons	0 20	1670 00
Eggs	165 dozen	0 20	33 00
Pork killed and consumed	3518 lbs.	0 07	246 26
Suckling Pigs sold	72		161 00
Deacon Skins (6), 83.25 : Cow Skins (2), 88.50	6		11 91
			6453 94

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the Number of Articles Made and Repaired during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.	ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	446	1023	Mats, Rag	47	
Bonnets, Sun	67		Matfrasses, Hair	5	146
Boots, Long (pairs)	1	12	Neckties	45	
Boots, Coburg (pairs)	74	72	Napkins, Table	12	
Boots, Women's	7	10	Pants (pairs)	218	877
Brooms, Corn	217		Pillows, Hair		280
Brushes, Horse	12		Pillow Cases	706	444
Bed-ticks	172	597	Pillow Ticks		10
Blankets	2	172	Petticoats, Flannel	174	1010
Coats	150	356	Petticoats, Wincey	87	
Caps	52	58	Quilts	7	
Chemises, Cotton	329	952	Slippers, Leather (pairs)	212	
Chemises, Flannel	16		Slippers, Canvas (pairs)	194	
Counterpanes		238	Shirts, Cotton	321	1187
Carpets	3	3	Shirts, Flannel	167	
Curtains	77		Socks (pairs)	394	2977
Drawers (pairs)	260	230	Stockings, Woollen (pairs)	99	2155
Dresses	335	1395	Stockings, Cotton (pairs)	159	
Dresses, Night	84	165	Sheets	960	799
Dresses, Strong	5		Sleigh Robes, lined and trim'd	3	2
Harness (sets)		2	Scrubbers, Deck	138	
Harness Straps	16	8	Scrubbers, Hand	10	
Horse Collars		3	Table Covers	14	20
Hats, trimmed	144		Table Mats	8	
Long Suits		18	Vests	54	170
Lambrequins	39		Waists, Under	5	23
Mitts (pairs)	55	26			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON.

1st October, 1885.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to submit the tenth annual report of the movements of this Asylum, being for the year ending September 30th, 1885.

On the 30th September, 1884, there were in residence 265 men and 296 women; total 561.

The number admitted during the year was 162—90 men, and 72 women.

By Lieutenant-Governors' warrant—54 men and 28 women, total 82.

By medical certificates, 36 men and 44 women; total 80.

The total number under treatment during the year was 335 men and 368 women; total 723.

The maximum number of patients in residence on one day was on the 19th June; there were 290 men and 319 women; total 609.

The minimum number occurred on the 29th October, 1884; there were then 263 men and 294 women; total 557.

The average daily population during the year was 284 men and 309 women; total 594.

The total number of discharges during the year was 71, of whom 23 men and 38 women had recovered, 5 men improved, and 3 men and 2 women were unimproved.

The number of deaths was 50—31 men and 19 women.

The number remaining in the Asylum on September 30th, 1885, was 599, an increase of 38 over the number in residence at the beginning of the year.

The cost of maintenance, which includes food, clothing, furniture, repairs and ordinary alterations of buildings, and all salaries and wages, was \$2.39 per patient per week.

At the beginning of the official year, the wards were somewhat overcrowded, and remained in that condition until November 10th, when the building designated East House was finished and ready for occupation. Sixty patients—30 men and 30 women—were at once transferred from the main building to occupy it. The original intention was to make East House a receiving house and hospital for acute cases, but after it was completed, and handed over by the architect, it was found that serious structural defects rendered it unsuitable for that purpose, and it was filled as above stated, by 30 patients of each sex. The patients are of a quiet and incurable class of harmless and cleanly habits, so as not to require night attendance. They are attended by two male, and two female attendants, and the second assistant physician has his quarters there, and stops in the building.

Table I shows that there are nine applications for admission on file. That number applies only to applications made within the last three months. There are other applications numbering twenty-two, extending back through the year which were not followed up, for reasons of which I have not, in many of the cases, been informed. In all probability, the greater number of these applications will sooner or later be renewed.

The number of recoveries—61, is an increase of eight over last year, but as the number of admissions was larger, the percentage is smaller, being 37.6, against 48.68 last year. This is in some measure due to the unfavourable character—as to curability—of many of the patients admitted during the year.

The mortality rate, calculated on the whole number under treatment, was 6.9 per cent. There were ten deaths from paresis and, as usual, the largest number was from phthisis, of which there were fourteen. Eight died from senile decay, seventeen from debility, and maniacal exhaustion, and one from cerebral hemorrhage a few hours after admission.

There were, during the year, 39 patients discharged on probation. The results were most satisfactory. Thirty-one were written off discharged, recovered at the end of their probational term. Five were returned to the Asylum, having relapsed after being taken home. One was discharged unimproved, at the request of his friends, who decided to keep him at home, as he was quiet and harmless, and two remain out, their term not having expired.

Three men eloped; one went home to his friends; they desired to keep him at home, and he was discharged. Two made their escape by very ingeniously securing a key, made from a piece of wire, which they had found while outside, and letting themselves out of the ward. They were convalescent at the time of their escape. They were not heard from when the thirty days allowed by law had expired, and were written off the registers.

The causes of insanity, as shown in Table 8, are those given in the commitment papers, and will be found to be as usual, very unsatisfactory. In 89 of the 162 admissions, no cause whatever is given. Among the assigned causes, mental anxiety and worry have the largest number—20; 15 men, and 5 women. The next highest is sexual self-abuse—10—7 men, and 3 women; and 8 cases—6 men and 2 women—to intemperance in drink.

The length of residence of patients discharged recovered during the year, the longest was four years and four months; the next longest, one year and ten months, and the shortest was two months and ten days.

Of those who died, there were 8 over 70 years of age, 7 over 60, 10 over 50; the youngest was 22.

This Asylum receives its patients from the ten surrounding Counties, viz: Wentworth—including the City of Hamilton; Lincoln—including the City of St. Catharines, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant—including the City of Brantford, Halton, Wellington—including the City of Guelph; Waterloo, Simcoe—including the District of Muskoka. The aggregate population comprised in the above named Counties and Cities exceeds 400,000. The County of Wentworth furnished the largest number of those admitted during the year, 42—22 men, and 20 women; Simcoe, and the District of Muskoka, 30—19 men, and 11 women; Norfolk, the smallest number—1 man, and 1 woman.

An average of over 60 per cent of the patients have been daily usefully and profitably employed on the farm, garden, and on the lawns and roads, besides the various indoor occupations. The patients of either sex, who have mind enough, and physical ability, are never allowed to be idle. It is the duty, and the interest of the attendants to find something either to occupy or amuse the patients, according to their condition. It is unnecessary to enumerate the large amount of work done, and valuable improvements which have been made on the farm, garden, and grounds, and also the improvements and decorations of the wards.

The patients' library has been well patronized during the year. It is a source of much pleasure and profit to that class of the patients who have a taste for reading. It is again desirable to make some additions to the stock of books.

The general health of the inmates has been good, and there has been no disease of an acute or infectious character, and no accident or injury of any moment was sustained. The sanitary condition of the Asylum appears to be in as perfect a state as could be desired or attained.

The usual amusements—for the patients have received as much attention and prominence as in previous years—the weekly dance, and concerts, and other entertainments during the season, from the beginning of October until June, and the weekly out-door games during the summer months, and walking parties daily in the grounds when the weather is favourable.

Religious services continue to be conducted every Sabbath morning by the Rev. Mr. Bull, Mr. Gaviller, and the Ministers of the Ministerial Association of the City in turn.

The farm has been extended, by the purchase last spring of 92 acres. The land is situated south of the Asylum, and is the most convenient to us of any of the adjoining

farms. The land is said to be of very good quality for agricultural operations, and will afford sufficient scope for some time to come for the full and profitable employment of the inmates.

The laundry machinery having been in use since the opening of the Asylum, has become almost useless from long continued wear. At the present time it is being taken out and new machinery of the cylindrical-rotary kind, which is manufactured at Troy, N. Y., is being put in. The new machines are not yet in operation, but we expect to have them ready in a few days.

The plans are now completed by the architect for a new building, to have capacity for 300 patients—150 of each sex. The ground chosen upon which it is to be erected, is south of the main buildings, and about 400 yards distant. The work is expected to be commenced in a few days, and the building is to be finished, and fit for occupation next October.

I regret to have to record the death of the Chief Attendant, Mr. Robert Herbert. His health had been failing for some months, and he had sent in his resignation, and intended to visit England, his native land, hoping to benefit his health. He died quite suddenly in a paroxysm of asthma, complicated with emphysema. He had held the position for over four years. His uniformly kind and genial nature, though strict and exacting in the performance of his duties, gained for him the confidence and esteem of the patients and attendants. He was thoroughly trusted, and trustworthy in his responsible position.

More than the usual number of changes have taken place among the attendants during the course of the year, especially on the women's side of the house. The chief reason is that as good, or better wages than are paid here, can easily be obtained in domestic service.

I would be very glad to see the wages of both male and female attendants raised and a graduating scale adopted.

Dr. F. W. Cane was appointed second assistant physician in July, but was transferred at the end of September, to fill a similar position in Toronto Asylum, in consequence of the changes in the Medical Staffs of the Asylums, caused by the lamented death of Dr. Metcalf, of Kingston Asylum. His successor has not yet entered on his duties.

‡ An exchange of position took place between the storekeeper of this Asylum, Mr. Thomas Quinn, and Mr. D. McCarthy, storekeeper of the Central Prison. These are the only changes which have taken place in the official staff. For the efficient manner and spirit in which the members of the Staff performed their duties, I have great pleasure in again recording my acknowledgments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. WALLACE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1885				265	296	561
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	54	28	82			
" Medical certificate	36	44	80			
				90	72	162
Total number under treatment during year				355	368	723
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	23	38	61			
" improved		5	5			
" unimproved	3	2	5			
Total number of discharges during year	26	45	71			
Died	31	19	50			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred						
				60	64	124
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1885				295	304	599
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				664	648	1312
" discharged	176	222	398			
" died	165	118	283			
" eloped	25		25			
" transferred	3	4	7			
				369	344	713
" remaining, 30th September, 1885				295	304	599
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1885	6	3	9			

TABLE 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of June, 1885.)	290	319	609
Minimum " " (on the 29th of October, 1884)	263	294	557
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	103835.2	113022.2	216857.4
Daily average population	284.4	309.6	594.

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	50	43	93	308	368	676
Single	40	29	69	356	280	636
Total	90	72	162	664	648	1312
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	20	14	34	139	125	264
Episcopians	24	12	36	152	116	268
Methodists	15	15	30	130	128	258
Baptists	5	10	15	25	42	67
Congregationalists	1	2	3	4	5	9
Roman Catholics	16	13	29	133	168	301
Memmonites	1	1	2	7	3	10
Quakers	2	2	4	5	3	8
Infidels	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other denominations	4	5	9	31	34	65
Not reported	2	1	3	37	24	61
Total	90	72	162	664	648	1312
NATIONALITIES.						
English	15	8	23	115	69	184
Irish	18	9	27	115	158	273
Scotch	8	2	10	61	54	115
Canadian	39	48	87	312	315	627
United States	7	4	11	17	12	29
Other Countries	2	1	3	22	26	48
Unknown	1	1	2	22	14	36
Total	90	72	162	364	648	1312

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to
30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	2	3
Brant.....	4	3	7	24	25	49
Bruce.....		1	1	1	9	10
Carleton.....		1	1	9	8	17
Dufferin.....	1		1	1	2	3
Elgin.....				1	5	6
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....				2	6	8
Grey.....	1		1	25	17	42
Haldimand.....	1	3	4	18	17	35
Halton.....	3	4	7	24	23	47
Hastings.....				4	3	7
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....				1	4	5
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....				4	5	9
Lennox and Addington.....				10		10
Lincoln.....	7	5	12	35	38	73
Middlesex.....				9	4	13
Norfolk.....	1	1	2	12	23	35
Northumberland and Durham.....				26	27	53
Ontario.....				18	23	41
Oxford.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Peel.....				9	10	19
Perth.....				1	3	4
Peterborough.....				6	10	16
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				4	2	6
Renfrew.....				2	2	4
Simcoe.....	19	11	30	82	58	140
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Victoria.....		1	1	8	10	18
Waterloo.....	3	3	6	15	22	37
Welland.....	4	1	5	22	19	41
Wellington.....	12	9	21	49	40	89
Wentworth.....	22	20	42	110	111	221
York.....	11	8	19	103	98	201
Not Classed.....				1		1
Total Admission.....	90	72	162	664	648	1312

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1885, came originally.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		1	1
Brant.....	13	13	26
Bruce.....		5	5
Carleton.....	3	3	6
Dufferin.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....		2	2
Frontenac.....		4	4
Grey.....	11	8	19
Haldimand.....	7	10	17
Halton.....	15	10	25
Hastings.....	2	3	5
Huron.....	2	6	8
Kent.....	1	2	3
Lambton.....	1	1	2
Lanark.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	2	3
Lennox and Addington.....	3		3
Lincoln.....	13	19	32
Middlesex.....	5	2	7
Muskoka District.....		1	1
Norfolk.....	4	9	13
Northumberland and Durham.....	10	15	25
Ontario.....	7	12	19
Oxford.....	3	1	4
Peel.....		5	5
Perth.....	1	1	2
Peterborough.....	4	3	7
Prescott and Russell.....	2		2
Prince Edward.....	1		1
Renfrew.....	2	1	3
Simcoe.....	46	36	82
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	7	5	12
Victoria.....	2	4	6
Waterloo.....	7	8	15
Welland.....	14	6	20
Wellington.....	24	15	39
Wentworth.....	39	45	84
York.....	41	44	85
Total admissions.....	295	304	599

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	3		3	15	9	24
Bruce		1	1	1	6	7
Carleton		1	1	8	4	12
Dufferin	1		1	1	2	3
Elgin					1	1
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	1	3
Grey	1		1	26	9	29
Haldimand		1	1	7	4	11
Halton	2	3	5	13	9	22
Hastings				4	2	6
Huron					1	1
Lambton				1		1
Lanark				3	1	4
Leeds and Grenville				3	4	7
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	4	3	7	26	18	44
Middlesex				3		3
Norfolk	1	1	2	7	12	19
Northumberland and Durham				16	13	29
Ontario				14	15	29
Oxford	1	1	2	2	2	4
Peel				3	4	7
Perth					1	1
Peterborough				6	7	13
Prescott and Russell				3		3
Prince Edward				2	2	4
Renfrew				2		2
Simcoe	17	5	22	66	27	93
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Victoria				6	8	14
Waterloo	3	3	6	10	6	16
Welland	2		2	16	7	23
Wellington	4	2	6	20	9	29
Wentworth	4		4	32	22	54
York	11	7	18	81	60	141
Totals admissions	54	28	82	413	270	683

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1111	E. S.	M	May 29th, 1884. . . .	October 29th, 1884. . . .	Recovered.
1135	H. H.	F	August 1st, 1884. . . .	" 29th, "	"
1115	W. McE. . . .	M	June 20th, 1884. . . .	" 31st, "	"
1158	T. E.	M	November 3rd, 1884. . . .	November 11th, "	Unimproved.
1139	M. A. S. . . .	F	August 20th, 1884. . . .	" 27th, "	"
1058	E. O'C.	F	December 10th, 1883. . . .	December 2nd, "	Recovered.
1126	W. W.	M	July 17th, 1884. . . .	" 3rd, "	Unimproved.
1141	D. S.	F	September 8th, 1884. . . .	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
1072	M. J. B. . . .	F	January 15th, 1884. . . .	" 9th, "	"
1195	S. J.	M	December 6th, 1884. . . .	January 27th, 1885. . . .	"
1117	G. J.	F	June 21st, 1884. . . .	" 29th, "	"
983	E. F.	F	April 12th, 1883. . . .	February 2nd, "	"
1119	M. S.	F	June 27th, 1884. . . .	" 12th, "	"
1088	E. J. S. . . .	F	March 7th, 1884. . . .	" 12th, "	"
1048	J. A.	F	October 30th, 1883. . . .	" 17th, "	"
1196	M. McC. . . .	F	December 7th, 1884. . . .	March 10th, "	"
1110	P. M. . . . .	. . . .	May 14th, 1884. . . .	" 30th, "	"
1213	A. McF. . . .	F	January 13th, 1885. . . .	April 3rd, "	"
1175	R. M.	F	November 8th, 1884. . . .	" 13th, "	Improved.
1133	J. R. D. . . .	M	July 31st, 1884. . . .	" 20th, "	Recovered.
1114	C. W.	F	June 17th, 1884. . . .	" 23rd, "	"
1220	E. W.	F	February 5th, 1885. . . .	" 28th, "	Unimproved.
1046	M. C.	M	October 16th, 1883. . . .	" 28th, "	Recovered.
1185	M. L. J. . . .	F	November 20th, 1884. . . .	" 28th, "	Improved.
1207	M. S.	F	January 7th, 1885. . . .	May 12th, "	Recovered.
1203	C. S.	F	January 3rd, 1884. . . .	" 19th, "	"
1181	J. T.	M	November 12th, 1884. . . .	" 20th, "	"
1025	D. C.	M	July 10th, 1883. . . .	" 22nd, "	"
1237	J. B.	F	March 24th, 1885. . . .	" 23rd, "	Improved.
1090	S. G. W. . . .	M	March 10th, 1885. . . .	" 27th, "	Recovered.
1188	E. S. D. . . .	M	November 22nd, 1884. . . .	" 28th, "	"
1167	C. C.	F	November 4th, 1884. . . .	" 28th, "	"
1108	J. F.	M	May 8th, 1884	" 30th, "	"
1112	M. H.	F	June 2nd, 1884. . . .	June 1st, "	Improved.
1245	J. K.	M	April 7th, 1885. . . .	" 5th, "	Recovered.
1202	J. A. B. . . .	M	December 26th, 1884. . . .	" 6th, "	"
1156	M. T.	F	October 31st, 1884. . . .	" 20th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1194	A. C.	M.	December 5th, 1884.	June 23rd, 1885.	Recovered.
1231	W. G.	M.	March 3rd, 1885.	" 27th, "	"
1026	A. Z.	F.	July 14th, 1883.	" 30th, "	"
656	C. McC.	F.	February 18th, 1881.	" 30th, "	"
1243	A. B.	M.	April 3rd, 1885.	" 30th, "	"
1240	P. D.	M.	March 31st, 1885.	July 1st, "	"
1007	A. M.	F.	May 11th, 1883.	" 9th, "	"
1143	P. B.	F.	September 12th, 1884.	" 15th, "	"
985	A. C.	F.	April 12th, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
776	H. D.	F.	December 9th, 1881.	" 15th, "	"
996	S. G.	F.	April 26th, 1883.	" 15th, "	"
1254	E. S.	F.	April 14th, 1885.	" 29th, "	"
241	M. J. G.	F.	October 30th, 1879.	" 30th, "	Improved.
1021	A. T.	F.	June 23rd, 1883.	August 8th, "	Recovered.
1267	M. A. S.	F.	June 1st, 1885.	" 13th, "	"
989	E. N.	M.	April 18th, 1883.	" 27th, "	"
1174	E. P. E.	M.	November 8th, 1884.	" 27th, "	"
1051	B. B.	M.	November 2nd, 1883.	" 27th, "	"
544	M. J. F.	F.	August 13th, 1880.	" 27th, "	"
1270	B. B.	F.	June 10th, 1885.	" 27th, "	"
1198	K. B.	F.	December 9th, 1884.	" 27th, "	"
1123	G. C.	M.	July 5th, 1884.	September 2nd, "	"
932	A. McK.	F.	November 8th, 1882.	" 8th, "	"
824	S. F.	F.	May 23rd, 1882.	" 9th, "	"
1023	E. S.	F.	July 7th, 1883.	" 9th, "	"
793	E. W.	F.	July 26th, 1882.	" 9th, "	"
1192	Wm. B.	M.	December 3rd, 1884.	" 9th, "	"
1280	M. B.	F.	July 3rd, 1885.	" 12th, "	"
1271	M. O'F.	F.	June 10th, 1885.	" 16th, "	"
1215	L. H.	F.	January 27th, 1885.	" 16th, "	"
792	A. C.	F.	January 24th, 1882.	" 18th, "	"
413	M. McL.	F.	January 5th, 1880.	" 18th, "	"
1306	D. O.	M.	September 12th, 1885.	" 19th, "	Unimproved.
1173	M. K.	M.	November 8th, 1884.	" 25th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1885.

No.	INITIALS.	SEX.	AGE.	DATE OF DEATH.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			PROXIMATE CAUSE OF DEATH.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
632	J. M.	M.	N. R.	October 16, 1884	3	9	17	Exhaustion of Mania.
706	H. W.	M.	76	" 16, "	3	4	1	Senile Decay.
718	J. S.	M.	63	" 20, "	3	3	14	"
182	J. B.	M.	60	" 23, "	8	3	23	"
1078	M. M.	M.	57	" 25, "		7	19	Exhaustion.
1152	T. J.	M.	60	" 29, "			11	General Paresis.
1057	H. S.	F.	31	" 29, "		10	23	Phthisis.
325	W. B.	M.	60	November 1, "	5	4	1	Senile Decay.
946	J. G.	M.	73	" 3, "	2	2	6	"
1124	Wm. McG	M.	56	" 12, "		4	7	General Paresis.
1182	M. L.	F.	30	" 17, "			5	Exhaustion of Mania.
1155	J. B.	M.	42	" 29, "		1	1	Paresis.
1055	A. E.	M.	59	" 29, "	1		13	Exhaustion of Mania.
1091	M. M.	F.	22	December 5, "		8	18	Phthisis.
273	R. B.	M.	28	" 26, "	5	8	24	"
1199	W. C.	M.	55	January 1, 1885			19	Exhaustion of Mania.
1201	C. C.	F.	77	" 5, "			10	Senile Decay.
1187	E. H. D.	M.	38	" 7, "		1	15	Phthisis.
1208	E. B.	F.	30	" 10, "			1	Cerebral Apoplexy.
1099	L. McL.	M.	75	" 18, "		9	4	Senile Decay.
1211	M. S.	F.	45	" 24, "			10	Exhaustion of Mania.
1214	J. W.	M.	59	" 29, "			3	Senile Decay.
1164	M. O'C	M.	40	February 1, "		2	27	General Paresis.
769	J. B.	F.	25	" 3, "	3	2	11	Phthisis.
1118	G. B. M.	M.	35	" 11, "		7	18	General Paresis.
888	M. D.	M.	62	" 20, "	2	3	28	Senile Decay.
1148	E. S.	F.	55	" 20, "		4	24	General Debility.
403	S. N.	F.	45	March 9, "	5	3	3	Albuminuria.
954	E. McB.	F.	71	" 10, "	2	2	9	Senile Decay.
1217	G. A.	M.	40	" 16, "		1	18	General Paresis.
376	S. E.	F.	38	" 20, "	5	5	14	Phthisis.
867	J. H.	M.	36	" 21, "	2	5	25	General Paresis.
907	A. P.	M.	23	" 23, "	2	4	26	Epilepsy.
811	R. G.	M.	43	" 24, "	2	11	25	General Paresis.
953	J. P.	M.	62	" 26, "	2	2	29	Epilepsy.
1163	N. McT.	M.	50	" 27, "		4	23	General Paresis.
15	M. F.	F.	44	" 31, "	9		14	Phthisis.
171	D. M.	M.	39	April 24, "	8	10	23	"
430	N. B.	M.	49	May 1, "	5	2	14	Cardiac Disease.
1153	H. B.	M.	50	" 3, "		6	13	General Debility.
816	A. McT.	M.	52	June 26, "	3	2	5	"
1265	J. F.	M.	62	" 30, "		1	7	General Paralysis.
503	A. O'K	F.	41	July 2, "	4	11	18	Phthisis.
40	Z. F.	M.	75	" 6, "	9	3	13	Senile Decay.
1216	J. B.	F.	53	" 14, "		5	16	General Debility.
1219	M. A. O	F.	28	" 30, "		5	28	Phthisis.
911	E. R.	F.	31	August 23, "	2	9	26	"
304	M. J. B.	F.	38	September 6, "	6	3	15	"
110	J. R.	F.	43	" 22, "	9	4	19	"
1253	B. G.	F.	22	" 25, "		5	11	"

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents.....				1		1	1
Bakers.....				1		1	1
Bricklayers.....				2		2	2
Butchers.....	2		2				2
Blacksmiths and Wives.....	2	1	3	6	4	10	13
Brewers.....				1		1	1
Builders.....				1		1	1
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....				1		1	1
Brakesmen and Wives.....					1	1	1
Button-makers.....					1	1	1
Baggage-men.....				1		1	1
Commercial Travellers.....	1		1	3		3	4
Consuls.....				1		1	1
Confectioners.....				1		1	1
Coopers.....				1		1	1
Carpenters and Wives.....	5	2	7	26	2	28	35
Clerks.....		1	1	15	3	18	19
Clergymen.....	1		1	4		4	5
Carriage-makers.....				1		1	1
Carders.....	1		1				1
Cigarmakers.....				1		1	2
Carters and Wives.....		1	1	1	1	2	3
Cloth Dressers.....		1	1				1
Dyers.....	1		1				1
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		13	13		240	240	253
Dressmakers.....		2	2		4	4	6
Druggists.....				2		2	2
Doctors and Wives.....				1	2	3	3
Engineers.....	1		1	1	1	2	3
Editors.....				1		1	1
Farmers.....	29	15	44	192	59	251	295
Fishermen.....	1		1	1		1	2
Gardeners.....				3		3	3
Grocers.....				2		2	2
Glass-blowers.....				1	1	2	2
Hostlers and Wives.....				1	1	2	2
Harness-makers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Housekeepers.....		5	5		79	79	81
Hair Dressers.....					1	1	1
Inn-keepers.....				6		6	6
Journalists.....				1		1	1
Labourers.....	24	8	32	156	17	173	206
Lawyers and Wives.....				1	1	2	2
Lathers.....				1		1	1
Milliners.....					1	1	1

TABLE No. 8.—Continued.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Masons and Wives		1	1	1		1	2
Machinists and Wives	3		3	5	2	7	10
Moulders and Wives		1	1	2		2	3
Merchants and Wives	4	4	8	4	1	5	13
Mechanics				14		14	14
Music-teachers					1	1	1
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
Millwrights	1		1	1		1	2
Messengers and Wives					1	1	1
No occupation		5	5	3	16	19	24
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated				2	2	2	4
Photographers				2		2	2
Painters and Wives		1	1	6		6	7
Printers				3		3	3
Peddlers				4	1	5	5
Pattern-makers	1		1				1
Policemen	1		1				1
Private Secretaries				1		1	1
Railway Employees	2	1	3	2	2	4	7
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				5		5	5
Students				3		3	3
Spinners		1	1	3	3	6	7
Stone-cutters	1		1				1
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	1		1	9		9	10
Seamstresses					14	14	14
Soldiers				1		1	1
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Ship-builders	1		1	1		1	2
Teachers		2	2	8	7	15	17
Tinsmiths, Wives and Daughters		1	1	2	3	5	6
Tailors and Wives		1	1	4	3	7	8
Tanners				1		1	1
Teamsters				1		1	1
Turners	2		2	1		1	3
Vinegar-makers				1		1	1
Weavers				3	4	7	7
Waggon-makers				1	1	2	2
Waiters	2		2	3		3	5
Unknown or other employments	2	5	7	28	94	122	129
Total	90	72	162	574	576	1150	1312

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1885.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				1	8	9
Religious excitement					2	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1		1
Love affairs, including seduction					2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				15	5	20
Fright and nervous shocks				1	2	3
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				6	2	8
Intemperance, sexual				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual				7	3	10
Over-work				1		1
Sunstroke				2		2
Accident or injury	2		2			
Puerperal					3	3
Lactation					1	1
Puberty and change of Life					2	2
Uterine disorders					2	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age				1		1
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	3		3			
Unknown				49	40	89
Total	5		5	85	72	162

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1046	M.	M. C.	October 4, 1884	3 months	Recovered.
1117	F.	G. J.	" 25, "	2 "	"
1110	M.	P. M.	" 25, "	6 "	"
1025	M.	D. C.	November 3, "	6 "	"
1090	M.	S. W.	" 20, "	6 "	"
1126	M.	W. W.	" 25, "	1 "	Unimproved.
1141	F.	D. S.	" 26, "	1 "	Recovered.
1108	M.	J. F.	December 2, "	2 "	"
1156	F.	M. F.	" 13, "	6 "	"
996	F.	S. G.	" 22, "	6 "	"
776	F.	H. D.	" 24, "	6 "	"
1114	F.	C. W.	January 4, 1885	6 "	"
1048	F.	J. A.	" 6, "	3 "	"
989	M.	E. N.	" 8, "	6 "	"
1188	M.	E. S. D.	February 5, "	3 "	"
1101	M.	J. W.	" 20, "	3 "	Returned.
985	F.	A. C.	March 11, "	3 "	Recovered.
1167	F.	C. C.	April 1, "	3 "	Returned.
1237	F.	J. B.	" 8, "	2 "	"
1026	F.	A. Z.	" 23, "	2 "	Recovered.
1292	M.	J. A. B.	" 29, "	1 "	"
1174	M.	E. P. E.	" 29, "	3 "	"
1021	F.	A. T.	May 2, "	3 "	"
1203	F.	C. S.	" 7, "	1 "	"
792	F.	A. C.	" 13, "	4 "	"
1143	F.	P. B.	" 18, "	1 "	"
1123	M.	G. C.	June 2, "	3 "	"
809	M.	J. W.	" 3, "	3 "	Still out.
932	F.	A. McK.	" 5, "	3 "	Recovered.
824	F.	S. F.	" 9, "	3 "	"
1192	M.	W. B.	" 19, "	1 "	"
1051	M.	B. B.	July 2, "	1 "	"
544	F.	M. J. F.	" 16, "	1 "	"
1239	M.	R. G.	" 18, "	6 "	Still out.
1193	F.	E. M.	" 18, "	2 "	Returned.
317	F.	H. C.	" 28, "	2 "	"
1215	F.	L. H.	August 7, "	1 "	Recovered.
413	F.	M. McL.	" 12, "	1 "	"
1023	F.	E. S.	" 31, "	2 weeks	"

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the number of Articles made and repaired in the Sewing Room by the Tailor and Seamstress, during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	446		Pudding cloths.....	50	
Bed-ticks.....	248		Pillows.....	46	
Blankets.....		60	Pillow shams, pairs.....	4	
Braces.....	137		Quilts.....		97
Chemises.....	550	700	Sheets.....	627	338
Carpet balls.....	352		Shirts.....	650	2,536
Clothes bags.....	4		Skirts.....	286	800
Curtains.....		8	Shrouds.....	46	
Coats.....	68	444	Stockings, pairs.....	598	500
Combination suits.....	2	47	Socks, pairs.....	676	3,446
Cloth mits.....	70		Straw ticks.....		86
Caps, (cloth).....	41		Smocks.....	28	28
Dresses.....	402	1,000	Towels.....	584	
Drawers.....	110	156	Table cloths.....	14	10
Duck suits.....	50		Toilet covers.....	24	
Jackets.....	119	346	Trowsers, pairs.....	138	1,646
Mitts.....	115	14	Under waists.....	18	
Mattrasses.....	82	10	Vests.....	49	361
Night gowns.....	30		Window blinds.....	106	
Night caps.....	28		Window curtains.....	6	
Neckties.....	54				
Overalls.....	20	31	Total.....	7,630	12,849
Pillow-slips.....	752	185			

TABLE No. 12.
SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month.....	40	12			2
From 1 to 2 months.....	22	12	2	1	
“ 2 “ 3 “	9	9	2		1
“ 3 “ 4 “	10	9	4		1
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	7	4		1
“ 5 “ 6 “	5	14	1	2	
“ 6 “ 7 “	8	7	4		
“ 7 “ 8 “	5	10	5		
“ 8 “ 9 “	2	6	1		
“ 9 “ 10 “		4	2		
“ 10 “ 11 “	1	22	5		
“ 11 “ 12 “	9	2	2	1	
“ 12 “ 18 “	3	30	4		
“ 18 months to 2 years.....	4	19	5		
“ 2 “ 3 years.....	4	90	7		
“ 3 “ 4 “	9	49	5		
“ 4 “ 5 “	4	65	1		
“ 5 “ 6 “	3	60	1		
“ 6 “ 7 “	3	48		1	
“ 7 “ 8 “	2	4			
“ 8 “ 9 “		120			
“ 9 “ 10 “					
“ 10 “ 15 “	2				
“ 15 “ 20 “	2				
Not stated.....	11				
Totals.....	192	599	61	5	5

TABLE 13.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1150		1150
Tailor's shop.....	2	526		526
Engineer's shop.....	3	1024		1024
Mason work.....	8	584		584
Repairing roads.....	15	872		872
Wood yard and coal shed.....	14	2123		2123
Bakery.....	1	310		310
Laundry.....	23	1565	6032	7597
Dairy.....	4	1462		1462
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	1	364		364
Piggery.....	2	728		728
Painting.....	4	717		717
Farm.....	16	1862		1862
Garden.....	10	1798		1798
Grounds.....	3	440		440
Stable.....	2	667		667
Kitchen.....	12	1820	2366	4186
Dining rooms.....	23	2912	4914	7826
Sewing rooms.....	15		4888	4888
Knitting.....	31		10846	10846
Mending.....	11		3770	3770
Halls.....	109	24560	13988	38548
Storeroom.....	11	624	3068	3692
General.....	19	2940	3036	5976
Stone quarry.....	28	3921		3921
Total.....	571	52969	52908	105877

TABLE No. 14.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total admissions during the year	91	71	162
Numbers of such admissions for the first time to the Asylum	86	65	151
Number of re-admissions during the year	5	6	11
	91	71	162
No. 4.			
Total admissions during past year, October 1st, 1884, to September 30th, 1885	91	71	162
Number of such patients admitted once to Asylum	86	65	151
" " " twice	5	5	10
" " " 3 times		1	1
" " " 4 times			
" " " 5 times			
	91	71	162
No. 5.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during year	23	38	61
Number of such discharged recovered for first time	23	38	61
" " " 2nd			
" " " 3rd			
	23	38	61
No. 6.			
Total number of patients discharged recovered during past year, from 1st October, 1884, and including September 30th, 1885	23	38	61
Number of such subsequently readmitted to Asylum once		1	1
" " " " twice			
" " " " thrice			

TABLE No. 15.

Statement of Farm Produce during year ending 30th September, 1885.

	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Asparagus	451 bunches	4	18 04
Apples	2 ³ / ₄ bushels	86	2 37
Beets	132 "	42 ¹ / ₂	56 10
Beets	39 bunches	3 ³ / ₄	1 27
Beans	29 bushels	83	24 07
Currants, red	42 quarts	6	2 52
Currants, black	58 "	10 ³ / ₄	6 18
Celery	184 heads	6	11 04
Cauliflowers	265 "	7 ³ / ₄	20 53
Cherries	12 quarts	8	96
Corn	469 dozen	8	37 52
Cabbage	1265 heads	4 ¹ / ₂	56 93
Cucumbers	7761	9-10	69 85
Carrots	313 ¹ / ₂ bushels	33 ³ / ₄	105 38
Calf skins	8	1 58	12 64
Cows	5	46 90	234 50
Calves	338 lbs	7	23 66
Eggs	21 ³ / ₄ dozen	15	3 26
Grapes	411 lbs	9 ³ / ₄	40 08
Gooseberries	1 ¹ / ₂ bush	2 06	3 00
Lambs	6	3 27	19 62
Lamb skins	4	42 ¹ / ₂	1 70
Milk	8883 gallons	15	1332 45
Mangolds	1083 bush	20	216 60
Melons	31	11 ¹ / ₄	3 49
Hay	75 ¹ / ₂ tons	9 94	747 99
Hides	2	2 47 ¹ / ₂	4 95
Onions	271 bunches	27-9	7 54
Onions	22 ¹ / ₄ bush	81 ¹ / ₄	18 13
Hogs	4250 lbs	4 ¹ / ₄	180 62
Potatoes	19 bush	38 ¹ / ₂	7 31
Pumpkins	6	5	30
Peas, green	38 bush	89	33 82
Pears	4 "	2 81	11 24
Pork	7215 lbs	6 ¹ / ₂	438 91
Plums	19 bush	2 08	39 52
Parsnips	43 "	40	17 20
Rhubarb	1228 bunches	3	36 84
Raspberries	35 quarts	7 ¹ / ₄	2 54
Squash	319	3 ³ / ₄	11 70
Savory, Summer	50 bunches	2	1 00
Spinach	32 bush	50	16 25
Sage	42 bunches	2	84
Strawberries	1718 quarts	7	120 26
Turnips	38 bushel	31 1-5	11 86
Lettuce	992 heads	3 8-9	38 54
Tomatoes	70 bushels	55 4-7	38 90
Tallow	82 lbs	5	4 10
Veal	775 lbs	6	46 50
Wool	77 lbs	18	13 86
Wheat	394 ¹ / ₂ bushel	81	246 38
Total			84400 86

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

ORILLIA, 1st Oct. 1885.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto:—

SIR,—I have the honor to present the Ninth Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum, being for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

The statistical tables show as usual a small number for the movement of inmates. At the beginning of the year we had 235 in residence, and we closed with 229. Of these 119 are males, and 110 females.

There were 15 admissions, seven of which were by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and eight by medical certificates: 10 of these were males, and five females.

In all we had 250 persons under cure during the year, of whom 18 died—13 males and five females—and three were discharged, or rather, they were taken home by friends. Of these, one was a male and two females.

There were 51 applications for admission during the year, which, added to the 151 on file at the close of last year, makes 202, and the eight admission by medical certificate, being deducted, leaves on file to-day 194—of which 108 are for males and 86 for females.

We have jogged along for the past year much on the same lines as we have in former years. A fair degree of health has been our portion. We have had no epidemic or infectious diseases, if we exclude a visitation of scabies, which was introduced to the cottage by a patient from one of our Western gaols. A vigorous use of the orthodox remedy cure drove the enemy out. Our death rate, however, is larger than it was last year. Out of the 13 males who died, 12 were in the cottage, and only one male and five females in the Asylum, out of a population of 160.

The inmates are kept pretty constantly at work of one kind or another, and many of these are looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to their removal to their farm where they expect to be of some importance as farm hands.

We have had larger returns from our Vegetable Gardens this year than we have ever had before, which goes to show that skillful management is essential in a garden as well as anywhere else. Our ornamental grounds present a very creditable appearance, and when viewed in conjunction with the beautiful natural scenery by which we are surrounded, I know of no lovelier spot in this country.

On the 14th day of February last our gas house was burned down, it having accidentally caught fire while the carpenter and engineer were engaged in making some repairs. The consequence of this was we had to use coal oil lamps for several months. The new building was handed over to us about the beginning of August. Some slight changes were introduced in regard to retorts, which gives us better gas than we have ever had—that now being produced is equal to the best city gas. After a great deal of negotiation and deliberation, the Martin farm had been selected for our new building in preference to the Shannon farm, the only other one at all suitable for our purpose. The site selected lies on Lake Simcoe, one concession west of the town, and three lots south. The Northern Railway cuts through a corner of the lot. There are about 150 acres of good land, although stony. It is thought, however, that the stones will all have disappeared by the time the building operations are finished. Our water will be supplied from a living spring of deliciously clear and cold water on the farm, which has been tested to yield from 45,000 to 50,000 gallons per day of 24 hours. The site is a very beautiful one, being from 60 to 75 feet above the lake level. A number of towns and villages are in full view, as well as both lakes. From a sanitary standpoint it cannot be excelled, and the distance from the town and railway station is no greater than is desirable for public institutions.

Now that we have a farm I would recommend that an addition be made to the farm house large enough to accommodate 12 or 15 of our best working inmates which can be done at an expense of \$700 or \$800 at the outside. These men, with a farmer or a good trusty

attendant, could be employed at work of various kinds, such as making roads, fencing, draining the low lands, and getting the gardens in shape. Besides, we will have 25 or 30 acres of new land to clear off and fence preparatory to chopping next fall. A thoroughly practical man should be appointed farmer. He should have a wife, who should be able and competent to take charge of the domestic affairs pertaining to the comfort and care of the 15 inmates who would live with them. Our cows should be sent to the farms in the spring, and kept there in future, and the milk brought in night and morning. For this purpose a spring waggon will be required, and this, with the extra carting, will necessitate the purchase of another horse. We will also require a farm team, with harness, waggon, plough, harrows and sleigh, and other farm implements, for the purchase of which provision should be made in the estimates.

Our Children. ♦

In view of the fact that we have now in residence 36 children of school age, the most of whom could be improved by skillful teaching, I would strongly urge upon you the advisability of recommending that a teacher be employed, and the work of training begin at once. Of the 194 applications on file, about 70 are for children, and these, with the 36 in residence, would make a very satisfactory beginning of a training school. I have so often urged the necessity for the commencement of the work that I feel as if it were useless to make any more representations in the matter. But I must again repeat the assertion, as the Idiot is more helpless, a greater burden to its parents, and a greater nuisance to a neighborhood than either the deaf and dumb, or blind, it is more desirable, and a greater work of charity for the Government to make ample provision for his care and training. There is no denying the fact that our prosperous Province so thickly studded with charitable institutions, both public and private, lays far behind in this work. Comparatively new States, such as Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and California, are showing us an example in this respect, while some of the older States have the honor of pointing to noble institutions founded and maintained in the interest of the poor idiot. It is time we have made a commencement on our new buildings, and I have no doubt when they are finished they will be a credit to Ontario, and in keeping with our other institutions. I regret, however, that my idea of beginning with the main building, and not with the cottage was not adopted. We would have the same space, with the addition of school-rooms, while now we will be no better off in this respect when the cottages are finished. I fervently hope, however, that the work will not stop, nor the workmen's tools be laid aside until all the buildings, including school-rooms and work-rooms, and all the accessories necessary for a well equipped institution are in full operation. I know, too, that this is your desire, and that you will keep the attention of the Government directed toward that end.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON.

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1885.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1884				123	112	235
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	4	3	7			
" medical certificate	6	2	8	10	5	15
Total number under treatment during year				133	117	250
Discharges during year:						
As recovered						
" improved						
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	1	2	3			
Died	13	5	18			
Eloped						
Transferred				14	7	21
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1885				119	110	229
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				209	181	390
" discharged	16	10	26			
" died	72	61	133			
" eloped	1		1			
" transferred	1		1			
" remaining, 30th September, 1885				90	71	161
No. of Applications on file, 30th September, 1885				108	86	194

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of Patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1884, to 30th September, 1885.

	Male.			Female.			Total.		
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1884)...	123			112			235		
Minimum " " " (on the 26th of September, 1885)	119			110			219		
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.	44077			40678			84755		
Daily average population	120.76			111.44			232.20		

	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....					4	4
Single.....	10	5	15	209	177	386
Total.....	10	5	15	209	181	390
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians.....	2	1	3	39	28	67
Episcopalians.....	3	3	6	39	44	83
Methodists.....	2	1	3	45	48	93
Baptists.....				3	8	11
Roman Catholics.....	3		3	32	23	55
Mennonites.....				5	3	8
Quakers.....				2	1	3
Other denominations.....				4	2	6
Not reported.....				40	24	64
Total.....	10	5	15	209	181	390
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	2		2	17	16	33
Irish.....		1	1	21	18	39
Scotch.....	1	1	2	19	10	29
Canadian.....	7	3	10	125	118	243
United States.....				1	1	2
Other Countries.....				10	6	16
Unknown.....				16	12	28
Total.....	10	5	15	209	181	390

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant				4	2	6
Bruce				4	6	10
Carleton		1	1	7	4	11
Elgin				1	6	7
Essex				2	4	6
Frontenac				8	15	23
Grey	1	1	2	12	7	19
Haldimand				8	3	11
Halton	1	1	2	5	4	9
Hastings				1	4	5
Huron				10	7	17
Kent				3	6	9
Lambton				4	4	8
Lanark				5	2	7
Leeds and Grenville				7	1	8
Lennox and Addington				5	2	7
Lincoln				4	1	5
Middlesex		1	1	7	8	15
Muskoka District				2	2	4
Norfolk				6	4	10
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	8	9	17
Ontario				9	7	16
Oxford	1		1	5	4	9
Peel				2	4	6
Perth	1		1	6	3	9
Peterborough					2	2
Prince Edward				1	2	3
Renfrew					6	6
Simcoe	2		2	13	9	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				4	1	5
Victoria	1		1	6	4	10
Waterloo				5	4	9
Welland				1		1
Wellington				7	2	9
Wentworth	1		1	11	10	21
York	2		2	26	22	48
Total	10	5	15	209	181	390

TABLE 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Admitted during Year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....				1		1
Bruce.....				2	2	4
Carleton.....				2	3	5
Elgin.....					4	4
Essex.....				1	2	3
Frontenac.....				7	9	16
Grey.....	1		1	6	3	9
Haldimand.....				1		1
Halton.....		1	1		2	2
Hastings.....					2	2
Huron.....				4	1	5
Kent.....					3	3
Lambton.....				1	1	2
Lanark.....				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville.....				4	1	5
Lennox and Addington.....				2	2	4
Lincoln.....				2	1	3
Middlesex.....		1	1	3	1	4
Muskoka District.....				1		1
Norfolk.....				5	4	9
Northumberland and Durham.....		1	1	4	3	7
Ontario.....				3		3
Oxford.....				2	1	3
Peel.....				1	1	2
Perth.....	1		1	4	1	5
Renfrew.....					4	4
Simcoe.....	1		1	3	3	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				3		3
Victoria.....				2		2
Waterloo.....				1		1
Wellington.....				1		1
Wentworth.....				1	5	6
York.....	1		1	7	1	8
Total.....	4	3	7	78	61	139

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN—TABLE No. 7.

PERIODS.		Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
From 3 to 4 months	.....	2
“ 4 “ 5 “	.....	1
“ 5 “ 6 “	.....	3
“ 7 “ 8 “	.....	4
“ 8 “ 9 “	.....	1
“ 9 “ 10 “	.....	1
“ 10 “ 11 “	.....	1
“ 11 “ 12 “	.....	4
“ 12 “ 18 “	.....	6
“ 18 months to 2 years	.....	14
“ 2 to 3 years	.....	67
“ 3 “ 4 “	.....	8
“ 4 “ 5 “	.....	13
“ 5 “ 6 “	.....	9
“ 6 “ 7 “	.....	14
“ 7 “ 8 “	.....	48
“ 8 “ 9 “	.....	33
Total	.....	229

TABLE No. 8.

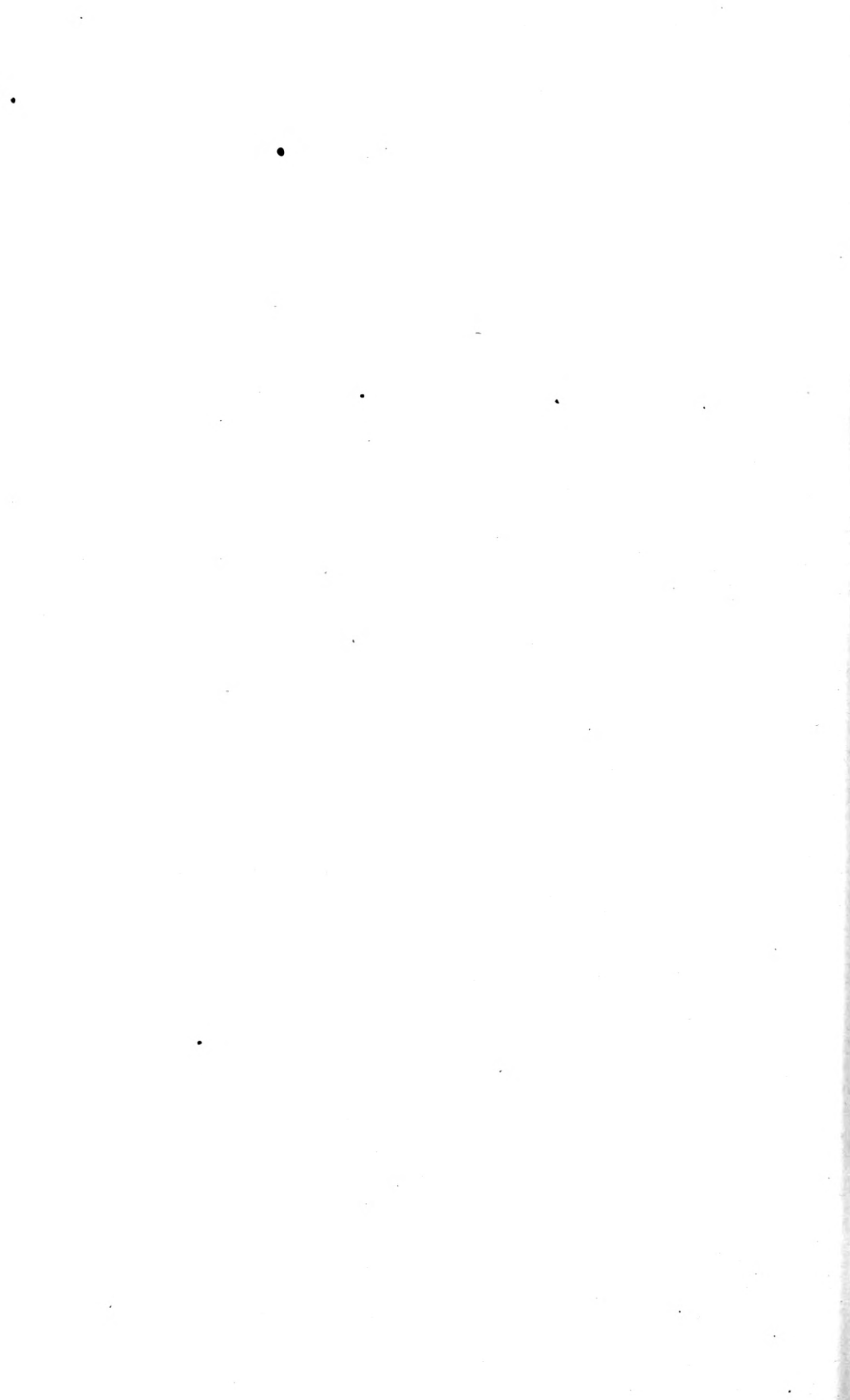
Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who Worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	1	311		311
Engineer's Shop	2	678		678
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	12	3732		3732
Laundry	6	939	572	1511
Garden	4	930		930
Grounds	2	311		311
Stable	1	365		365
Kitchen	3		1090	1090
Dining Room	12	1825	2555	4380
Officers' Quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing Rooms	3		678	678
Knitting	22		6886	6886
General	23	2817	5110	7927
Total	93	12273	17256	29529

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Counties from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1885, came originally.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant		1	1
Bruce		3	3
Carleton	1	3	7
Dufferin	2		2
Elgin	1	3	4
Essex	2	3	5
Frontenac.....	3	8	11
Grey	8	4	12
Haldimand	3	2	5
Halton	2	4	6
Hastings.....	1	3	4
Huron	5	4	9
Kent	3	4	7
Lambton.....	3	2	5
Lanark	3		3
Leeds and Grenville.....	4		4
Lennox and Addington.....	6		6
Lincoln.....	1		1
Middlesex.....	5	4	9
Muskoka District.....	2	2	4
Norfolk	4	2	6
Northumberland and Durham.....	5	7	12
Ontario	8	5	13
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Peel	3	2	5
Perth.....	5	2	7
Peterborough.....		1	1
Prince Edward.....	1	2	3
Renfrew		5	5
Simcoe.....	3	4	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	1	4
Victoria.....	3	2	5
Waterloo.....	4	4	8
Wellington.....	4	1	5
Wentworth.....	5	6	11
York	12	15	27
Total admissions	119	110	229



FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Blind,

BRANTFORD,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

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1886

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, October, 1885.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

INSPECTOR.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

It is with pleasure I report that this Institution has passed through another successful year, and that it continues to fulfil its mission. The reports of the examiners of the literary and musical departments shew that there has been no falling off in the results of the labours of both teachers and pupils; and from my own observation, and from the statements of the Principal, I can say that the discipline which prevailed in the Institution during the past year, has been of a higher standard than anything attained to in former times. As will be seen from the Physician's report, the Institution was again spared any serious outbreak of sickness amongst the pupils.

In my last report it was stated that the average attendance during the session, which had just opened when that report was written, would probably reach 130, or an increase of ten over the attendance in the previous session. This prediction was justified by the fact that the average number of pupils was actually 132. It is not unlikely that, during the current session, the attendance will be equal to what it was in the session which closed in June last.

It is unnecessary here to go into any details of the working of the Institution. All matters of interest and importance pertaining to it are referred to in my minutes of inspection, and in the report of the Principal, which are appended.

INSPECTIONS.

"I made a visit of inspection to the Institution for the Blind on the 28th May. There were the names of 138 pupils on the register—74 males, and 64 females. Two girls were temporarily absent at the time of my visit. One male and one female pupil were on the sick list, but both of them will probably be able to return home with the others on the 10th prox. A male pupil, a graduate from the pianoforte tuning department, had left recently to accept a position in the factory of Messrs. Mason and Risch, of Toronto. This is the fourth youth trained at the Institution, to whom this firm have offered the advantages afforded by their establishment.

"It was satisfactory to learn that, notwithstanding the length and severity of the past winter, which, to a more than usual extent, confined the pupils within doors, their health had been uniformly good, and no serious case of illness had occurred during the whole of the inclement season; and the appearance of the pupils on the day of my visit generally indicated a healthy condition.

"The usual examination of the class-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the building, shewed all to be in good order and well kept.

"The girls in the work-room were busily occupied in machine and hand-sewing, in which many of them have obtained considerable proficiency. In the knitting-room, a great variety of light and fancy articles have been turned out; several specimens examined, both in knitting and crochet work, reflect great credit on the pupils and their instructor.

"The willow shop I found in active operation; some new models have been added to the stock during the session, and improvements in style have been adopted in others. The course of instruction in willow work comprises the making of over forty descriptions of goods, and a pupil is expected to turn out any one of them in a workmanlike manner before he graduates. Five youths, who have attained this proficiency, will leave the Institution at the end of the session.

" I found Mr. Truss, the trade instructor, busily occupied in preparing some fifty dozen covered baskets for shipment, and he expected to report goods to the value of not less than \$1,000 as completed during the present session, exclusive of work to the value of, say \$600, done during vacation.

"The examination of the literary classes was in progress at the time of my visit, but although this necessarily interfered with the daily routine of the Institution, both pupils and officers in the several departments appeared to be busily occupied.

"Some internal improvement and repairs which have been anticipated and provided for are now necessary, and the Principal will have the work attended to during vacation. His requisition will, therefore, be made on the Bursar for matched lumber sufficient to replace the ceiling of the girl's sanitarium, and also for such material as will be necessary for the renewal or repair of the decayed parts of the lower floor of the workshop. As it is desirable that this floor should be raised to the level of the road in front of the building, and the ventilators should be placed on the roof of the shop, the Principal is requested to obtain estimates of the cost of these improvements, and submit them with the view of determining as early as possible whether they can be undertaken, or the work limited to the repairs indicated. The steam-pump attached to the boiler requires a new piston and piston-rod, also a new steam-chest; and the condenser of the steam-heating apparatus requires a new trap, as the single one now in use is insufficient. The Principal is therefore authorized to have the repairs executed at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$25, and to make requisition on the Bursar for the trap designated, at a cost not to exceed \$28. The work of fitting, in each case, to be done by the Institution engineer. The stringers of the boys' walk, from the rear of the Institution to the the pumping-house, are rotted away and require to be replaced, and the Principal is requested to report as to the cost of repairing this work, using as large a portion of the old plank as may be made available. A door at the end of the western coal shed, to be used when carrying ashes from the furnaces, would be a great convenience and saving of labour during winter months. As the opening can be made without injury to the building or interfering with the use of the shed in any way, the Principal will arrange to have the door put in when the work can be overtaken by Institution labour.

"The grounds about the Institution appear to advantage. The farm, also, is in a satisfactory state of cultivation, and the crop promises a fair return.

"At the close of another session it is gratifying to note the numerous evidences of care and judgment displayed by the Principal and staff of the Institution to promote the interests and secure the best advantages for the pupils while they have been under instruction, and there is no doubt that the harmonious efforts in this direction have resulted in carrying through satisfactorily one of the most successful sessions of the Institution.

"Another visit of inspection to the Institution for the Blind for the official year was made on the 9th October. There were 125 pupils, 68 males and 57 females, in attendance. Of these, 108 were pupils of the previous session, and 17 were entrants. Several applicants are on the list and the admission of these, together with the return of some former pupils, whose absence is but temporary, will, no doubt, make the average attendance equal to that of last session.

"After seeing the pupils assembled, my impression is that the standard of their intelligence, as a whole, is greater rather than lower than in past years. Their state of health was generally good, and the absence of any vacant seats at the noon-day meal was a satisfactory proof of their healthful condition.

“Previous to the arrival of instructions sent by circular to the heads and medical officers of the several public institutions in regard to vaccination, the initiative had been taken and a number of the pupils had been vaccinated, and this preventative measure has been extended to the officials and employees generally, subject to the discretion of the medical attendant.

“Miss E. Loveys, the instructress in the sewing department, had been ill, although at the time of my visit I was glad to know that she was convalescent. During her absence, however, the classes had proceeded without interruption under the assistant instructress, Miss Brown, who had received her training in the Institution. The number of pupils in this room is 38.

“The several members of the staff, with the exception of the above-named, were all engaged in the energetic discharge of their duties.

“In the knitting-room the greater variety of the work taught during this session is an improving feature in the Institution, and will, no doubt, be of considerable advantage to the pupils in the future. There were 46 pupils being instructed in this work.

“The pianoforte tuning class were all earnestly engaged at their work, and their practice, I understand, has been greatly facilitated by the repairs which the tuning instruments received during the vacation. Three of the more advanced music pupils are now able to render assistance in the instruction of the junior pupils, and special attention is being given to the training of the advanced pupils as music teachers. A new system of grading has also been adopted for the music classes.

“The general appearance of the interior of the buildings was very satisfactory, and repairs of a substantial character undertaken during the late vacation have been thoroughly done, and at slight expense for outside help.

“The apartments from which the plaster ceilings have been removed and replaced with varnished pine, are much improved; two of the office-rooms, the class-rooms, and the room used as a gymnasium have all been thoroughly painted and kalsomined, wood-work and walls respectively. All worn places in floors in the class-rooms and dining-room have been repaired, and the whole of the floors have been thoroughly oiled. While these improvements contribute largely to the appearance of the building, they will also add materially to the sanitary condition and the preservation of it as well, and add to the comfort of the pupils.

“The comfort of the officers and pupils will also be enhanced by the changes which have been made in the heating arrangements; these have been done by the engineer at a trifling outlay for fittings and without outside assistance.

“The engineer's department was found to be very neat and trim in appearance, and several slight improvements have been made since my last visit.

“The condition of the willow work-shop has been much changed for the better by the removal of the old sunken floor, and replacing it with a new one on the ground level. The wood-work has been painted, and the walls whitewashed. The removal of sundry cumbrous appliances, as well as manufactured wares, to the upper floor, leaves the working department in such a condition that the instructor has the whole of his learners, 22 in number, under his direct supervision.

“The plank walks about the Institution have all been well repaired, and economy has been practised by using the old plank and the material which formed the floor of the willow shop.

“The Principal has called attention to the necessity for pointing and painting the outside of the main building; and to preserve it properly this work cannot be delayed much longer.

“Necessary repairs to the Bursar’s premises were also pointed out to me by that officer, and the Principal was requested, after consulting with the Bursar, to submit an estimate of the cost to provide for the alterations suggested so that the matter might be submitted.

“On application of the Principal, the city authorities have considerably carried the sidewalk on north side of Palmerston Avenue up to the city boundary line. A short road-crossing from the Institution lodge gate connecting with this walk would improve the entrance to the Institution. The Principal will estimate the cost of this work also, so that it can be submitted for consideration.

“The appearance of the ground and the land used for farm and garden purposes, shews skilful and careful management, and the crops of the present season are reported as abundant.”

EXAMINATIONS.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This department was examined by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector, and Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the Brantford Central School. I annex a copy of the report made by them:—

In accordance with your instructions, we have completed the examination of the literary classes in the Institution for the Blind, at Brantford, and have the honour, herewith, to submit the results for your consideration; we believe they will prove satisfactory. The examination occupied four days and was finished on the 1st of June, when the examination on calisthenics and gymnastics took place. The only new member of the staff appointed during the year is Mr. McCarthy, who takes Mr. Shannon’s place, and who is doing excellent work in a modest, gentlemanly way. The pupils were found well classified, and the order throughout excellent. In the interval several specimens had been added to the Museum of Natural History, a department of study in which there is much interest taken by the pupils. To the library many volumes have been added during the year, among others, the following:—“The Professor at the Breakfast Table,” (Holmes); “Plutarch’s Lives,” “Study of Words,” (Trench); “Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes,” “Tales of Discovery,” “Byron’s Poems,” “Bible Blessings.” These in embossed type and point-point. In English Literature, which is a favourite subject with the advanced pupils, Stopford Brook’s excellent primer is the outline of the work pursued. The Shakespearian play last year was “King Lear.” We recommend that the drama for next year be “Henry VIII,” and that the poems of Whittier be added to the list already studied, in part, of American poems. As in our report of last year, the remarks on the classes are grouped under the head of the teachers’ names, in the order of seniority.

MR. WICKENS’ CLASSES.

I. *Arithmetic*—Class B. This class numbers 18; 7 boys and 11 girls. Examined in simple and compound rules and elementary fractions. The problems submitted were promptly solved by the majority of the class, who evinced a very satisfactory knowledge of all the work embraced in their limit.

II. *Reading*—Class A. Thirteen pupils, 7 boys and 6 girls, with 3 others attached who read occasionally. As the tabulated lists hereto attached show, the reading of this class was much above the average, none of the regular pupils obtaining less than 75 per

cent. of the maximum number of marks. The enunciation, expression and emphasis were generally correct, and the sense of what was read thoroughly understood.

III. *Geography*—Class A. This class contains several very good scholars. No question was given which some member of the class did not answer, and many answered all. The plan of examination followed chiefly was to take a country from the dissected map and let a pupil determine what country it was, describe it and answer questions relating to it. The results showed the teaching to have been thorough, and that most of the pupils had been very industrious.

IV. *Writing*—Class A. The pupils wrote a short letter as a sample of their penmanship and composition. Of most, the writing was legible, the form of the letter good, and the composition fair. A few pupils showed marked improvement, and one or two who had been but a short time in the Institution showed by their work how much care and skill had been displayed by their teacher.

V. *English Grammar*—Class B. The pupils, 17 in number, had acquired a very fair knowledge of the use of language and could detect and correct ungrammatical expressions well. They evinced a good knowledge of the formation of sentences and analyzed and parsed very fairly. The class presented more uniform results than that of last year. Tone excellent.

VI. *Physiology and Natural History*.—A good class on the whole; a couple below the average. They have a very good knowledge of digestion, respiration, etc., and know the position, shape, etc., of the various bones and muscles of the body. We found them well acquainted with the class mammalia.

MISS WALSH'S CLASSES.

I. *Arithmetic*—Class A. This class, composed of 11 pupils, fully sustained the good record of former years. The work was done both rapidly and accurately, and with an earnestness that was remarkable. Appended are the problems given to this class, which were done, and the result tabulated in forty-five minutes.

1. Two boys eat an apple, one eats $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of it; the other eats $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of it. How much is left?

2. I have \$5.25, composed of an equal number of dollars, half-dollars and quarters. How many were there of each kind?

3. I sold goods which cost \$80, for 24 per cent. of their cost. What did I get?

4. Eighteen soldiers were drafted from ninety. What per cent. was taken?

5. I bought cloth at 30c. per yard and sold it at 42c. What was my gain per cent.?

6. If the cloth had been bought at 42c. and sold at 30c. What would have been the loss per cent.?

7. What is the interest of \$450 for 2 years and two months, at 7 per cent.?

8. What will a pile of wood 12 ft. long, 6 ft. high and 4 ft. wide cost, at \$4.00 per cord?

9. Bought 3 baskets at 35c. each; 5 hats, 45c. each; 2 knives, 15c. each; 5 lbs. candy, 30c. each. I gave five dollars for the goods. How much am I in debt?

10. A cellar 16 ft. long, 15 ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep was dug at 12c. per cubic yard. What did it cost?

11. What will it cost to carpet a room 20 ft. long and 18 ft. wide with carpet 27 in. wide and \$1 per yard?

12. Two men walk a certain distance; first walks 4 miles an hour, the second, 6. The 1st starts 2 hours before the second, and arrives 3 hours after. What distance do they walk?

II. *Reading*—Class C. Fourteen pupils; 6 boys and 8 girls. A class of very fair readers, reading fluently and with good expression, and showing that they had been well and carefully instructed in the most important and useful of all the branches of knowledge

III. *Geography*—Class C. The class was thoroughly examined as to their knowledge of the physical features and general geography of North America, but more particularly with reference to the Dominion, and somewhat minutely concerning Ontario. Their knowledge of the productions, manufactures, population, and the position of all places of importance is excellent. More uniform in attainments than the class of last year.

IV. *Writing*—Class B. A class of 23. The writing was generally good, being legible, and the letters well formed. The majority write also with considerable facility. Much care had evidently been taken with their instruction.

V. *English Grammar*—Class A. Eleven pupils; a clever class and good thinkers, have a satisfactory knowledge of the history of the language, can analyze any ordinary sentence in English and parse accurately the words. A class that will compare favourably in this subject with a senior 4th or 5th class in the Public Schools.

VI. *Object Lessons*—Class B. A class of 13. The pupils evinced a satisfactory knowledge of the subject, knew a good deal about birds and the mammalia, could tell much about the character, habits and modes of life of the several specimens of each submitted for examination.

VII. *Chemistry*—Class of 8 pupils. Examined in oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon; also in the halogens and electricity, and gave on the whole very satisfactory answers to the questions proposed, though chemistry is not a subject which can be advantageously taught blind pupils, being in the main an experimental science.

MISS MARGARET E. WALSH'S CLASSES.

I. *Arithmetic*—Class C. This class is decidedly better than the corresponding one of last year. The problems given involved the use of all the fundamental rules, together with questions of a practical character involving a knowledge of all the tables of weights and measures. The work was done very rapidly and, by the majority of the class, accurately. The result of the examination was most satisfactory.

II. *Reading*—Class B. The reading of this class is really excellent. Distinctness of utterance, the intelligent expression of the sentences, is good in all; while several have acquired an excellent knowledge of the best principles of elocution, and read with a force and emphasis, combined with a pleasant tone, that is highly commendable.

III. *Geography*—Class B. Twelve pupils. The limit comprised North and South America minutely, and the Canadian Provinces. The dissected maps were used. The pupils knew the chief physical features of the Continent accurately, the mountain ranges, their directions and relative heights, the river systems, countries, capitals and chief cities, climate, productions, etc. The class passed a capital examination; no less than half having obtained the maximum of the marks.

IV. *Writing*—Class C. The writing of this class was not uniformly good, though a comparison of the writing of this year with that by the same pupils last year shows in most cases a creditable advance.

V. *English Grammar*—Class C. A class of 12, more than ordinarily intelligent, thoroughly conversant with the parts of speech and their uses, and able to analyze simple sentences readily and parse the words with accuracy. No less than 8 of the number answered every question correctly, and made no mistakes in analysis or parsing.

VI. *Object Lessons*—This class readily distinguished the different kinds of grain and can tell their uses. They also distinguished the different kinds—by the touch—of all the common groceries, and can give a correct description of each, can tell in what countries they are produced. Their knowledge of Natural History comprises a very good acquaintance with the various animals and birds which they can classify correctly, and whose habits, etc., they know well. They have even acquired a somewhat technical knowledge of the manufacture, etc., of silk, cotton, paper and wool. The pupils are evidently very fond of this subject. Perhaps a somewhat less technical knowledge would be sufficient.

MISS GILLEN'S CLASSES.

I. *Writing*—Class D. Twenty-nine pupils. The majority write well and with sufficient facility, but some are inferior in this accomplishment.

II. *English Literature*—A class of 18, four more than that of last year. The examination in this subject is always a pleasure to the examiners, as well as the examined. The anxiety, the eagerness to do well, which is manifested, affect one almost painfully occasionally, and the confident judgments passed upon authors by the more advanced members of the class are sometimes amusing. In teaching the history of our literature, the Rev. Stopford Brook's admirable outline is followed—than which there is none better. In this part of the work, the same thoroughness, the same comprehensive grasp of the subject, was exhibited, as at former examinations. The examination lasted about two hours, but might easily have been extended to three times that length without exhausting the knowledge of the class. With the prescribed Shakesperian play, "King Lear," the pupils showed an intimate and intelligent acquaintance, reciting from memory the finest passages. This they did also from the poems of Tennyson, Longfellow, Lowell and Poe. Surely nothing will be a greater source of pleasure in after years to those young persons than the treasures of literature thus put by, to be summoned at will when fancy prompts, or occasion calls, from the store-houses of the memory.

III. *History—English and Canadian*—A class of 12, increased by four since last year. The examination in these subjects was pretty thorough, and the answering excellent, the knowledge displayed being quite equal, perhaps superior, to that required of entrance candidates. Miss Gillen is entitled to much credit for the careful manner in which she has instructed this class.

IV. *Arithmetic*—Class D. Twenty-two pupils, of rather unequal attainments, in this subject. More than half do fair work in the simple rules and simple problems; the rest do not count for much. Three or four are new pupils, and some others have not yet developed the mathematical faculty.

V. *English Grammar*—Class D. This class comprises those beginning the subject, some of the pupils being very young indeed; others older, but new pupils at the Institution. They possess a good knowledge of simple sentences, and understand the different parts of speech and their inflections.

MR. MCCARTHY'S CLASS.

I. *Reading*—Class D. This class is composed of children who are of several stages of advancement, some just learning the letters, others reading small words. There are a few from whom, owing to certain circumstances, but little can be expected. The rest have done well.

II. *Arithmetic*—Of the little ones in this class, some are learning to count, some the simple parts of the multiplication table; some did fairly, a few excellently. We would recommend, in addition to the blocks now used, a ball frame for each pupil of this class.

III. *Gymnastics and Calisthenics*—The training here was exceptionally good. The accompaniment was played by one of the pupils, and the various movements of the different classes were performed admirably, and in good time. The instructor wasted no words; his directions were clear and concise, and his manner, though sufficiently firm, was gentle. The best exhibition of athletic exercises we had seen in the Institution. The want of a suitable gymnasium is much felt, and ought to be supplied at as early a date as possible. The order throughout the Institution seems to be excellent, and the impression on our minds is that mutual confidence and respect prevail among the officers and those committed to their charge.

In conclusion, we would renew the expression of our thanks to Principal Dymond and his staff, for their courtesy and kindness to us during the course of the examination.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The statement given below shews the amounts expended in maintaining the Institution during the two past years. It will be seen that during the year just closed there was a reduction of £24.56 per head in the average cost per pupil:—

SERVICES.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.		YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.	
	Total Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.	Total Expenditure.	Average cost per pupil.
	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.
Salaries and wages	15,333 25	127 78	15,421 57	116 83
Medicines and medical comforts	61 25	0 51	100 15	0 76
Butchers' meat, fish and fowls	2,993 53	24 95	3,030 10	22 96
Flour, bread, etc	983 79	8 20	897 56	6 80
Butter and lard	985 58	8 21	953 68	7 22
General groceries	1,984 04	16 53	1,888 74	14 31
Fruit and vegetables	280 22	2 33	223 86	1 70
Bedding, clothing and shoes	452 96	3 77	616 61	4 67
Fuel	3,962 64	33 02	3,634 56	27 53
Light	1,254 80	10 46	1,262 45	9 56
Laundry, soap and cleaning	391 54	3 26	395 13	2 99
Furniture and furnishings	475 93	3 97	511 06	3 87
Farm, feed and fodder	1,128 73	9 41	958 31	7 26
Repairs and alterations	617 89	5 15	1,022 66	7 75
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	670 83	5 59	575 40	4 36
Books, apparatus and appliances	762 00	6 35	709 91	5 38
Miscellaneous	958 26	7 99	1,183 77	8 97
Totals	33,297 24	277 48	33,385 52	252 92

In the following pages will be found the reports of the Principal and the Physician:—

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, to submit my report for the year ending September 30th, 1885.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

The attendance of pupils during the past session has exceeded the estimate I made a year ago, which prospectively placed it at 130, or 10 more than that of the previous session. This fact, and other data now before me, confirm the belief expressed in my last report, that a minimum attendance was reached in 1883-4.

During the late session the total number of pupils registered was 144, of whom 77 were males and 67 females. Of these, 59 males and 49 females, making 108 in all, have returned up to date. This leaves 36 of last session's pupils, 18 males and 18 females, to be accounted for as under:—

	Males.	Females.
Graduated from willow shop with full outfits	5	0
“ literary, musical and industrial classes . .	0	1
“ industrial classes	0	3
“ musical and pianoforte-tuning classes . .	1	0
“ literary and musical classes	1	0
Left with partial results	2	0
Detained at home from various explained causes	2	6
“ “ without explained cause	3	1
Left with improved sight	0	1
“ owing to home requirements	0	1
“ “ home-sickness and dissatisfaction	0	1
Excluded on account of weak intellect	1	1
Died at home	0	1
Expelled during session for grave misconduct	2	1
Excluded at close of session for cause	1	1
Total	18	18—36

To the 108 pupils in attendance last session and who have re-entered, there are to be added 5 former pupils, 1 male and 4 females, who were not with us last session, and 11—8 males and 3 females—who have entered for the first time, making our present number 124, 68 males and 56 females, or 3 more than our returns showed on the 30th September, 1884.

Of absentees, we have reason to expect the return shortly of 5, 1 male and 4 females. We have also the expectation of receiving on an early day 4 new pupils, 1 male and 3 females, for whom application has been made. This will bring our numbers up to 133, or 1 more than the average attendance of last session, with every probability of, as in former years, other accessions as the session progresses. You will observe that the number of female pupils for which we have proper accommodation is more than reached in the above estimate.

The respective ages of the new pupils admitted were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Seven years.....	2	0
Nine “.....	0	1
Ten “.....	1	1
Eleven “.....	1	0
Twelve “.....	0	1
Thirteen “.....	1	0
Nineteen “.....	1	0
Twenty “.....	1	0
Twenty-eight“.....	1	0
Totals.....	8	3—11

It is satisfactory to notice that so large a proportion of the new pupils are of an age when the ground-work of a good education may be most satisfactorily laid. Only one, it will be seen, is over age, the pupil being a young man of excellent character and some education, whose failing vision has deprived him of the means of following his vocation, and in behalf of whose admission exceptionally strong reasons were presented.

While the severance of a pupil's connection with the Institution as a graduate in one or more departments of instruction, or by reason of improved vision, is a subject only for congratulation, it is less pleasant to place cases of expulsion or exclusion on record. Still, in order that the principles on which this Institution is conducted may be properly understood, I shall allude, in another part of my report, to these incidents in the disciplinary management of the past session.

The two pupils with weak intellects, whose retirement is mentioned, had been some time in the Institution, and gave no such promise of becoming sufficiently proficient in any branch of instruction as to justify their longer continuance here. Both enjoy a considerable measure of sight.

The pupil referred to as having died at home, was a young girl of a naturally unhealthy constitution. Symptoms of tubercular disease of the bowels developed themselves, and, after some weeks of careful attention here, she was, by the advice of the physician and at the desire of her friends, taken home. A temporary improvement was soon followed by a relapse which speedily ended in death.

Of the pupils whose retention at home has not been directly accounted for, I have reason to believe that two are earning at least a partial livelihood as the result of instruction received here. From my knowledge of them I deem it highly probable that they prefer this to the regulated life of the Institution.

The case of “home-sickness and dissatisfaction” was that of a girl of eighteen who had recently become totally blind as the result of brain fever. It is probable that to the same cause may be attributed the nervous excitability which led to her unsettlement and consequent removal. Some statements being made by her and communicated by her friends to me which reflected unfavourably on the management of the Institution, were referred to you, and I am glad to find they were considered to have been satisfactorily disposed of by my explanations. It may be mentioned that this was the first and is the only case of expressed dissatisfaction from the friends of a pupil I have had to notice since my appointment as Principal four years and a half ago.

THE STAFF.

It is particularly agreeable to me to have to record no change in the staff of the Institution since those mentioned in my last report. If we have any shortcomings to answer for they cannot be ascribed to inefficiency on the part of our officers, to a lack of devotion to their duties, or to any want of cordial support on their part to the head of the Institution.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

The report of the examiners deals fully with the condition and progress of the literary classes. The system upon which these are conducted has been so fully described in previous reports that it needs no extended allusion here.

The construction of a sectional map of Africa, in which the course of the Nile and the scenes of conflict in the Soudan are distinctly delineated, was an interesting feature in the study of geography last session. As time progresses and pupils pass more systematically from one course of study to another, an improved classification is found to be possible, and by a proper apportionment of the pupil's time to different branches of instruction the literary classes are relieved of the undue pressure of numbers, and the work progresses more satisfactorily to the teacher as well as more advantageously to the pupil.

The number of pupils in the respective literary classes at the present time is as follows :—

In Arithmetic	79
“ Grammar	69
“ Geography	68
“ Reading	51
“ Literature	22
“ Writing	80
“ Natural History and Physiology	10
“ Object Lessons	28
“ English and Canadian History	12

A class in chemistry will be formed later in the session.

To meet the requirements of an increased number of very young pupils and others requiring primary instruction, two new classes for beginners, one in grammar and correct language, the other in writing, have been organized, making, with the two former classes in elementary arithmetic and in reading, four primary classes in all. Mr. McCarthy, our junior master, who last session instructed the beginners in arithmetic and reading, now takes the reading and writing primary classes, while those in arithmetic and grammar are taught by one of our senior pupils whose previous training as a school teacher qualifies him for rendering such assistance. The relief to the more advanced classes by this arrangement is very great. Mr. McCarthy also continues to conduct a class—now containing 18 pupils—in calisthenic exercises, and the number will be increased as the session advances. The appropriation for last year did not cover an expenditure for additional specimens to be used in object teaching. While we have sufficient to make a very respectable exhibit of information, an increase at an early date will be desirable.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

In this department the suggestions of the examiner have been carried out, and a carefully graded system of pianoforte studies has been adopted. To those who are engaged in musical education a table of these studies may be of interest. It is as follows :—

FIRST GRADE.

Plaidy or Schmitt's finger Exercises to be used throughout.

(A.) Czerny, 72 easy lessons, Pt. I. II.	| Berens, 50 lessons, Pt. I.	| Bertini, Op. 166.
(B.) Czerny, 72 easy lessons, Pt. III. IV.	| Berens, 50 lessons, Pt. II.	| Bertini, Op. 166 (Contin'd.)
(C.) Czerny, 72 easy lessons, Pt. V. VI.	| Kohler, Op. 50.	| Bertini, Op. 137 (Select'n.

Major scales begun in Section C.

SECOND GRADE.

- (A.) Czerny, Op. 849, I. | Kohler, Op. 79. | Duvernoy, Op. 120, I. II.
Major Scales finished. Minor Scales begun. One or two easy pieces.
- (B.) Czerny, Op. 849, II. | Bertini, Op. 100, I. or
Heller, Op. 46, I. | Duvernoy, Op. 120, III.
Study of the wrist movement. Arpeggios of common chords.
- (C.) Czerny, Op. 849, III. | Bertini, Op. 100, II. or
Heller, Op. 46, I. | Loeschhorn, Op. 52, I.
Twelve Minor Scales finished.

THIRD GRADE.

- (A.) Czerny, Velocity Studies, I. | Bertini, Op. 29. | Loeschhorn, Op. 52, II.
Arpeggios of diminished seventh. Study of Harmony begun.
- (B.) Czerny, Velocity Studies, II. | Kohler, Op. 63, I. or
Heller, Op. 45, I. | Loeschhorn, Op. 52, III.
Minor Scales finished. Arpeggios of dominant seventh.
- (C.) Czerny, Velocity Studies, III. | Kohler, Op. 63, II. or
Heller, Op. 45, II. | Loeschhorn, Op. 66.
Octave Studies by Czerny commenced. One easy Sonata.

FOURTH GRADE.

- (A.) Czerny, Velocity Studies, IV. | Cramer-Bulow Studies
(Selections.) | Loeschhorn, Op. 67, or
Heller, Op. 16, I.
Octave Studies by Czerny (Continued).
- (B.) Czerny, Virtuosity Studies, I. | Cramer-Bulow Studies
(Continued.) | Loeschhorn, O. 118, or
Heller, Op. 16, II.
Octave Studies by Czerny finished. Scale in double thirds begun.
- (C.) Czerny, Virtuosity Studies, II. | Selections from Clementi's "Grad-
us ad Parnassum," Tausig ed. | Kalkbrenner, Op. 143.
Kullak Octave Studies begun. One Beethoven Sonata.

FIFTH GRADE.

- (A.) Czerny, Virtuosity Studies, III. | "Gradus ad Parnassum"
(Continued.) | Moscheles, Op. 70.
- (B.) Czerny, Virtuosity Studies, IV. | Bach, 48 Preludes (Selections.) | Moscheles, Op. 95.
- (C.) Henselt, Studies. | Chopin, Studies. | Liszt, Op. 1.
Kullak Octave Studies finished. One Beethoven Sonata.

The stages of progress attained by our pupils will be indicated by the following list of the numbers in each grade and its respective classes or sub-divisions, the first being the lowest grade, and A the lowest sub-division :—

<i>First Grade—</i>		<i>Third Grade—</i>	
Class A.....	10 pupils.	Class A.....	16 pupils.
“ B.....	7 “	“ B.....	1 “
“ C.....	3 “	“ C.....	0 “
<i>Second Grade—</i>		<i>Fourth Grade—</i>	
Class A.....	8 “	Class A.....	4 “
“ B.....	6 “	“ B.....	0 “
“ C.....	0 “	“ C.....	0 “
Total graded pianoforte pupils.....		55	

In addition to the foregoing, there are eleven pupils whose attainments do not yet justify their connection with any of the graded classes, and four who take lessons on the reed-organ exclusively.

Five of the pianoforte pupils receive instruction on the pipe-organ. Two use the pedal reed-organ, with the view, at a future period, of entering the pipe-organ class, as it is assumed that all the graded pupils will take a regular course of musical instruction, with the prospect, in many cases, of its future utilization a more general acquaintance with harmony and the theory of music has become desirable in their interests. To effect this, in addition to the two classes hitherto existing under Mr. Day's instruction in counterpoint and harmony respectively, a second class in harmony has been organized, with Miss Moore as its teacher. The total number of pupils in the three classes is eighteen. Eight others constitute a music-writing class under Miss Moore, with the expectation of being promoted to the harmony class in due course.

The vocal class, in its two divisions under Mrs. Dr. Howson, contains thirty-eight pupils. Professor Baker's violin class has been enlarged, and now numbers eight pupils.

As the time appeared to have come for making teaching music the subject of practical instruction, three pupils have been selected to take charge of as many primary music classes each of three young pupils, under the general supervision of the senior music teachers. I trust that, in this way, the pupil-teachers will become familiarized with duties on the discharge of which efficiently their future livelihood may depend.

The several pianofortes in use have been thoroughly examined, and, where necessary, repaired during the recent vacation. For the time being, therefore, we are well off in this respect, but the severe wear and tear to which all our instruments are subjected must ever plead for a liberal appropriation towards the purchase of new ones. Two pianofortes, no longer fit for music practice, have been transferred to the tuning department, and their places have been supplied by new purchases. I am happy to be able to mention that one of our music graduates of last session has, after probation, received the appointment of organist to Christ Church, Belleville, and is reported to be giving, in that capacity, much satisfaction.

THE TUNING CLASS.

This class has been enlarged and re-organised. It now numbers fifteen pupils, with regularly allotted hours for classes and practice respectively. Ten pupils receive instruction directly from Mr. Raymond, while five are being trained by the two most advanced members of Mr. Raymond's class, under his directions. By an arrangement with the Inspector, he now gives an additional two hours on Tuesday forenoons, which are devoted to an examination of instruments, of work done, and of progress made. The two seniors in standing, above mentioned, have charge of all the instruments, which they are expected to keep in tune, and in the best order circumstances will permit. The success which has attended the efforts of former pupils in this department of instruction has operated as a strong incentive to others to enter the tuning class. Our graduate of last session was the fourth pupil of this Institution taken into the employment of Messrs. Mason & Risch, of Toronto, in whose establishment they are all doing well. There are now five practice pianos at the command of the tuning class, in fairly serviceable condition.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

The discharge of five graduates, with full outfits, from the willow shop, and the very satisfactory progress of others, were the results of the labours of last session. There are now twenty-three pupils in the shop, one of whom will probably graduate at the close of the current session, while four others, who, notwithstanding their steady perseverance for several sessions are not likely to attain to full proficiency, may, as exceptionally deserving cases, be recommended for partial outfits. This is not strictly in accordance with our usual practice, but surely meritorious efforts, even if not attended with a full measure of success, may be allowed to establish a claim to kind and liberal consideration.

The improvements in the willow shop, accomplished during the late vacation, have been very considerable. The old flooring, laid on the ground some three feet below the

road bed, has been removed, and a new matched floor has been laid on the road level, with complete ventilation beneath. The painting and white-washing of the shop, the removal of one row of pillars neither useful nor ornamental, and the transference of staining tanks and apparatus, as well as the manufactured goods, to the upper storey, has greatly improved the appearance of the shop, while the gain in space enables all the pupils to work on one floor, under the eye, and within reach of the immediate assistance of the instructor. I commend Mr. Truss's interesting report to your attention.

REPORT OF THE TRADES' INSTRUCTOR.

To the Principal:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1885.

The past year has been one of steady progress on the part of the pupils. At the commencement of the late session it was expected that four pupils would qualify themselves for receiving graduates' outfits. At the close of the session our expectation was more than realized, five pupils, J. Brown, Meaford; J. Leany, Port Dover; W. Tracy, Kingston; W. Kelly, Sarnia; and W. Bradley, Gananoque, with your approval, were supplied with complete outfits of tools, models and raw material, to the aggregate value of \$400. These five graduates are now working at their own homes with every prospect of earning a livelihood.

I am continually receiving letters from old pupils (graduates from the workshop), whose success in their endeavours to support themselves by their own labour is most encouraging. Sometimes, however, a discouraging report comes in. The blind workman's stock of raw material runs out, he does not know how to replace it, and through lack of funds, perhaps, or through a scarcity of willow, he is unable to purchase a supply. We have had such reports from some of our pupils. With your approval, supplies of willow have been given to some of these who have thus been encouraged to start again in their work. I am pleased to state that I have caused a sufficient supply of willow to be planted in the country during the last three years, so that in the future there will be no scarcity, while those of our ex-pupils who may have to purchase willow will be able to do so at a much reduced price. In this way the difficulties referred to have been met.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made during the session by pupils in the willow shop:—

Sales by Trades' Instructor	\$793 95
Work on hand not sold	225 00

Total..... \$1,018 95

At the close of the late session the usual supply of willow and rattan was given to those pupils who were not qualified to receive a graduate's outfit, but were sufficiently advanced to make a few articles having a commercial value. The following results attended their efforts at self-help:—

C. L. earned	\$37 00
J. S. "	20 00
W. D. "	30 00
S. L. "	28 00
M. N. "	15 00
F. P. "	25 00
J. A. "	35 00
J. C. "	36 00
F. G. "	27 00
R. S. "	33 00
J. H. "	25 00
B. C. "	30 00

Total..... \$341 00

I have much pleasure in stating that during the vacation the old floor in the workshop has been taken up and a new one laid down, and that paint and lime applied to the walls and ceiling of the workshop has changed our somewhat damp and gloomy apartment into a cheerful, healthful and pleasant place in which to spend the hours devoted to industrial employment.

(Signed) THOS. TRUSS,
Trades' Instructor.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 30, 1885.

THE SEWING ROOM.

The pupils in the sewing room at the present time number thirty-seven—all females—with a bead-work class, also instructed in the same department, of eighteen pupils. I deeply regret having to mention that, as I write, Miss Loveys, the very efficient head of this branch of instruction, is incapacitated for duty by severe illness. Her early restoration to health is sincerely desired by all her colleagues and pupils. Meantime, the work of the classes goes on under the direction of Miss M. J. Brown, the assistant instructress, and formerly a pupil of the Institution.

THE KNITTING ROOM.

In the knitting room, forty-five pupils, all females, receive instruction in machine and hand knitting and fancy work, with the general understanding, however, that the pupil shall be tolerably proficient in knitting before crochet and other less solid work is allowed to engross the attention. The sustained popularity of this department has proved that no injury has resulted from the discontinuance of the system of money payments which was abolished two years ago. While machine knitting is an avocation which, under favourable circumstances, may be advantageously followed by the blind, and while the machine (Franz and Pope), in use by us has proved remarkably well adapted for their purposes, the difficulty many of our female pupils experience after leaving the Institution in finding a regular market for their products, and the competition of factory goods, have acted as discouragements to machine workers. Our attention has, therefore, been more directly turned to hand-knitting and crochet work, which can be carried on inexpensively at almost any time or place, and covers so large a variety of articles both useful and ornamental as to meet all demands and secure almost continuous employment. Another advantage is that, under this system, we are not encumbered with a heavy stock of plain goods, which, for reasons referred to last year, it had become difficult to dispose of. At the same time a thorough knowledge of the machine and the work for which it is adapted is by no means neglected.

THE LIBRARY.

Several valuable additions have been made to our library of embossed books during the past year. "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," (Holmes); Plutarch's "Lives," "Study of Words," (Trench); "Poems," by O. W. Holmes; "Tales of Discovery," "Byron's Poems," and "Bible Blessings," (Dr. Newton), are among the number.

HEALTH.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the protracted winter and the confinement within doors inseparable therefrom, the past session was marked by few cases of illness, and none of these were of a contagious character. The pupils dispersed in almost invariably good health and have returned in the same condition. Occasions however arose, notably during the illness of the young female pupil to whose death, after her removal to her home I have already referred, when the need for a sick ward in the east wing was painfully apparent. I had no room in which to place the sick girl except a dormitory shared by a

dozen or more of her fellow pupils. Again, more recently, when one of our officers was taken ill, and quiet was in her case of the first importance, nothing like quiet could be had. The clatter of some sixty pairs of feet, to say nothing of the incessant pianoforte tuning and music practice, forbade the faintest attempt at rest from morning until late in the evening. While, too, we are able to record, I trust in a proper spirit and without presumption, our immunity for years past from contagious epidemics, it would indeed be rash to assume that we are not open to such visitations. The want of a female hospital ward is ever present to the minds of all here who are responsible for due attention and proper isolation in cases of sickness.

DISCIPLINE.

During no previous session within my experience was the general conduct of the pupils as a whole more satisfactory, or the need for disciplinary action less urgent than during the one under review. At the same time the expulsion of three pupils during the session and the exclusion for cause of two others who would, if permitted, have returned at the close of the late vacation, necessarily invites explanation, and all the more so, because it is right that those who entrust their sons and daughters to our care should be assured that no want of vigilance or firmness on our part will allow young persons who are self-respecting and well-conducted to be exposed to the evil example and influence of the viciously inclined.

One youth was expelled for gross moral delinquency while clandestinely absent from the premises. Two others—a youth who would have graduated with full outfit at the end of the session, and a girl whose sight assisted her only too well in her acts of misconduct—were expelled for persistent violations of the rule which prohibits communication between male and female pupils. Their surreptitious proceedings were rendered all the more offensive by falsehood and great hypocrisy. Their removal ensued promptly upon the discovery that their promises and pledges of good behaviour had been deliberately broken. There will always be cases in such an Institution as this, calling for the exercise of discretionary judgment on the part of the Principal when, at the close of the session, the question of re-admission comes under review. Especially does this occur in connection with pupils whose sight, while not sufficient for ordinary educational purposes, is still equal to the demands of many of the duties of life. In one of the cases of exclusion for cause, the pupil was a young man with partial sight who had been temporarily excluded for insubordination two years ago, and whose general demeanour and past associations made him an undesirable pupil at any time. Having, moreover, sufficient evidence that he had been privy to the misconduct of the two pupils expelled for breach of rules, I deemed it best his connection with the Institution should terminate. It was at the same time possible, I am happy to say, to provide him with the means of earning a livelihood. The other case was that of a girl of seventeen, with sight enough for most domestic duties. Her demeanour to her officers was extremely offensive, her conduct often insubordinate, and her example generally bad. After a couple of sessions' experience and due warnings, as well as such disciplinary treatment as our rules and practice sanction without evidence of improvement, I decided that exclusion was the only alternative.

If any one should think that such a mode of dealing with delinquents of the class I have described is harsh or too severe, let me remind them that, in an Institution for the Blind, only methods of discipline generally regarded as suited to the condition of the blind will be justified by public opinion. Measures that would be not only sanctioned but even applauded, if adopted by a Public or High School master, would stamp the head of such an Institution as this with a character for actual inhumanity. Yet, although three out of five of the pupils expelled or excluded last session were as eligible under our rules as the two totally blind, they had fairly good sight for many purposes, and, if any where else might have been treated as seeing persons. Nothing can be of more importance in such a family as this than the maintenance of a good moral tone throughout. And the least that can be expected of those who enjoy here the combined advantages of a home, a first-class school, and a practical training for usefulness in life without the payment of a dollar, is that they should behave dutifully and decorously: and, if they

fail to do this, there is, after due forbearance, only one course open to us. Besides, we have too many pupils whose bearing and conduct betoken character of the best type to justify the retention among them of those with whom association can only be painful and humiliating. It is right, however, I should remark that, as a guarantee against injustice being done to any one, the expulsion or exclusion of a pupil can only be permanent if it receives departmental approval.

VACATION IMPROVEMENTS.

The work done during the recent vacation in the main building consisted chiefly of minor repairs and renovations, no structural changes or additions having been provided for. The plaster ceiling of the girls' sanitarium was replaced with matched pine, oiled and varnished. Two of the officers' private rooms and two class-rooms were calcomined and painted, and the floors of the class-rooms, dining-rooms, music hall and corridors were thoroughly oiled. The ingenuity of our engineer also enabled him to make several improvements in our heating arrangements, and four stoves, hitherto found to be occasionally necessary, have, in consequence, been dispensed with. The alteration of our present system of heating to low pressure is, nevertheless, most desirable, and could be accomplished by the engineer, with some outside assistance, and at a reasonable cost. We should then have more uniform heating than at present, and at less expense.

The improvements in the willow shop have been already referred to. The boys' walk from their rear entrance to the pumping engine-house, some seven hundred feet in length, has been relaid on new stringers, old plank and the late flooring of the workshop enabling us to secure a good solid walk, with a very small outlay for new material.

THE GROUNDS.

Beyond pruning and cultivating, not much has been done to our trees and shrubs during the past year, nor did the appropriations admit of an expenditure for new trees. Some further liberality in this direction is now desirable. The growth of our trees this year has been remarkable. The newly purchased land should be partially planted with trees, and its division into two or three fields, by fencing, would enable us to use it for pasture. The state of our old boundary fences, facing the public roads, was alluded to in my last report. Their removal, and some concurrent ornamental improvements in the grounds, would, I believe, be good policy.

THE FARM.

The products of the farm and garden for this season have been more than usually abundant. Garden vegetables and root crops are particularly fine and plentiful. From land seeded down in the spring, we have a large crop of oats awaiting the advent of the threshers. The potato crop, in point of quantity, is large, and the early sorts were all that could be desired. The late varieties, I regret to say have been injuriously affected by the almost continuously wet period, and the absence of heat. Many have rotted in the ground. I trust we shall, nevertheless, have a sufficiency for our needs.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

The urgent necessity for painting and pointing the exterior of the buildings is too obvious to need comment. Economy would have prompted attention to their condition in these respects years ago.

The state of the roof—a time-worn grievance—is also worthy of consideration on economical grounds. The expenditure on its repair is large and constant, and a most unfair tax on maintenance appropriations.

For my views on the necessity, at no remote period, for an extension of our east wing I refer you to my last report wherein the question was discussed somewhat exhaustively.

The long desired and strongly recommended gymnasium has been the subject of annual reference for years past. I can hardly add anything to former appeals for its erection.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is my pleasing duty, in conclusion, once more publicly to tender my thanks to the clergy of Brantford, and its citizens generally, for their kindness towards our pupils, and the cordial spirit they evince in all matters connected with the Institution. I may also acknowledge the courtesy of the City Council in extending the side-walk on Palmerston Avenue to their boundary line, thus enabling us, at a small expense, to connect that walk with the one in the centre of our grounds which is used by the male pupils when they visit the city and affords for visitors a very fine approach to the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

—	No.	—	No.
American	2	Irish	38
Canadian	53	Norwegian	1
English	39	Scotch	19
French	3	Wendish	2
German	2		
Indian	1	Total.....	160

II.—RELIGION.

—	No.	—	No.
Baptists	7	Lutherans	3
Bible Christians	1	Methodists	39
Congregationalists	6	Presbyterians	28
Davidites	2	Roman Catholics	26
Episcopalians	44	Salvationists	2
Jew	1		
Disciples	1	Total.....	160

III.—AGES.

	No.		No.
Six years.....	1	Seventeen years.....	8
Seven ".....	3	Eighteen ".....	7
Eight ".....	3	Nineteen ".....	11
Nine ".....	6	Twenty ".....	7
Ten ".....	5	Twenty-one ".....	13
Eleven ".....	5	Twenty-two ".....	8
Twelve ".....	12	Twenty-three ".....	4
Thirteen ".....	5	Twenty-four ".....	4
Fourteen ".....	12	Twenty-five ".....	2
Fifteen ".....	13	Over twenty-five.....	23
Sixteen ".....	8	Total.....	160

IV.—ATTENDANCE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872.....	20	14	34
" year ending 30th September, 1873.....	44	24	68
" " " 1874.....	66	46	112
" " " 1875.....	89	50	139
" " " 1876.....	84	64	148
" " " 1877.....	76	72	148
" " " 1878.....	91	84	175
" " " 1879.....	100	100	200
" " " 1880.....	105	98	203
" " " 1881.....	103	98	201
" " " 1882.....	94	73	167
" " " 1883.....	88	72	160
" " " 1884.....	71	69	140
" " " 1885.....	86	74	160

V.—OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Actor	1	Labourers	24
Agents	5	Merchants	8
Auctioneer	1	Machinist	1
Axe grinder	1	Miller	1
Butler	1	Painters	3
Boilermaker	1	Plumber	1
Bookkeepers	2	Printer	1
Basketmaker	1	Physicians	2
Blacksmiths	4	Salesman	1
Butcher	1	Stonemason	1
Carpenters	9	Shoemakers	2
Carpet Cleaner	1	Surveyors	2
Clerks	3	Tailor	1
Conductors	2	Tanner	1
Clergyman	1	Tinsmith	1
Drover	1	Tradesman	1
Engineer	1	Vessel agent	1
Educator	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Farmers	56	Waggon-maker	1
Gardeners	3	Weaver	1
Fisherman	1	Unknown	7
Hotel-keeper	1	Total	160

TABLE VI.—Shewing Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1885.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of Belleville	2	1	3	County of Middlesex	1	3	4
County of Brant	1	1	2	District of Muskoka	2	0	2
City of Brantford	2	0	2	County of Norfolk	1	2	3
County of Bruce	2	4	6	“ Northumberland	1	1	2
“ Carleton	1	0	1	“ Ontario	1	1	2
“ Durham	0	1	1	City of Ottawa	4	0	4
“ Dundas	1	1	2	County of Prince Edward	2	0	2
“ Elgin	0	1	1	“ Peel	1	1	2
“ Essex	0	5	5	“ Perth	1	3	4
“ Frontenac	3	1	4	“ Peterborough	1	0	1
“ Grey	1	3	4	“ Renfrew	5	3	8
City of Guelph	1	0	1	“ Russell	1	0	1
County of Haldimand	2	2	4	“ Simcoe	2	3	5
“ Haliburton	1	0	1	City of Stratford	1	1	2
City of Hamilton	2	3	5	“ St. Thomas	1	1	2
County of Hastings	2	1	3	“ Toronto	8	6	14
“ Huron	3	3	6	County of Victoria	1	0	1
“ Kent	0	2	2	“ Waterloo	0	1	1
City of Kingston	3	2	5	“ Wentworth	1	3	4
County of Lambton	4	3	7	“ Wellington	4	1	5
“ Leeds	3	0	3	“ Welland	1	0	1
“ Lennox	2	1	3	“ York	6	5	11
“ Lincoln	1	2	3	Total	86	74	160
City of London	2	2	4				

TABLE VII.—Shewing Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institution till 30th September, 1885.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of Belleville	3	1	4	County of Middlesex	7	7	14
County of Brant	4	4	8	District of Muskoka	3	..	3
City of Brantford	5	4	9	County of Norfolk	5	6	11
County of Bruce	5	8	13	“ Northumberland	2	6	8
“ Carleton	12	1	3	“ Ontario	4	4	8
“ Dundas	12	2	4	City of Ottawa	7	1	8
“ Durlan	1	3	4	County of Oxford	2	1	3
“ Elgin	2	1	3	“ Peel	1	1	2
“ Essex	12	8	10	“ Perth	4	8	12
“ Frontenac	5	2	7	“ Peterborough	7	2	9
“ Glengarry	12	..	2	“ Prince Edward	3	2	5
“ Grenville	12	..	2	“ Renfrew	7	4	11
“ Grey	5	7	12	“ Russell	1	1	2
City of Guelph	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines	2	..	2
County of Haldimand	2	4	6	“ St. Thomas	1	1	2
“ Halton	12	..	2	County of Simcoe	4	7	11
City of Hamilton	7	8	15	“ Stormont	2	..	2
County of Hastings	4	3	7	City of Toronto	14	13	27
“ Huron	6	6	12	County of Victoria	4	1	5
City of Kingston	3	3	6	“ Waterloo	4	3	7
County of Kent	6	4	10	“ Welland	3	2	5
“ Lambton	5	3	8	“ Wellington	8	5	13
“ Leeds	7	1	8	“ Wentworth	7	6	13
“ Lanark .....	..	1	1	“ York	10	8	18
“ Lennox	3	1	4	Province of Quebec	2	..	2
“ Lincoln	3	2	5				
City of London	6	8	14	Total	210	176	386

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—In submitting to you the annual report of the medical department, I may first remark, as a leading fact, that no deaths have taken place at this Institution during the past year. I should explain, however, that one of the girls, who was taken ill in the early spring, died two or three months afterward at her own home, to which she had been transferred. As this was the only case, during the year, which proved fatal, fuller particulars of her illness are herewith given.

C. K., aged 14, of scrofulous constitution, was seized in the month of April with a sharp attack of dry pleurisy, the friction sound being distinctly heard over the whole length of the right chest behind. A high temperature, with great febrile disturbance, marked the intensity of the inflammation; but, by the use of antipyretic remedies, and a succession of small blisters over the seat of disease, the acute inflammation was effectually subdued. A train of new symptoms in another part of the body, however, began now to manifest themselves by a distention of the abdomen, persistent diarrhoea, and progressive emaciation of the body, and it was soon evident that the patient was suffering from chronic peritonitis, depending upon the presence of tuberculous deposit, her disease being popularly known as consumption of the bowels. Of course, even the appropriate anti-scrofulous remedies had little effect in staying the course of her malady; and, when the fatal nature of her disease was explained to the Principal, it was deemed prudent to remove her to her own home, especially as the Institution was about to close for the summer vacation. Her removal, with her father's assistance, was accomplished in comparative comfort, and for a time she seemed benefited by the change, but her improvement

proved to be only temporary, for graver symptoms set in, and in a few weeks longer she sank into an early grave.

The continued absence of all zymotic diseases seems reasonable proof that the system of sewerage in connection with the Institution has performed its office fairly well. The presence occasionally, however, of a disagreeable odor in the halls, notwithstanding the most scrupulous cleanliness and abundance of fresh air, appears to prove some defects needing remedy. As chairman of the Board of Health for the city, I have always advocated the adoption of the dry earth (or dry ash) closet wherever practical, and the advantages claimed for this mode of disposing of sewage matter apply equally well to a public institution as to a private dwelling. By adopting this mode of closet, there would be no excuse for the foul smells which are now at times perceptible. But a weightier reason in its favour is its absolute security against the escape of the poisonous sewer gas inside the building on the one hand, or the contamination of the water by the accidental breakage of the sewer mains outside the building on the other—both these accidents being dangerous sources of disease. Objection might be raised against the dry earth closet, on account of increased expense attending its use, but ample compensation would be found in the employment of the night-soil as a fertilizer.

The dietary of the Institution continues to be abundant and varied. The bill of fare embraces the whole list of ordinary nutritious foods, prepared and served in a manner to tempt as well as to satisfy the appetites of all.

The necessity for the various recommendations made in my last report, especially for a sick ward and a gymnasium, still exists: the lapse of time has made their want only the more severely felt. Trusting the Provincial Government may come to our rescue in these particulars,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CORSON, M.D.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :

PRINTED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1886.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, October, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

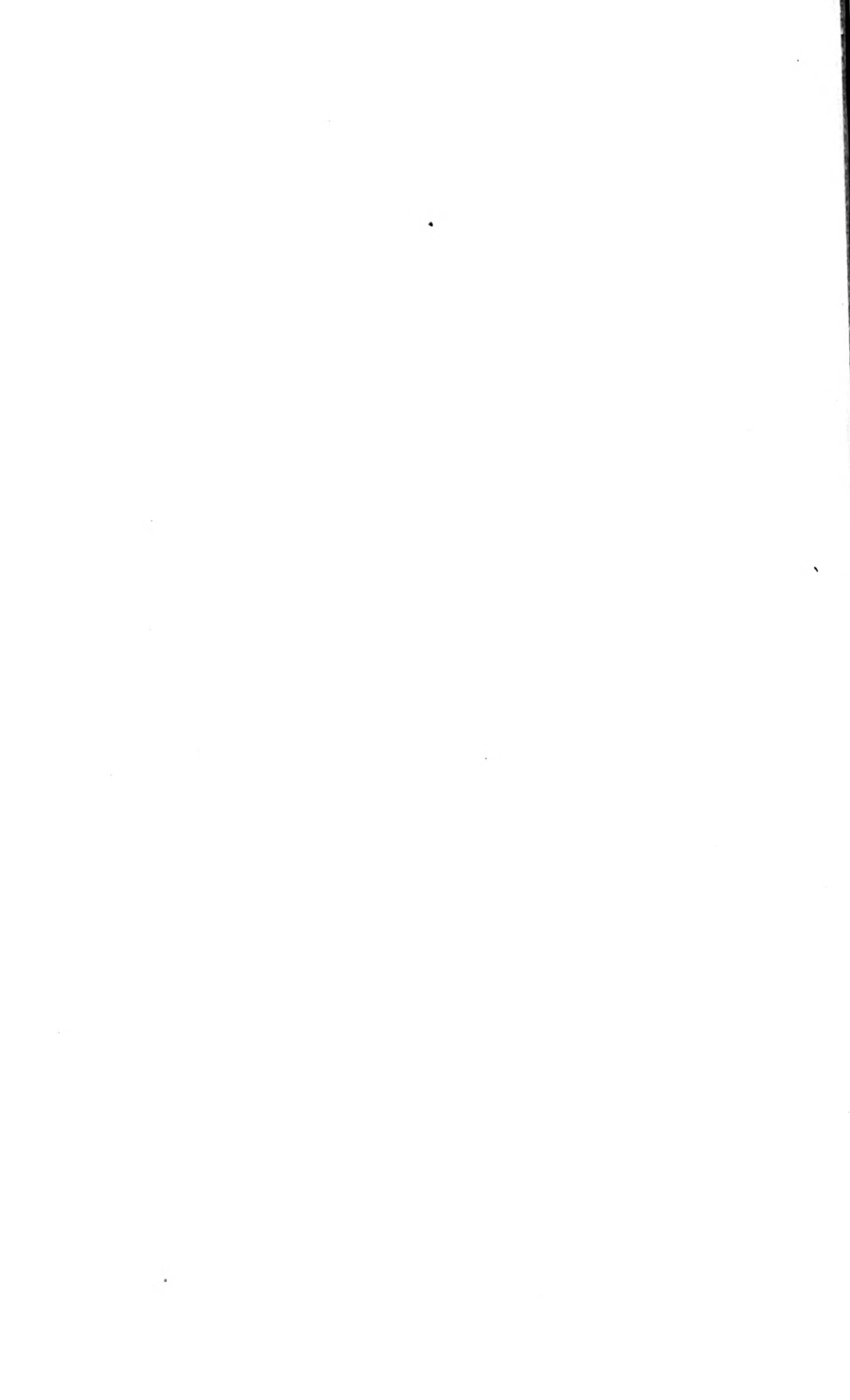
R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, October, 1885.

*To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending on the 30th September, 1885.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The total number of pupils who attended at the Institution during the session of 1884-1885, was 284—168 males and 116 females—two less than during the previous session. The average number of pupils was 233 in 84-85, against 243 in 83-84.

During the year under report all went well with the Institution, and therefore there are no incidents out of the common to report upon. It is, however, year by year becoming more efficient, as its Superintendent and other officers add to their experience. The report of the Examiner is a proof of this, for he again found improvement in the classes and in the methods of instruction.

I annex copies of the minutes made by me after my several inspections. In them will be found references to matters of interest in the management of the Institution:—

“I made an inspection of this Institution on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd of April. There were on the rolls the names of 234 pupils, 96 girls and 138 boys. I saw all the pupils during my visit, and was gratified to find that there was not a single pupil indisposed at that time. The Superintendent informed me that for several months past there had been very few ailments requiring attention of the physician. The pupils appeared to be happy and contented.

“The various apartments of the Institution were found to be in a commendable state. I visited all parts of the main and associated buildings, and found everything clean, neat and tidy, with the exception of the floor of the large sitting room, which was not clean as usual, owing to the boys going over it with mud on their boots.

“The ventilation is much improved since my last visit. The inside water-closets have been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and the pipes leading from the mains tapped at various points, thus preventing sewer gases gaining access to the rooms.

“I attended at the time some of the meals were served, and found the food ample in quantity and well prepared. The bread was excellent, and no complaints were made about the butter, as was frequently the case formerly. The Superintendent complained of the bad quality of the meat generally supplied by the present contractor, and after questioning the matron, cook and baker, and a number of other officials of the Institution, all of whom, with one exception, stated that it had been of very inferior quality, I examined what had been delivered on the first morning of my visit, and found that it was not up to the requirements of the contract. An effort to meet the contractor with the view of coming to an understanding about the matter failed; but the Superintendent was instructed to report if the quality of the meat delivered continued to be inferior, so that steps might be taken to secure a better supply.

“I was in every class room while school was in session, and conversed with the teachers who were busily engaged and seemingly anxious for the advancement of their pupils. In the shoe shop, the boys were working to fill an order for boots required in the Toronto Asylum, and from an examination of the work turned out the boys had evidently been well-trained and taught in this branch of industry. In the carpenter's shop, general repairs were being attended to by the lads there. On the girl's side, six were making dresses and boys' clothes, and shewing fair progress in their aptness at such work.

“The Superintendent was instructed at the close of the session to forward names of such pupils as will then have completed their term, but whom he thinks would be benefited by an extension of their term of instruction for another year, also the names of over-age pupils, with his recommendation in reference to each one.

“I also arranged with the Superintendent to proceed with the ordinary repairs required during the vacation, and to see that all parts of the building were put in good order for the re-opening in September next. Authority was given for the erection of a wood-shed near the Bursar's house for his use, the cost not to exceed \$50. The frame kitchen attached to the front lodge-house was found to be falling down, and the re-erection of this part of the building is urgently needed, and will be arranged for at an early date.

“Arrangements were made for the purchase of material for the carrying out of certain works for which appropriations had been made on capital account.

“I found the stores in good order and the books and vouchers neatly kept.

“The question of substituting hard coal for soft for the steam boilers was mentioned, but after consultation with the Superintendent and Engineer, it appeared advisable to continue the use of soft coal for the present year at least, or until a thorough test could be made, establishing the advantages to accrue from the change.

“The water supply is satisfactory at present. The well gives sufficient quantity of water for drinking, and the water from the bay after passing through the filter is used for general purposes.

“The whole work of the Institution appears to be making satisfactory progress, and I am of opinion that a good record in this regard has been made during the continuance of this session.”

“I made a second inspection on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July, more particularly to see the extent of the general repairs required, for which appropriations had been made.

“The pupils were all sent home for the summer vacation on the 17th June, with the exception of three, two of whom have no suitable home, and the other remained, as the money for the fare was not provided.

“The new deck roof was being put on with all possible dispatch. The pointing of the chimneys was under way, and instructions have been given by the architect of the Public Works Department for making good all broken places in the slate roof. The new roof, besides being a necessity for its protection, will greatly improve the appearance of the whole building.

“A hard-wood floor has been laid in the kitchen, and the old one in the pupils' dining-room was torn up preparatory to putting down another of the same material.

“Under one post of the dining-room it was found that the joist and lumber supports were crumbling away with dry rot, and several of the iron pillars resting on them had settled down to such an extent as to be noticeable in the timbers and ceiling above. The pillars will require to be jacked up and strengthened, and a stone foundation put under them. Sliding ventilators in the stone foundation will have to be put in to permit a free current of air underneath the floor, and prevent the rotting process in future.

“Some months ago the boiler Inspector reported that one of the steam boilers was blistered, and instructions were then given to have repairs made as soon as steam was shut off for the season. On the removal for the repairs, all the tubes in the boiler were found to be faulty and required to be replaced with new ones. This expenditure, which will exceed the original sum estimated, will absorb a large part of the amount set apart for general repairs.

“The steam pipes leading from the main building to the boys' dormitory were worn out, and new pipes were on the ground ready to be put down. Owing to

the increased work in repairs which have been found necessary on the removal of the old parts to do repairing, the Superintendent was authorized to employ extra temporary assistance, so as to have all repairs made before the pupils are reassembled in September.

"The buildings were found in fair condition, generally, but several of the dormitory floors are much worn and require to be repaired at an early day.

"The renovating of the inside closets has greatly improved the sanitary condition of the Institution, and no smell or impure air was discovered, and this bears testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the repairs were made.

"The farm and garden were visited, and the former was found to be in a good state of cultivation. The crops of hay, oats and potatoes promise well, but the turnips and other roots were not in such good condition, and in consequence, the yield will be less than the average. The produce of the farm has to be largely secured in stacks as there is not sufficient barn accommodation, and it would be desirable on many grounds to house the crops. This matter, however, will have to remain in abeyance till funds are appropriated for the purpose.

"The garden did not appear to advantage, thistles and weeds in large patches were noticeable in every part of it, and as a whole it presented a very uninviting appearance. Lack of system and order in its management appear to prevail, and the labour expended on it to be misapplied; some extra assistance was approved of and an improvement will be looked for.

"The kitchen in rear of the front lodge is in a very dilapidated condition, and if there are sufficient funds after general repairs are completed, the restoration of the structure will be proceeded with."

"I made a third inspection on the 22nd and 23rd September.

"The Institution re-opened on the 9th of the month, and at the time of my visit there were 230 pupils present, 136 boys and 94 girls. The total number above noted, is a very satisfactory attendance, and is larger than at the same time last year. Forty-eight pupils who were at the Institution during the last term did not return; quite a number of them had been there the allotted time, some were incapable of further instruction, and several of them have removed with their parents to the United States. Thirty-eight new pupils had been admitted up to the time of my visit, and four others were expected. I saw all the children, and they appeared to be in good health and to be well cared for. No case of sickness was reported during my stay.

"In view of the smallpox epidemic in Montreal, the Superintendent informed me that the Physician as a precautionary measure thought that it would be advisable to vaccinate all the children who had not been recently vaccinated.

"I saw the pupils in the dining-room when they were at their meals, and found the food, which was neatly served, was both good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Every part of the Institution was thoroughly inspected; and I found it in good order, presenting a comfortable and home-like appearance. The dormitories were all tidy, and the beds and bedding clean. A number of the bedsteads are very rickety, and to replace these new ones are necessary. A sufficient appropriation will therefore be asked for their purchase.

"In consequence of the want of sufficient ventilation, the air in two of the boys' dormitories was noticed to be vitiated. To remedy this defect, the suggestion of the architect of the Public Works Department will be adopted: namely, to put a number of ventilators in the chimney shafts, and it is likely that those openings will be sufficient to effect the desired result.

"The Superintendent informs me that the pupils came back promptly, and that the classification was effected shortly after their arrival. The importance of making such arrangements of the pupils in the different classes as will tend to

the greatest measure of their development individually, is well understood by those engaged in the instruction of speaking children, and if this matter is of so much importance in their case, it can easily be understood how essential it is to make the best classification of pupils who must be communicated with by sight only. I visited every school-room while instruction was going on, and conversed with the teachers; they were all apparently satisfied with their classes, and had begun their work of the session with evident desire to reach the best results at its close. Miss White, the teacher recently appointed in place of Miss Harkins, reported for duty on the 14th, and was at the time of my visit familiarizing herself with the work she is expected to perform. A young lady teacher of articulation, from Pennsylvania, had been engaged by the Superintendent to take the place vacated by Mr. Brown, but having heard that an epidemic of smallpox prevailed in Montreal, and fearing that it would extend over the whole country, she at the last moment decided not to come to Canada. The classes in articulation were in consequence unorganized, other arrangements were being made, however, and these classes will be re-established shortly. All things considered, the literary and industrial departments start this session under very favourable circumstances, and satisfactory progress may be expected during its continuance.

"The general repairs completed during the vacation add much to the comfort and external and internal appearance of the Institution. Next year, further repairs will be required, as new floors in some of the girls' dormitories and the side hall-ways of the building are necessary. A new floor was being put down in the boiler house, and a plank flooring was authorized to be laid in the bakery, to be raised above the present one sufficiently high to keep it clear of the water which finds its way into the building during the spring freshets.

"Good order prevailed throughout the Institution, and officers, teachers and *employés* appeared to be working harmoniously for the good of those placed under their care."

The report of Dr. Carlyle of the Education Department, who again examined the classes, is appended:—

I have examined the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, in the course of instruction prescribed for each class by the Superintendent, and I beg to report the result.

Permit me to assure you that the examination was a thorough one—one to test the work of the past year—from the lowest to the highest class; only such a one, I am pleased to say, would satisfy the Superintendent, for his ambition is to have his Institution second to none on the continent, as far as a thoroughly useful education is concerned. To accomplish this result he devotes his whole time and energy, and he has little sympathy with any officer of the establishment who is not willing to do all that is possible to aid him in his efforts.

It affords me pleasure to state that he has a staff of energetic, earnest teachers, and that by the united efforts of all, the Institution is in a most satisfactory condition. The pupils are healthy, happy, contented, and are making rapid progress in their studies. The pupils are all carefully classified, each class having its course of instruction carefully prepared. There is a regular graduation, the pupils going step by step from the lowest to the highest class. In addition I may say that it has been found necessary to form two what may be termed side classes, where very dull pupils may be coached, or where large pupils that have not had the opportunities of education in early life may be collected, and by this means the large pupils are not discouraged or humiliated by being placed among bright, active little ones. In this regular succession of classes there is no place for any but good earnest persevering teachers. Every class must be taken over its prescribed work, which must be mastered thoroughly by the pupils. A weak class is detected at once. How far this has been accomplished will be ascertained by reference to my report

of each class, and to the tabulated statement of the marks obtained by each pupil in each subject.

Although these results are very gratifying they do not show all the good that is being accomplished. There are many factors in any good system of education designed for a particular class of the community. The habits of orderly attention, of concentration, of persevering effort, of interest in their work, are all cultivated with excellent results. I never witnessed better attention, greater anxiety, better order and discipline. I believe too, this condition is obtained by the happiest means. There are no prizes to stimulate exertion and arouse envy and jealousy. Neither teachers nor pupils manifested any anxiety even to know the pupils that received the greatest number of marks. All seemed to be satisfied with doing their best.

Two or three subjects of their instruction deserve special notice. The power to describe actions by the pupils in the lower classes, the composition of the higher, the mental arithmetic of all, and the geography of those who take that subject were all very gratifying. I think they can scarcely be surpassed by any speaking children in similar classes in the Province. But the chief effort of all is to give the pupils a good knowledge of our language, and I am pleased to be able to say that it is used now with greater facility and accuracy by them than I ever witnessed before in the Institution.

I also examined the fancy work of the pupils. It is generally of a useful character, and, as far as I was able to judge, it was very nicely and carefully performed. I inspected the drawing books and the specimens of drawing. In this department there appears to be a falling off. Neither the quantity nor quality of the drawing is up to what it has been in former years. Many of the pupils manifested great fondness for drawing, and in the past made great progress. There is much interest taken in this branch of education in the public schools. It seems to me there is no class that would be benefited more by it than the deaf and dumb. I am of the opinion that a part of each day might be very profitably spent in drawing, if a special teacher were employed.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the teachers did all in their power to facilitate my work. Mr. Mathison accompanied me and rendered me much assistance. He appears to know the standing of every pupil in each class. It affords me pleasure to assure you that there is excellent work being done, and that the Institution at present is an honour to Ontario.

The appended Report of each class and the tabulated statement of marks of each pupil in each class.

In the classes of articulation and lip-reading, many of the pupils can speak very well, especially those who could once hear. It is a great gain to be able to ask and to answer questions. A few have made progress in lip-reading. To do much at this they should be with the teacher the whole time. The drill which they get in the use of language, while they are being exercised in speaking and lip-reading, is of great value to them. While the results are not all that we may have anticipated, the teacher has the satisfaction of knowing that his persevering efforts are crowned with results of very great value to those who are under his instruction.

Class "A"—This is one of the two lowest classes. There are eighteen pupils, divided into two divisions. I was much pleased with their acquirements. They were well up in their subjects, and the accuracy with which they described simple and compound actions showed plainly that they had been well taught in language, the chief thing for the little ones.

Class "B" consists of thirteen pupils. It is one of the side classes mentioned in my general report. Some of the pupils are not very bright, and they made slow progress, however, there are signs of improvement. They need great attention from their teacher, who to be of much service to them, must take deep interest in them, must sympathize with them, and at the same time rouse them into mental activity. Their activity and interest depend largely on the teacher, and if he can succeed in rousing their mental life he will be well repaid.

Class "C" consists chiefly of first year pupils of apparently good abilities. They have mastered very thoroughly their work. They are not so accurate in the use of language as Class "A." Their interest, order and discipline were very noticeable. Most of them are ready for promotion.

Class "D."—There are nineteen pupils in this class, nearly all of whom are second year ones. Their examination was all that could be expected. I was very much pleased with the results. They were models of attention, order, interest and anxiety.

Class "E" is one of fifteen large pupils. It is the other side class. None of the pupils are intellectually quick or bright. They are put together under the care of a patient, experienced teacher. This plan has been successful, for more has been accomplished for them than could have been under any other plan.

Class "F."—In this there are twenty-two—a large number, but they are all of nearly the same age and attainments, and they all did well. I was much pleased with them in every respect. The tabulated statement of their marks is worthy of your inspection.

Class "G."—This class contains only thirteen pupils. They appeared bright and intelligent, but their examination was not so satisfactory as the others. This I presume may be accounted for. This is the first year for their teacher, and I understand that her health has not been good, not such as to permit her to teach with energy, perseverance, tact and enthusiasm necessary for the deaf and dumb.

Class "H."—This class consists of twenty pupils of very equal attainments. Their examination was most satisfactory in every respect. It was a pleasure to examine them. I think they can scarcely be surpassed by any pupils of similar school age, and this is saying a good deal.

Class "I" consists of twenty bright and intelligent pupils, of about the same age and attainments. Their examination was very satisfactory. They have acquired much practical information that can scarcely be provided for in a programme of studies, and which might be neglected by a less interested and less enthusiastic teacher. They are well prepared for promotion.

Class "J" is another class of twenty. It is a class that any teacher might feel proud of. It illustrates what may be accomplished by a regular system of classification, promotion and good teaching. These pupils have gone up step by step and have had the benefit of a good ground work by good teachers, and they now reflect credit on not only their present one, but on those with whom they were before, and on the system generally. Their examination was quite satisfactory. They are well prepared for promotion.

Class "K."—There are twenty-two well graded pupils in this class. Their examination was very satisfactory in all respects. They are well prepared for the final class, to which I trust they will all return, for they are in a condition to do good work in it.

Class "L."—This is the highest class. It is made up of nineteen pupils. Some of them are well prepared to leave the Institution and to begin the business of life. Some of them would be better to have another term. Their examination was quite satisfactory. Their knowledge of our language is very satisfactory. In fact there is a marked improvement in this important element. There were very few blunders noticed. In the examination in commercial forms, their correctness was very marked. I should like to see them neater and the writing better. A little more practice with pen and ink perhaps would have a good effect. On the whole it is what may be termed a good graduating class.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The table given below shows the cost of maintaining the Institution in the two years ending on the 30th September, 1884 and 1885, respectively. A small decrease, both in the aggregate and in the average cost per pupil, is shewn in last year's expenditure as compared with the previous year :

SERVICE.	Aggregate cost year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	Annual cost per pupil.	Aggregate cost year ending 30th Sep., 1885.	Annual cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	c.	\$ c.
Medical Department.....	111 14	46	112 50	48
Food of all kinds.....	11,076 95	45 58	9,477 75	40 68
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1,135 29	4 67	436 94	1 88
Fuel.....	4,157 28	17 11	3,504 75	15 04
Light.....	1,264 20	5 20	1,411 77	6 06
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	317 09	1 30	408 61	1 75
Books and apparatus.....	492 67	2 03	667 73	2 87
Printing, postage and stationery.....	854 94	3 52	864 51	3 71
Furniture and furnishings.....	615 16	2 53	559 99	2 40
Farm, feed and fodder.....	914 48	3 76	890 17	3 82
Repairs and alterations.....	969 21	3 99	753 99	3 24
Miscellaneous.....	685 81	2 82	752 33	3 23
Salaries and wages.....	18,301 46	75 69	18,908 17	81 15
Total.....	40,985 68	168 66	38,749 21	166 31

In the following pages will be found the report of the Superintendent and of the Physician, also tables containing the usual statistics relating to the pupils :—

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1885.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under my charge. It is satisfactory to note the continued improvement of the pupils who have been placed here by their parents or friends, oftentimes at great inconvenience and sacrifice to them, and that the report of Dr. Carlyle, the Government Examiner, is, on the whole, commendatory of the system adopted for their instruction. The good results are due to the untiring exertions and harmonious working of the corps of instructors, who have endeavoured by every means in their power, to thoroughly teach the children placed under their care. In each class there has been an average of twenty pupils, a number really in excess of what ought to be. Experience has demonstrated that sixteen deaf and dumb children are sufficient to tax the most painstaking and conscientious teacher. Although gratifying success has been shown by our teachers in the past with the larger number, still, it is too much to expect that the same rate of progress can be maintained. The difficulties of teaching the deaf are greater than in teaching speaking children, as it is largely an individual work. With our present number of teachers, we are still obliged to place twenty or twenty-one pupils in each class. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made, whereby additional teachers may be obtained, so that the pupils now here and to come may receive an increased amount of benefit during their term of instruction.

During the past year we have pursued the same methods of instruction as have been in vogue in former years, making every study subordinate to the teaching of language—the great want of the deaf. The Province owes every deaf mute child an education, and a good one. It is even more necessary that a deaf child should be educated than a speaking one, and this leads me to remark that the time allowed in this Institution, seven years, is too short for the proper instruction of the majority of deaf mutes. Pupils are admitted at seven years of age and are supposed to complete their studies when fourteen, at which age most speaking children are still at school. A deaf child has to be taught more than a speaking one, and yet it is allowed fewer years in which to receive the necessary instruction. An extension to ten years, with a course of study for that period, would enable us to impart a good knowledge of language to a majority of the children who attend here. If it is borne in mind that every single word a deaf child uses has to be taught it, the wonder is, not that it does not learn more but that it learns as much as it does. The hearing and speaking child absorbs a vast amount of information from daily contact with those about it, and usually before commencing its studies at school has a better and freer command of language than many deaf mutes who have completed a course in an Institution. The hearing child may not have as general a knowledge of matters and things that are transpiring, as a mute, but it has more ability to put its thoughts into words. Deaf mutes, as a rule, know a great deal more than they can express in language, and even the dullest of them, by association with their fellows, and after having been in an institution for a number of years, go out improved in deportment, manners and general knowledge of the things of the world.

The course of study which has been followed for the past six years, modified in some particulars and improved in others, is still continued. Prior to the usual annual examination, insisted upon by the Government, the teachers have a most rigid review of all the work gone over during the term. Thoroughness is expected in every class, and the pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to be promoted from one class to another, remain where they are until their capabilities warrant a change. The wisdom of this system is more apparent now than at any other time during the past six years. Those who cannot keep up very naturally fall behind, and those who are promoted are as near as possible together in attainments in each class. The teachers' time is not taken up with three or four divisions, but all are brought on together. One or two side classes have been formed, where pupils of unequal attainments are grouped. These are under the tuition of experienced teachers, and, as a lesser number is usually classed together, the teacher has time to devote his or her attention to the individual necessities of the members of the class. These are the most unsatisfactory classes, as far as progress is concerned, more particularly to the teachers, as a great deal of extra attention and teaching is required in dealing with the pupils, but which is often of little avail.

Our work in articulation and lip-reading during the past year has been confined to twenty-eight selected pupils, divided into seven classes. Each class received from one-half hour to three-quarters of an hour instruction each day. *Class I.* took up the incorporation of words in sentences from memory, as well as from signs. *Class II.* in addition to sounds being taught, spoke the names of the articles of furniture in the room, counted to 50, and spoke short sentences. *Classes III. and IV.* counted to 100, were taught the days of the week, months of the year and the incorporation of words. *Class V.* was exercised in lip-reading and construction of sentences. *Class VI.* read short stories and gave the meanings of the words, changed sentences, and constructed new ones in their own language, together with various exercises in lip-reading. *Class VII.* read passages from books, gave the meanings of selected words, and formed sentences with them. The majority of the pupils were those who had learned to speak before they lost their hearing, and they were encouraged to use what they had retained. The results of our efforts in this direction were often quite surprising. Some who had nearly lost the power of speech made very satisfactory advancement, and as the exercises were designed and carried on with a view to strengthening their vocal organs, we are encouraged to persevere in the work. The lessons were also arranged so as to give them a greater facility in the use of language. With the power to answer orally questions that may be asked them, either by writing or by the lips, their disability is reduced one-half, which will be of vast advantage to them when brought into contact with persons in every day life. The classes have not yet been formed for this session, owing to the resignation of Mr. Brown, who, at the close of last term, accepted a more desirable engagement in the United States. A young lady, a specialist, who was to come at the opening of the school, having heard that there was smallpox in Montreal was afraid that it might spread throughout the whole of the Dominion, declined at the last moment to enter upon an engagement. Arrangements have been made, however, to commence again about the middle of December, when we shall have a teacher who is now being specially prepared for the work.

We have 235 pupils at the present time. About 30 of these are young children, all of whom are stated to be over seven years of age. They require constant, watchful care and attention, and were it not that the law compels us to receive them, it would be far better if they remained at home with their mothers until a more mature age had been reached. Their minds do not seem capable of grasping ideas, and for two or three years they are only taught the alphabet, and the names of a few objects which could be taught them in their own homes. The children who come when about 9 or 10 years of age, take up the work much more readily than those who come younger, and are as far advanced at the end of one year as the younger ones who have spent two or three years here. Primary instruction could be given these little ones just as well by their parents, if they would interest themselves in the matter. A child may be taught quite early to write the letters of the alphabet and combine them into words indicating objects which can be shown to them. Its own name and names of persons in the family may also be learned

in the same way. When a number of words are memorized, short and easy sentences may be written and understood by the child. Counting with objects may also be undertaken, and afford a pleasant pastime for the little one, shut out as it is in many instances from enjoying the play of speaking children. A little attention given in this way would help the young deaf and dumb child very materially.

Considerable discussion has taken place during the past year in England and the United States in reference to the establishment of day schools for the deaf, in connection with ordinary public schools, but no definite conclusion seems to have been reached as to their desirability, as opposed to gathering them together in institutions. It has been contended that deaf-mutes brought into communication with hearing and speaking children in ordinary schools would derive very great benefit from the association. The experiment was tried under the auspices of the School Board of London, England, but it was found impracticable to have them in the same rooms, and the deaf-mutes were relegated to classes in class-rooms by themselves. It was also seen that the deaf children did not associate and assimilate with the others, and that their powers of speech were insufficient to enable them to communicate with them. As a solution of the difficulties attending the day school methods, homes were established in different parts of the city where they were kept and cared for the same as in an ordinary institution. In the United States a number of experiments have been made in the same direction, but with varying success, and where they still exist they are looked upon as only preliminary training places to fit pupils for the more thoroughly organized institutions. Prof. J. C. Gordon, an eminent scholar, at the National Deaf-Mute College, at Washington, has given a great deal of attention to this matter, and after thoroughly investigating the subject in a dispassionate manner, and consulting authorities at hand in the extensive library at his command, says, "That disappointment, and failure have uniformly followed the attempted extension and adaptation of the common school system to the needs of deaf children; that in Europe the systematic and organized efforts in that direction have been abandoned, and the education of the deaf has been confined to trained specialists in organized institutions; that a complete and satisfactory education of children who have never heard, in the same class with hearing children, has never been accomplished; that the satisfactory instruction of the deaf requires teachers having special fitness for the work, special training, and that special institutions remain the necessity for the great mass of deaf children, as they continue to afford satisfactory results with the greatest economy of time and money."

Most of the institutions in the United States and Canada recognize the importance of industrial training for deaf-mutes. In the British institutions, however, an opposite opinion seems to prevail, for at a convention of the head masters of these latter, held in Doncaster, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the intellectual and moral training of the deaf and dumb was of more paramount importance to them than the teaching of trades. The principal objections then raised were, that when they left school they did not follow those trades which they had been taught but preferred something else; that if they did continue to work at their respective trades, they were obliged to serve the full apprenticeship outside, no account being taken of the three or four years which they had spent at it while at school; and that the expense was too great. Since then, however, one, at least, of the British instructors has changed his opinion, namely, the Rev. Wm. Stainer, who has charge of the London Day School. In a letter to the *London Times* some time since, he says: "There are known to be at the present time hundreds of deaf and dumb people in the metropolis either wanting employment, or, for want of knowing a trade, incapable of supporting themselves by their own labour. Most of these have had all the advantages that an expensive school education could bestow, and yet are not self supporting" * * * * . Hitherto I have advocated the entire separation of industrial and school occupations, on the ground that they would interfere with each other; but my more recent experience, gained on the Continent and in the United States, convinces me that we are behind in this matter, and ought, without delay, to adopt practical measures in this direction." In our institution for the boys, we have shoemaking, carpenter work and farming. The latter does not seem to meet with much encouragement from the lads, and when we need them, they are at home for vacation. Those in

the carpenter shop are mostly employed in the ordinary repairs required in the building, the making of the more common articles of furniture in use in the institution, and picture frames for themselves. The value of the work done for the year amounted to \$1,197.80; Mr. O'Donoghue, the master carpenter, is a thorough workman, and when a job is completed under his supervision, it is well done. The shoe shop seems to be the best place for the boys, and quite a number are turned out every year quite capable of obtaining a livelihood for themselves. Besides making all the boots and shoes needed by the pupils and others in connection with the institution, we have filled several large orders for the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, the goods giving entire satisfaction; Mr. Nurse, the master shoemaker, a semi-mute, is a most competent workman, and the interests of the apprentices under him he makes his own. He speaks highly of the general conduct and willing obedience of the pupils while employed in the shop, and thinks nearly all of them have derived material advantages from the opportunities afforded them. The goods turned out have been of a better quality than ever before; quality is preferred before quantity, and the work is not undertaken for the work's sake but the future benefit the lads derive from learning the trade thoroughly. The actual value of the work for the year amounts to \$913.05. On the girls' side, tailoring, dress-making, machine sewing, sewing by hand and making all needed repairs are taught by Miss Gallagher, under the general oversight of the matron Mrs. Spaight. The girls who attend are employed for a couple of hours each day, and nearly all of them have made advancement in their several lines of work. We could, with advantage, extend our industrial operations, and I shall make recommendations in the future as to the desirability of adding one or two departments to our present facilities, so as to employ a large number of pupils after school hours. The fancy work class was taught by Miss Mary Bull, under the supervision of Mrs. Spaight, and many useful and ornamental articles were made by the little girls which they took home with them at the close of the term. The girls seem to like the fancy work class better than the sewing glass, and in order to equalize and divide up the work, only one afternoon of each week was allowed to those who desired instruction in this branch.

During the year the resident clergymen of the city have favoured us very often with their presence and encouraged us with kind words. They have addressed the children belonging to their various denominations, with great benefit to all concerned, and we are very much indebted to them for their continued interest in our welfare. We are under obligations to the Rev. Mr. Burke, Monsignor Farrelly, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Rev. J. J. Baker, Rev. J. B. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. McLean, Rev. Mr. Courts, Rev. Mr. Sibbald, and Rev. Mr. Bogart. Mr. Denys has, as usual, taught the Roman Catholic children for a short time after school hours on Monday and Friday afternoons of each week. The Sunday services have been conducted by the teachers in rotation. The little ones receive special instruction from Mr. McKillop, and the Bible Class is taught every Sunday afternoon by myself. I omitted to mention in last year's report the name of the Rev. Father O'Donoghue, who, during his stay in Belleville, came out to see us often. He was very popular with the pupils and officers, and general regret was felt when he removed to Carleton Place.

The pupils vary in age from seven years and upwards, and they are all growing children. They require good nourishing food, plenty of it, and they are not stinted in any way. If nothing is wasted then true economy is practised by feeding them well. We endeavour to set before them as great a variety as possible, of plain, substantial, well cooked and well served food. The contractors are expected to furnish the best beef, mutton, butter and flour, and it is the endeavour of those most interested to see that we get them. Our own farm gives us an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables, and with seven cows and forty quarts of milk purchased daily, we have a sufficient quantity of this most desirable article of diet. There is a change in the dietary as far as possible every day, and the bill of fare includes beef, mutton, bacon and beans, fish, corn beef, vegetables, puddings, pies, apples, preserves, etc., etc. The improved appearance of the children after they have been with us for a little while, testifies to the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the food provided. The cost *per capita* as compared with other institutions shows that due economy is observed in every department. Our cost per pupil for

1883 was \$158.36 ; for 1884, \$168.66 ; for 1885, \$166.31 ; and the following table gives the cost *per capita* in institutions in the United States :—

INSTITUTIONS.	1882.			1883.		
	Average Attend- ance.	Expended for Support.	Per capita.	Average Attend- ance.	Expended for Support.	Per capita.
		%	% c.		%	% c.
American Asylum	187	46,242	247 44	174	43,550	250 28
New York Institution.....	448	130,680	291 47	369	128,851	351 90
Pennsylvania Institution.....	318	75,899	238 61	298	79,090	268 45
Kentucky ".....	141	31,071	220 35	136	31,416	231 00
Ohio ".....	432	84,892	196 50	407	74,652	183 42
Illinois ".....	506	91,362	180 40	500	87,992	175 98
Virginia ".....	85	20,000	247 05	74	20,000	271 62
Indiana ".....	324	52,819	163 02	312	56,871	182 24
Tennessee ".....	100	23,000	230 00	118	20,894	177 06
North Carolina ".....	92	34,000	369 56	104	38,500	370 18
Georgia ".....	71	19,107	269 11	85	16,929	198 82
South Carolina ".....	43	9,616	223 62	48	10,142	211 29
Louisiana ".....	30	10,000	333 33	38	10,000	263 15
Wisconsin ".....	193	36,280	187 92	208	38,526	185 36
Michigan ".....	249	46,916	200 45	266	45,000	169 17
Iowa ".....	267	48,375	181 17	260	36,000	138 46
Mississippi ".....	68	10,000	147 05	76	15,000	196 05
Texas ".....	86	14,257	165 77	86	14,257	165 77
Columbia ".....	86	58,149	484 57	88	57,433	470 33
Alabama ".....	42	10,886	259 19	51	10,886	213 45
California ".....	109	41,500	380 07	121	39,019	322 47
Kansas ".....	140	25,000	178 57	140	25,000	178 57
Minnesota ".....	123	26,000	211 37	129	27,000	209 31
New York Imp'd ".....	156	34,966	224 14	161	32,888	204 27
Clarke ".....	84	28,143	335 03	91	27,986	307 53
Arkansas ".....	52	15,000	288 46	52	15,000	288 46
Maryland ".....	85	27,818	327 27	99	24,932	251 83
St. Joseph's ".....	233	42,666	183 11	237	43,388	183 07
West Virginia ".....	65	27,054	416 21	60	27,000	450 00
Oregon ".....	26	4,000	153 84	20	3,965	198 25
Colorado ".....	39	10,000	232 58	43	16,495	383 60
Central N. York ".....	153	47,683	311 65	153	39,601	258 83
West'n Penn. ".....	104	15,000	201 87	102	21,234	208 17
West'n N. York ".....	118	34,007	293 44	143	32,089	223 69
Nebraska ".....	94	19,200	204 23	93	19,200	206 45

THE GENERAL HEALTH.

The general good health of the pupils for the season was something extraordinary considering the number of persons in and about the Institution. For weeks together the services of the physician were not called into requisition, and then only for slight ailments. If a child complains of being ill it is promptly attended to, the physician gives directions and medicines, and with careful attendance it is soon restored to health. The sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds, seems to be all that could be desired, and no pains will be spared to keep it so. I regret to say that one death occurred soon after the term began, Lillian Buck aged fifteen years, always a delicate girl, was apparently in the enjoyment of her usual health on Sunday, the 16th November, and up to three o'clock of that day, when she took a fainting fit and lost consciousness which she never regained, and

notwithstanding everything was done for her that medical skill or good nursing could suggest, she passed away the day following. She was a universal favourite, and her sorrowing parents had the heartfelt sympathy of all here.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The products of the farm and garden have been up to former years, with the exception of potatoes. Our fields of potatoes did not escape the blight so general all over the Province. Instead of having fifteen hundred bushels, as we had in years past, the crop of good sound ones does not exceed four or five hundred and large purchases will be necessary to supply our wants. The value of articles received from the farm amounts to \$2,126.94. The garden stuff, consisting of all kinds of vegetables, is estimated at \$1,578.55. Thirty-three prizes were awarded to the gardener at the county show for articles placed on exhibition. Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Wills both exhibit commendable interest in their departments.

We have had considerable trouble with contractors in regard to the quality of articles which they agreed to furnish. I refer more particularly to butchers' meat and butter. At times during the year we have received meat of very inferior quality, and it has only been by the exercise of the utmost vigilance that even a fair quality was delivered. The difficulties attending the meat supply in some of the larger institutions led to a system of slaughtering for themselves. We have suffered from the abuses which led to the change in the larger institutions, and an extension of the slaughtering arrangement to us would be one of great benefit. The butter has been, as a general thing, of very inferior quality. The contractor lives at a distance from the Institution and has sent us butter that would never be placed on any private table. Remonstrances seem to be of little use, for with some good butter would be sent a lot of inferior stuff.

The new deck roof put on the Institution by the Department of Public Works prevents the rain from coming in and destroying the ceiling, and adds to the appearance of the building. The water-closets were all thoroughly overhauled during the fall and winter; the old hoppers replaced by new ones; ventilating pipes inserted, and every down pipe securely trapped. Under our master carpenter a new maple floor was put in the large dining room and kitchen, a forcing house erected for the garden, and general repairs made during the vacation. New maple floors are required in the large dormitories on the girls' side, and in the side hallways on both sides of the building. A new kitchen addition is needed in the rear of the front lodge-house, and a brick barn for the housing of our crops would be an advantage. Our chapel is too small for our requirements, and is badly lighted. As the number of deaf mutes is likely to increase, it might be well to consider the advisability of erecting in the near future a building for school purposes exclusively, with enlarged chapel accommodation. The rooms now used as school-rooms could be used as study and work rooms, and the present ones be turned into dormitories.

A few changes have occurred since my last report. Mr. J. H. Brown, who was teacher of articulation for six and one half years, resigned to accept a position in the Western Pennsylvania Institution, at an increased salary. He was a faithful, conscientious teacher, ever ready to forward the best interests of his pupils and the Institution. His place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Annie Mathison, who holds a Provincial Normal School certificate, and is well acquainted with the language of the deaf and dumb. She is now taking a course in the Philadelphia Oral School, to fit herself specially for the articulation department. Miss Horkins, on account of ill health, decided to relinquish teaching, and her place is filled by Miss Kate H. White, also a Normal School graduate. She brings to her new position six years of successful teaching in common schools, and an earnestness of purpose which augurs well for her future usefulness. Mr. James Hadden, an advanced pupil, has taken charge of the drawing classes, and, as he is a good artist, it is hoped the class will soon regain its lost laurels. Miss Gallagher is doing very well as instructress in the sewing department, and when she can readily communicate with the pupils will do better. The teachers deserve com-

commendation for honestly performed duty, and the Examiners' report gives well-earned praise. Mr. Canniff, storekeeper and clerk, Mr. Douglas, supervisor of the boys, and Mr. Middlemiss, engineer, perform their duties to my entire satisfaction. Mrs. Spaight, the matron, has been indefatigable, and, although her health has been somewhat impaired of late, she has neglected no duty required of her. The cleanliness prevailing throughout the building, the variety of the bill of fare, the tidy appearance of the girl pupils, all bear testimony to her efficiency.

The publishers of the following named papers continue to favour us with copies of their publications gratuitously, and grateful acknowledgment is herewith tendered to them:

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Tribune	Deseronto.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Telegraph	Palmerston.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Herald	Carleton Place.
Daily News	Kingston.	Echo	London.
Weekly Telegram	Brantford.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Weekly Expositor	Brantford.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Free Press	Acton.	Standard	Listowel.
Guardian	Uxbridge.	Enterprise	Arthur.
Mercury	Renfrew.	Bulletin	Collingwood.
Western Despatch	Strathroy.	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur.
Chronicle	Whitby.	Ensign	Brighton.
Chronicle	Ingersoll.	Courier	Perth.
British Canadian	Simcoe.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Monitor	Brockville.	Chronicle	Be-ton.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Sentinel Review	Woodstock.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Courier	Emburo.
Gazette	Almonte.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Observer	Pembroke.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Post	Thorold.	Goodson Gazette	Staunton, Va.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Canadian Champion	Milton.	Index	Colorado Spngs, Col.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Companion	Faribault, Minn.
Banner	Dundas.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Advocate	Cookston.	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Md.
Independent Forester	London.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
F. Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Me.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Evangelical Churchman	Toronto.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Advocate	Blyth.	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N. Y.
Courier	Trenton.	Register	Rome, N. Y.
Weekly Planet	Chatham.	Journal	New York, N. Y.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Our Little World	Philadelphia.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.	Silent Nation	Toronto.
Rural Canadian	Toronto.		
Standard	Markdale.		

MISCELLANEOUS.

The behaviour of the pupils has been as good as in former years.

A few more pictures for the walls would make our building a very home-like and cheerful place.

Thirty-eight new pupils have been admitted since the opening of school on the 10th inst., and four more are expected.

The pupils came back promptly at the opening of the session, and classification was made without unnecessary delay.

New bedsteads are wanted in the pupils' sleeping apartments, some of those now in use being old and shaky.

First and second prizes for crayon drawings were awarded to James Hadden, a pupil, by the judges at the county show.

The pupils were admitted to the West Hastings Agricultural Society's Show, through the kindness of the Directors, and enjoyed the half-day spent there very much.

The seats with perforated bottoms and backs add to the appearance of the girls' sitting room. If the boys' rooms were fitted up with the same pattern of seats they would appreciate them.

Nine of our former pupils were attending the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Flint, Michigan, last year, their parents having removed to that State. A little girl who was with us last year, joined the others this term for the same reason.

Favours, courteously granted, in the way of reduced fares for pupils and parents coming to visit them, have been extended to us by the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Northern and North-Western Railway Companies, through their general passenger agents, Mr. Edgar, Mr. McNicoll and Mr. Quinn. Kindly attentions from Mr. Stiff, Mr. Larmour, Mr. Gunn and Mr. Gormley of the Grand Trunk Railway, are also gratefully acknowledged.

Herewith I forward the usual statistics :

- A. Showing the nationalities of parents of pupils.
- B. " religion " "
- C. " occupation " "
- D. " ages of pupils.
- E. " counties from which pupils were admitted during the year.
- F. " number of pupils in attendance each year since the opening of the institution.
- G. " counties from which the total number of pupils were received.
- H. " occupation of parents of pupils admitted since the opening of the institution.
- I. " ages of pupils admitted since the opening of the institution.
- J. " causes of deafness.
- K. " dates of deafness after birth.
- L. " relationship of parents.
- M. " number of deaf mutes in the families represented.
- N. " list of pupils, with their P. O. addresses.

Looking forward to another year of prosperity, and the smiles and blessings of the Giver of all good,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

(a) NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada	120	Germany	14
Ireland	42	United States	2
Scotland	42	Unknown	27
England	36	Total	284

(b) RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	NAME.	No.
Presbyterians	81	Mennonites	5
Methodists	73	Jewish Synagogue	1
Church of England	49	New Jerusalem	2
Roman Catholics	33	Evangelical	1
Baptists	25	United Brethren	1
Bible Christians	7	Unknown	1
Lutherans	5	Total	284

(c) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Agent	1	Clerk	1
Axe-maker	1	Conductors	2
Baker	1	Currier	1
Blacksmiths	9	Cheese-maker	1
Book-keepers	2	Car Inspector	1
Brakesman	1	Dress-makers	2
Brewer	1	Engineers	6
Bricklayer	1	Farmers	128
Carder	1	Harness-maker	1
Carpenters	10	Hotel-keepers	2
Carriage-makers	3	Iron founder	1

(c) OCCUPATIONS OF PARENTS—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATIONS.	No.
Labourers	57	Plasterers	2
Livery proprietors	2	Saddler	1
Machinists	2	Sailors	3
Malster	1	Seamstress	1
Marble cutter	1	Shoe-makers	3
Masons	2	Tailor	
Merchants	9	Teacher	1
Millers	2	Turner	1
Millwright	1	Watch-maker	1
Painters	4	Unknown	10
Pedler	1		
Plate driller	1	Total	284

(d) AGES OF PUPILS.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
7	11	14	28	21	7
8	15	15	34	22	4
9	18	16	18	23	2
10	13	17	15	24	3
11	21	18	11	26	2
12	32	19	10	28	1
13	33	20	5	38	1
	143		121	Total	284

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Brant	7	Durham	3
Bruce	18	Elgin	11
Carleton	6	Essex	10

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Frontenac	5	Peel	3
Grey	7	Perth	11
Haldimand	1	Peterborough	2
Halton	4	Prescott and Russell	8
Hastings	8	Prince Edward	2
Huron	15	Renfrew	5
Kent	6	Simcoe	12
Lambton	11	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	18
Lanark	4	Victoria	3
Leeds and Grenville	7	Waterloo	8
Lennox and Addington	2	Welland	5
^{P. 1 M} Lincoln	1	Wellington	9
Middlesex	13	Wentworth	10
Muskoka	6	York	15
Norfolk	4	Algoma District	1
Northumberland	6	Nipissing District	1
Ontario	7		
Oxford	9	Total	284

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR SESSION 1884-5.

Males	168
Females	116
Total	284

(f) NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870 to September 30th 1871	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871 “ 1872	97	52	149
“ 1872 “ 1873	130	63	193
“ 1873 “ 1874	145	76	221
“ 1874 “ 1875	155	83	238
“ 1875 “ 1876	160	96	256
“ 1876 “ 1877	167	104	271
“ 1877 “ 1878	166	111	277
“ 1878 “ 1879	164	105	269
“ 1879 “ 1880	162	119	281
“ 1880 “ 1881	164	132	296
“ 1881 “ 1882	165	138	303
“ 1882 “ 1883	158	135	293
“ 1883 “ 1884	156	130	286
“ 1884 “ 1885	168	116	284

(g) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algona District.....	2	.....	2	Ontario.....	14	5	19
Brant.....	15	5	20	Oxford.....	8	6	14
Bruce.....	15	8	23	Peel.....	5	3	8
Carleton.....	15	6	21	Perth.....	20	13	33
Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	Peterborough.....	10	2	12
Durham.....	11	6	17	Prescott.....	4	1	5
Elgin.....	7	9	16	Russell.....	4	4	8
Essex.....	5	11	16	Prince Edward.....	3	1	4
Frontenac.....	9	6	15	Renfrew.....	7	7	14
Grey.....	18	12	30	Simcoe.....	15	13	28
Haldimand.....	5	1	6	Stormont.....	6	4	10
Halton.....	3	4	7	Dundas.....	5	3	8
Hastings.....	16	11	27	Glenegarry.....	4	1	5
Huron.....	23	21	44	Victoria.....	3	3	6
Kent.....	12	8	20	Waterloo.....	10	10	20
Lambton.....	14	6	20	Welland.....	5	4	9
Lanark.....	7	2	9	Wellington.....	14	13	27
Leeds.....	8	3	11	Wentworth.....	20	4	24
Grenville.....	3	1	4	York.....	23	21	44
Lennox.....	3	3	6	Muskoka District.....	4	3	7
Addington.....	1	1	2	Nipissing District.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	3	3	6	Parry Sound District...	1	.....	1
Middlesex.....	24	15	39	New Brunswick.....	2	.....	2
Norfolk.....	10	6	16				
Northumberland.....	6	10	16				
				Total.....			703

(h) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	No.		No.
Accountant	1	Fire insurance inspector.....	1
Agent	1	Fishermen	3
Axe-maker	1	Gao er	1
Baggageman.....	1	Gunsmith	1
Bakers	3	Harness-maker	1
Barrister	1	Iron founder.....	1
Blacksmiths	15	Keeper of park.....	1
Boarding house-keeper.....	1	Labourers	129
Boiler-maker	1	Livery proprietors.....	3
Book-keepers	4	Machinists	2
Brakesman	1	Malster	1
Brewers	2	Marble cutters.....	2
Bricklayers	2	Masons	3
Brick-maker	1	Manufacturers, agricultural implements	2
Butcher	1	Mechanic	1
Cab driver.....	1	Merchants	15
Cabinet-makers	2	Millers	3
Captain of schooner	1	Millwrights	2
Carder	1	Miner	1
Car inspector.....	1	Minister	1
Carpenters	22	Moulder.....	1
Carriage-makers	5	Non-commission officer.....	1
Cheese-maker.....	1	Nursery	1
Cigar-maker	1	Painters.....	
Civil service.....	1	Pedler	1
Clerks.....	4	Tailors	5
Conductors, railway.....	2	Tavern-keepers	9
Coopers	3	Teachers	6
Curriers	4	Teamster.....	1
Dealer in hides	1	Traders	2
Draymen.....	3	Weaver	1
Dress-makers	3	Watch-maker.....	1
Engineers	3	Unknown	43
Engineers, railway.....	3		
Farmers.....	321	Total.....	703

(i) AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	21
6.....	18	20.....	13
7.....	80	21.....	9
8.....	74	22.....	10
9.....	74	23.....	5
10.....	48	24.....	5
11.....	55	25.....	5
12.....	50	26.....	4
13.....	43	27.....	2
14.....	33	30.....	1
15.....	49	36.....	1
16.....	31	Unknown.....	12
17.....	31		
18.....	28	Total.....	703

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abscess.....	1	Fever, scarlet.....	50
Accident.....	2	“ spinal.....	15
Affection of the ears.....	2	“ malarial.....	1
Burn.....	1	“ typhus.....	5
Canker.....	1	“ typhoid.....	6
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	18	“ undefined.....	19
Cholera.....	1	Fits.....	8
Cold.....	33	Gathering of the ears.....	1
Congenital.....	275	“ “ head.....	4
Congestion of the brain.....	6	Inflammation of the brain.....	7
Diphtheria.....	1	“ “ ears.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	“ “ lungs.....	2
Falls.....	17	“ “ pulmonary organs.....	2
Fever, bilious.....	4	“ “ spinal marrow.....	1
“ brain.....	18	Measles.....	17
“ intermittent.....	2	Mumps.....	4

(j) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS—Continued.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Paralytic stroke	1	Swelling on the neck	1
Rickets	1	Teething	5
Scabs	1	Water on the brain	5
Scald	1	Whooping cough	8
Scald heads	2	Worms	3
Shocks	2	Causes unknown or undefined	86
Sickness undefined	21		
Spinal disease	40	Total	703

(k) DATES OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

—	No.	—	No.
Under 1 year of age	53	“ 10 “ 11 “	5
Between 1 and 2 years	73	“ 11 “ 12 “	2
“ 2 “ 3 “	68	“ 12 “ 13 “	1
“ 3 “ 4 “	49	“ 13 “ 14 “	4
“ 4 “ 5 “	28	“ 14 “ 16 “	2
“ 5 “ 6 “	21	Unknown at what age they lost their hear-	
“ 6 “ 7 “	7	ing, but were not born deaf	96
“ 7 “ 8 “	8	Congenital deaf mutes	276
“ 8 “ 9 “	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “	7	Total	703

(l) RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	47
2nd “	12
3rd “	7
Distinctly related	16
Not related	600
Unknown	21
Total	703

(m) NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1 family contained 5 mutes.....	5
3 families " 4 "	12
10 " " 3 "	30
46 " " 2 "	92
564	564
624	
Total.....	703

(n) LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1885, with Post Office Addresses :

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Algoma District—</i>	
Bagshaw, Herbert J.....	Big Lake.
<i>Brant—</i>	
Brockbank, Henry H	St. George.
Douglas, George	Onondaga.
Forsyth, Louisa	St. George.
Foulds, Sarah	Brantford.
McKenzie, Robert M	New Durham.
McPherson, Robert U.....	Brantford.
Simmons, Marshall	New Durham.
Smith Arch'd. V.....	Brantford.
<i>Bruce—</i>	
Burr, Annetta	Park Head.
Channon, Albert E	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Joseph M	do
Fitzsimmons, John	Glammis.
Grant, Ellen	Holyrood.
Gregg, Wm. J. S	Port Elgin.
Hubbard, Thomas.....	Tara.
Macauley, Margaret.....	Millarton.
Morgan, Joseph E	Kincardine.
McKenzie, John	Glammis.
McKenzie, Kenneth.....	do
McRitchie, Prudence	Maple Hill.
Porter, Mary	Paisley.
Porter, William	do
Pickard, Edward	do
Speer, Francis E	Tara.
<i>Carleton—</i>	
Armstrong, Levi	South March.
Hodgins, Michael L.....	Diamond.
Montgomery, Harriet	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Morrand, Samuel	Ottawa.
Waggoner, Andrew S	do
Skeffington, Margaret	do

Durham—

Ballagh, Georgina W	Starkville.
Lancaster, Annie	Port Granby.
McCulloch, John A	Enfield.

Elgin—

Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jenny	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
James, Ada M	St. Thomas.
McCollum, Georgina	Straffordville,
McCollum, Henrietta	do
McIntyre, Dugald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duucan	do
McMillan, Flora E	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margaret	Aylmer

Essex—

Ball, Ernest E	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Downey, Patrick	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Lafferty, Sophia	do
L'Hernaut, Nathalie	do
Robson, Joseph	Leamington.
Sepner, Albert E	Windsor.

Frontenac—

Clench, Wm. H	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Fred'k W	Fermoy.
Miller, Mary J	McLaren's Mills.
Rousehorn, Geo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.

Grey—

Andrew, Maud C	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Campbell, Wm. J	Owen Sound.
Corbett, William	do
Middleton, Thomas	Horning's Mills.
McCulloch, David	Clavering.
Tone, James	Ayton.
Zingg, Eva A	Hanover.

Haldimand—

Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.
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Halton—

Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Hinton, John	Kilbride.
Newell, John R	Milton West.
Willoughby, Rose	Georgetown.

Hastings—

Allan, Frank P	Deseronto.
Drumm, Matilda	Coehill.
King, John	New Carlow.
McLean, Jeanie	L'Amable.
Swanson, Alexander D	Belleville.
Wannamaker, Lucinda	Eldorado.
Young, John C	Madoc.

Huron—

Black, Margaret	Dungannon.
Black, Newton	do
Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
Cumming, Lily M	Dunlop.
Engle, George	Cranbrook.
Hayward, Mary A	Clinton.
Henderson, James	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	Crediton.
McCrimmon, Duncan	Wingham.
McCulloch, Mary E	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	do
Sparling, Arthur W	Kirkton.
Sparling, William H	do

Kent—

Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A	do
Henry, Lotta J	do
McKay, Alexander	do
Sherman, Mary	Thamesville.
Thompson, William M	do

Lambton—

Hadden, James	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	Oban.
Mitchell, May B	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Shuler, Joseph R	Point Edward.
Steel, Edith	do
Steel, Mabel	do
Summers, Thomas W	Sarnia.
Turrill, David A	Florence.
Wark, Walter A	Sarnia.
Wright, Albert	Mosside.

Lanark—

Brian, Levi	Carleton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred P	Blakeney.
Malone, Peter J	Almonte.
Thackaberry, William A	Carleton Place.

Leeds and Grenville—

Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Hazelton, Thomas	Delta.

Leeds and Grenville—Continued.

Howison, Albert E	Brockville.
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
McLaren, Archibald J	Prescott.
Quinn, Margaret	Kemptville.
Reape, Cecelia	Lansdown.
Warren, Ira	Mallorytown.

Lennox and Addington—

Bradshaw, Agnes	Selby.
Campbell, Mary A	Flinton.

Lincoln—

Wallace, William	Merritton.
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Middlesex—

Baker, Melissa	Newbury.
Bloom, Duncan F.	Wardsville.
Bryce, Lily A	Byron.
Cowan, Alfred H.	London.
Dark, David A. B	London East
Evans, Emma	London.
Fleming, John	Newbury.
Fleming, Minnie	London.
Green, Thomas M.	do
McCallum, Neil	Gladstone.
McIntire, Eliza A	London.
Smith, Ann	do
Thompson, Simpson	London East.

Muskoka District—

Dickson, George A	Purbrook.
Fletcher, William N	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Hunter, George F	Burk's Falls.
McDowell, Mary	Stoneleigh.

Nipissing District—

Joice, Robert J.	Sturgeon Falls.
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Norfolk—

Buck, Lillian B.	Cultus.
Kelly, George A	Glen Meyer.
Bowly, Culver B.	Simcoe.
McIsaac, John A.	Delhi.

Northumberland—

Lyon, Arthur	Campbellford.
McArdle, Isaiah	Bewdley.
White, Alexander	do
White, Juliet	do
Wright, Thomas	Newcombe's Mills.
Wright, William J	do

Ontario—

Baker, Letitia	Vallentyne.
Bernard, John F	Breehin.
Cannard, William	Oshawa.
Oxtoby, John A	Ballantrae.
King, John	Oshawa.
Stewart, George	do

Oxford—

Broom, Jane M.	Woodstock.
Chantler, James	do
Chantler, John	do
Chute, Edwin G	Vandecar.
Harmer, Charles	Bright.
Moore, Elizabeth	St. Mary's.
Moore, Sarah	do
Stauffer, John F	Plattsville.
Whealy, Henry S	Norwich.

Peel—

Beattie, Samuel	Norval.
Knight, Naoma	Caledon.
Little, Annie	Lockton.

Perth—

Barthel, Edward	Sebringville.
Basler, George	Hessin.
Fuller, Margaret	Mitchell.
Jordan, Thomas	Dublin.
Kennedy, Margaret	Mitchell.
Moore, Clauda C	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	St. Mary's.
Quinlan, William	Stratford.
Rice, Charlotte	Fullarton.
Trachsel, John	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	Gowanstown.

Peterborough—

Emery, Wm. J	Peterborough.
Isbister, John A	Lakefield.

Prescott and Russell—

Cahill, Patrick	St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	do
Labelle, Alexander	St Albert.
Labelle, Noah	do
Leblanc, Moses	Pendleton.
McLaren, Arch'd. J	Prescott.
Sicard, Moses	Clarence.

Prince Edward—

Davis, Charles N	Picton.
Ladley, Alice	Glenora.

Renfrew—

Meilenz, Charles	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	Micksburg.
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer Rapids.
Fraser, Albert E	Pembroke.
Russell, Janet	Renfrew.

Simcoe—

Avarell, Samuel	Newton Robinson.
Avarell, Sarah	do
Bassett, Sarah	Everett,
Corbiere, Eli	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph U	Barrie.
Lennox, David J	Phelpston.
Morrison, Barbara	Reay.
Morrison, Mary A	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	Midhurst:
Norman, Hannah	Beeton.
O'Neil, Mary	Collingwood.
Rodger, John	Midland.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—

Baker, Laura M	Woodlands,
Faubert, Joseph	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Fetterly, Fanny	Morrisburg.
Gagne, Elzear	Cornwall.
Hanes, Christia	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	Glen Walter.
Merchand, Edward C	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Hugh A	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald J	do
Phillips, Louis	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
Wood, Percival	Winchester Springs.
Wylie, George W	Vancamp's Mills.

Victoria—

McRae, Murdoch	Lorneville.
Reeves, George	Lindsay.
Roberts, Richard	Bobcaygeon.
Robinson, Luefia	do

Waterloo—

Gottleib, Emil	Ayr.
Gottleib, Henry	do
Nahrgang, Isaiah	New Hamburg,
Nahrgang Louisa	do
Nahrgang, Mary	do
Thompson, Albert E	Galt.
Turnbull, Agnes	do
Windemberg, Allan	New Dundee.

Welland—

Braven, Henry	Welland.
Lentz, Catharine	Stevensville.
Lentz, Henry	do
Masurey, Phœbe	Ridgeway.
Young, Sarah A	Brookfield.

Wellington—

Bridgeford, Geo. T	Harriston.
Farrell, Margaret	Salem.
Halliday, Emily J	Harrison.
Kahler, Louis	Palmerston.
Mallett, Josephine	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G	Palmerston.
Murphy, Ellen	Guelph.
Scott, Matthew	Palmerston.
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.

Wentworth—

Braithwaite, John A	Carluke.
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W	do
Feast, Linnie	do
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Mortimer, Charles	Hamilton.
Nolan, Elizabeth	do
Pettit, Syrian H	Stoney Creek.
Ryan, Charles	Lynden.
Stenebaugh, Wm. W	Weir.

York—

Burk, Jennie	Toronto.
Clark, Arthur E	Aurora.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Crittenden, Alanson	Vachell.
Elliott, Eva	Toronto.
Elliott, Laura	do
Gates, Jonathan A	do
Hill, Tom	do
Heint, Sarah	do
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
Phenix, Margaret	Toronto.
Riddle, Frederick	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival	Aurora.
McGregor, Flora	Toronto.
White, Henry	do

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN CANADA, JANUARY 1st, 1885.

NAME.	NO. OF PUPILS.		NO. OF INSTRUCTORS.		Method of Instruction.	School Hours.	Trades.	Chief Executive Officer.									
	DURING THE YEAR.		Present Dec. 1, 1884.														
	Total.	Male.	Female.	A.	B.	C.	No. taught articulation.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Deaf mute.	Semi-mute.					
1 Catholic Inst'n., (Male).....	126	126		52	32	16	50	100	25		3		Manual and oral.	Five hours	(Ho., Cab., Car., Ga., Pa., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.)	Rev. A. W. Boucher, P'tre S. V., Principal.	
2 Catholic Inst'n., (Female).....	165		165				59	140	35	35			"	8½ to 11¼ and 1 to 3½	Se.	Sister Philippe, Superior.	
3 Halifax Institution.....	73	38	35				13	57	4	1			Combined	9 to 12½ and 2 to 4	Car., Pr., Sh.	J. Scott Hutton, M. A., Principal.	
4 Ontario Institution.....	286	156	130	83	51	152	32	235	15	7	2	2	Combined	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.	R. Mathison, Superintendent.	
5 Mackay ".....	45	26	16	33	6	6	8	40	4	2	1		"	"	Car., Dr., Pr.	Miss Harriet E. McGann, Superintendent.	
6 New Brunswick ".....	32	23	9				2	25	2		2		Manual	9 to 12 and 2 to 4	Car., Pa., Pr., Se., Sh., Ta.	A. H. Abell, Principal.	
7 Fredericton ".....	20	11	9	16	2	2	16	16	2				Combined	"	None.	Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.	
	747	380	367	184	91	176	164	613	87	45	8	2					

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN CANADA, JANUARY 1ST, 1885.—Continued.

NAME.	Vacation.	How Supported.	Value of buildings and grounds.	EXPENDITURE LAST FISCAL YEAR.		Number volumes in Library.	Total number pupils have received instruction.
				For Support.	For buildings and grounds.		
1 Catholic Institut'u (Male).	Last Wed. in June to first Wed. in Sept.	State and pay pupils	£	£	500	450	
2 " (Female).	July 1st to first Tues. in Sept.	" voluntary contributions.	200,000		800		
3 Halifax Institution.	Second Wed. in July to first Wed. in Sept.	State, pupils, and vol. contributions.		8,000	1,475	291	
4 Ontario	Third Wed. in June to second Wed. in Sept.	"	162,491	40,986	2,000	661	
5 Mackay	"	" pupils, and vol. contributions.	50,000	6,766	848	48	
6 New Brunswick	May 17 to Aug. 6	Pupils and voluntary contributions.	8,000	4,100	1,200	99	
7 Fredericton	July 1st to Sept. 1st	State, " "		3,000	400	31	
7						1,630	

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows:—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

I.—All deaf-mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II.—The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances; discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III.—The regular annual School Session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year, no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV.—Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and workshop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf-mutes as are specified in section 1 of this By-law.

V.—Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

VI.—The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII.—Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such Municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII.—Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX.—Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X.—Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI.—It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII.—The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII.—All travelling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV.—It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV.—In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :—

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
2. When was he born? Give the year, month and day of the month.
3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? Or hear the human voice at all? Or what sounds can he hear?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts?
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?
8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
9. Has the deaf mute had the smallpox, or been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?
11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post-office of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?

13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

14. What are the number and names of their children?

15. What is the nationality of parents?

16. What church do parents attend?

17. What is the occupation of parents?

☞ Parents will also state the nearest Railway and Telegraph Station.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1885.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In presenting my Annual Report it affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that the past session was one of the healthiest in the history of the Institution. During the entire year the healthfulness of the pupils was marvellous, not a case of serious illness having occurred among them, and but few of sufficient importance to cause any of them to be absent from the class-room for more than a day or two at a time. As a matter of course we had several suffering more or less from colds during the damp seasons, in addition to the usual number of trivial complaints peculiar to young and growing children.

The health of the officers, teachers, and employees, together with their families, was equally good; and when we consider that the number under my professional care aggregates nearly 400, there is cause to feel gratified with such a state of affairs.

At the commencement of each session all new pupils are vaccinated, who have not before undergone the operation. Last year, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the Township of Hungerford, a few miles from the city, we were more particular than usual, and in addition vaccinated all who did not bear distinct marks of vaccination. This year the same precautions were observed, but as the matter furnished was not fresh, very few of the cases were successful. A new supply of points, however, has been ordered, and in a day or two all those requiring it will be re-vaccinated.

During the vacation some much needed repairs and improvements were made. The roof of the main building, which leaked badly, has undergone extensive alterations, and is now water-proof; several of the rooms have been kalsomined and painted, a number of new and comfortable seats placed in the girls' sitting-room, the main hall has been newly carpeted, and the interior of the building now presents a most home-like and comfortable appearance.

The sanitary arrangements of the Institution are in a most satisfactory state, and to this, no doubt, may be attributed, in a great measure, the general good health prevailing during the year.

The water supply continues satisfactory. The well at the rear of the carpenter-shop furnishes good water, while that pumped from the bay, passing through the filter, is also fit for drinking and other purposes.

The sewers and drains are in good working order, and are regularly flushed with water in order to prevent accumulation.

The substitution of new automatic water-closets and urinals for those formerly in use is a decided improvement, the existence of unpleasant smells, and a liability to get out of order, being thus to a great extent obviated.

The play-grounds afford ample space for indulgence in sports and games, and the children, in fine weather, do not fail to take advantage of the facilities offered them ; and this outdoor exercise is a powerful agent in the healthy development of their physical organizations. Many pleasant hours are also spent in the large square in front of the building, comprising nearly five acres of land, which, tastefully arranged and plentifully supplied with flourishing shade-trees, will, with the addition of a few walks, in a short time form a park which should be attractive for outsiders as well as for those connected with the Institution, situated as it is within a few minutes' walk of the city, and in close proximity to the bay.

The new pupils admitted this year are an intelligent lot, having been carefully selected by the Superintendent, a number of unsuitable applicants having to be rejected as usual.

I may state that I have examined the food on several occasions, and at all times found it wholesome and well prepared.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

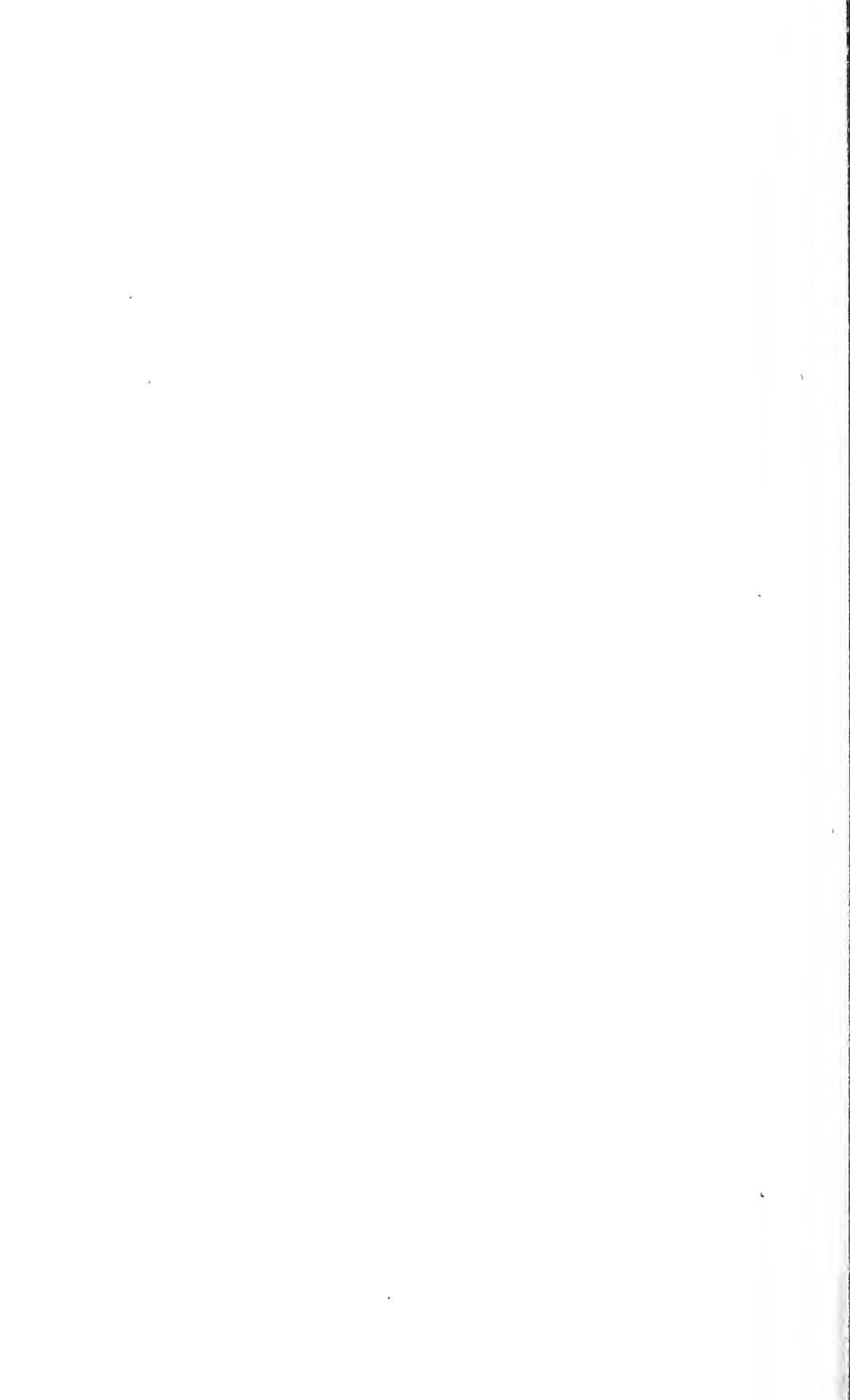
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,

Physician.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.



REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(ONTARIO)

FOR THE YEAR 1885,

WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1884.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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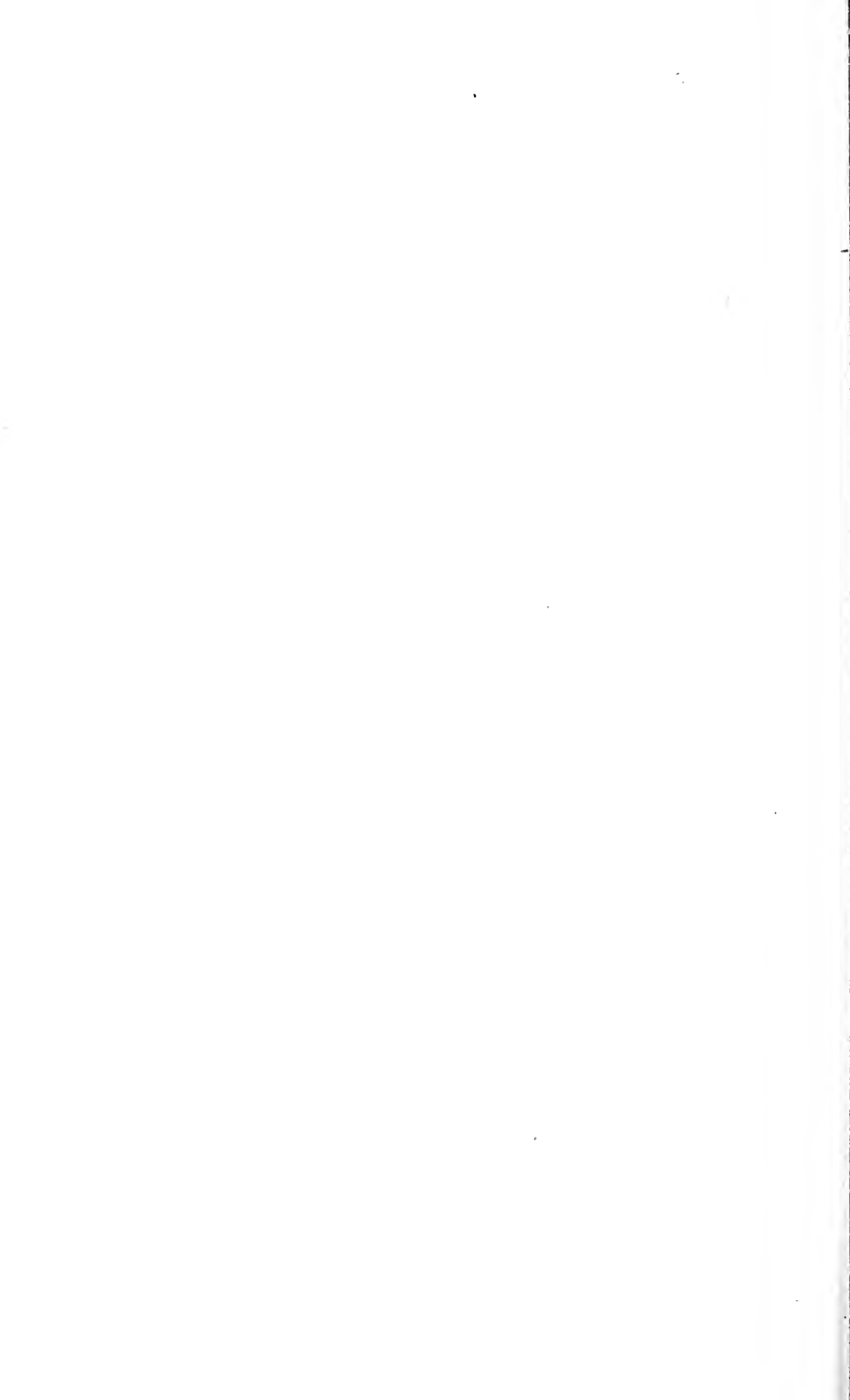


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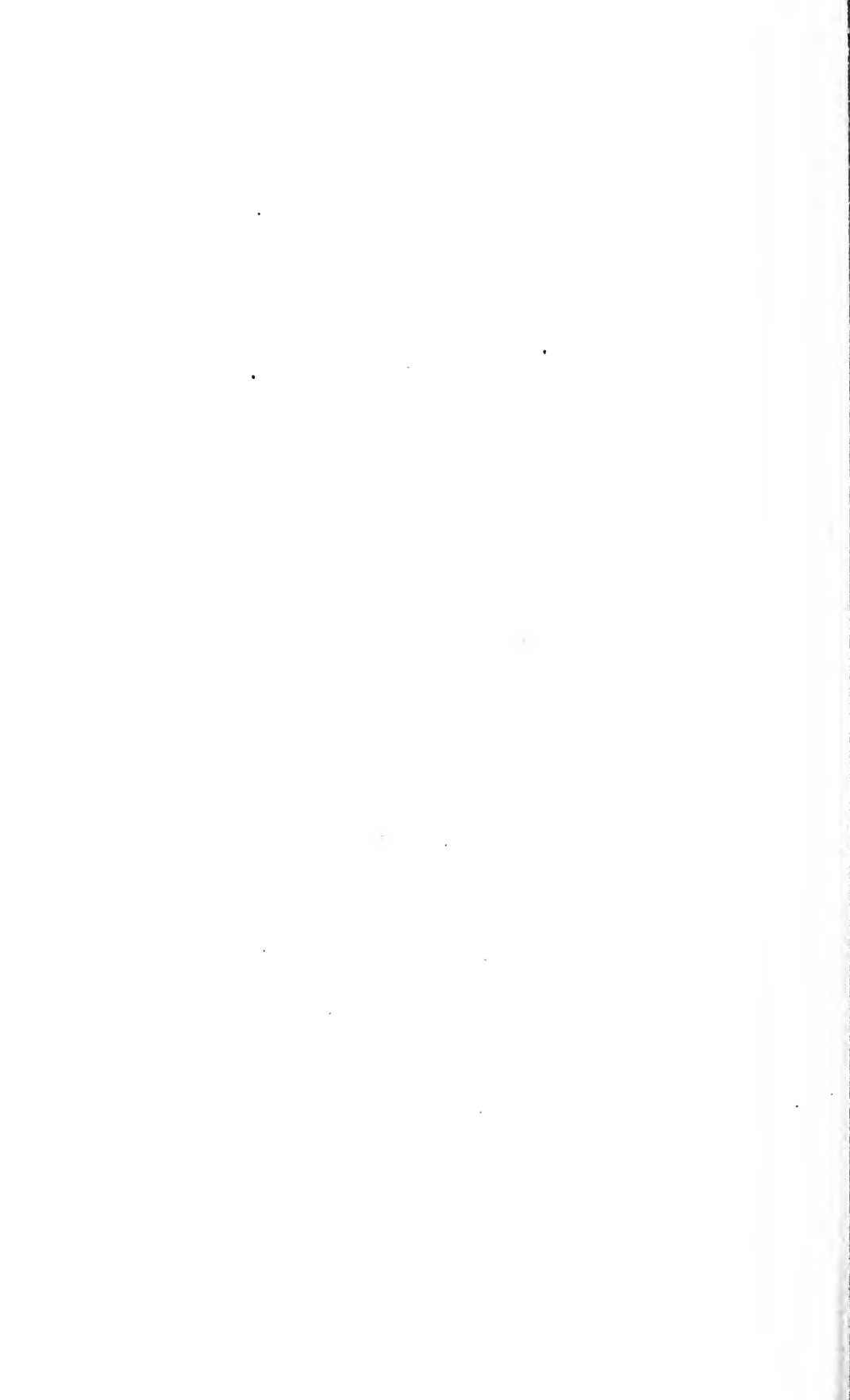
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STATISTICAL REPORT, 1884.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF EDUCATION
FOR THE YEAR 1885,
WITH THE STATISTICS OF 1884.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I herewith present the Report of the Education Department for the year 1885, together with the statistics for the year 1884. The several comparative statements submitted will, I trust, be found worthy of perusal.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I. TABLE A.—SCHOOL POPULATION—ATTENDANCE.

School Population.

By the School Act of last Session the assessor is required to take the census of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one, and also of the number between seven and thirteen. From this census the report sent to the Department is made up—its accuracy depending of course upon the care with which the assessors do their work. The following comparative statement shows the school census for the last nine years :

YEAR.	School population, 5 to 16.	Pupils under 5.	Pupils 5 to 21.	Pupils over 21.	Total number of pu- pils registered.	Boys.	Girls.
1876.....	502250	.....	489664	873	490537	260809	229728
1877.....	494804	1430	488553	877	490860	261070	229790
1878.....	492360	1358	486802	855	489015	260400	228615
1879.....	494424	1255	485040	717	487012	259056	227966
1880.....	489924	1221	481154	670	483045	255677	227368
1881.....	484224	1463	474303	502	476268	251661	224607
1882.....	483817	1352	469751	409	471512	246966	224546
1883.....	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
1884.....	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385

From the above statement it will be seen that the decline in the school population since 1876 amounts to 30,963. The column containing the total number of registered pupils is made up from the names actually entered upon the school registers.

NOTE.—Tables A, B, C, D, E, include Separate Schools.

Attendance.

The following Table shows the attendance for the periods therein named :

Year.	Attendance less than 20 days.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 to whole year.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.	Pupils between 7-12 and 7-13 not attending school for 110 days during the year.
1876....	46474	91612	128455	108122	94953	20021	212483	43	.....
1877....	43675	88581	127831	100607	100676	20000	217184	44	25074 (7-12)
1878....	42306	87634	121042	106550	107977	23716	224588	46	27415 (7-12)
1879....	44580	84767	123481	103341	107328	23515	219442	45	27409 (7-12)
1880....	44973	83453	121357	101557	105032	24673	220668	45	30195 (7-12)
1881....	45881	82796	119477	103144	104000	20961	215264	45	29143 (7-12)
1882....	43610	81621	117941	102644	107814	17882	214176	45	87444 (7-13)
1883....	41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	215561	46	88432 (7-13)
1884....	40761	76124	114974	103997	112539	18522	221861	48	90959 (7-13)

The preceding Table is one of the most instructive contained in the report, and I would specially call the attention of Trustees and Inspectors to the details given elsewhere respecting their own districts. (1) It will be noticed that $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the pupils registered attend school less than 20 days. In 1876, the number attending less than 20 days was nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (2) $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. attended school less than 50 days ; or, to summarize columns one to three, 231,859 pupils attended school less than 100 days : or less than six months in the year. It is very much to be regretted, even though there is on the whole an increase in the average attendance at school, that such irregularity as is disclosed by the preceding table, still prevails. It is quite clear that unless the attendance of the pupils is secured, the expenditure upon school buildings and the training of teachers will be comparatively unproductive. On account of the different methods in which the average attendance of other countries is calculated, it is impossible for me to make such comparisons as I would like. It is sufficient, however, for us to know that one great problem requiring our attention is *how to increase the average attendance.*

Compulsory Attendance.

By section 210 of the Public Schools Act of 1885, the parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age is required to cause

such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for the period of one hundred days in each public school year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for his non-attendance. By referring to the column which indicates the attendance of pupils between the ages of seven and thirteen years, it will be seen that the duty imposed by section 217 of the School Act upon Trustees requires their immediate attention. Under our Free School system the tax-payer who is rated without his consent for school purposes for the public good, has a right to expect that those for whose education he is compelled to provide should be obliged to attend school, at least during the time required by the School Act.

II. TABLE B.—CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS.

YEAR.	1st Reader.	2nd Reader.	3rd Reader.	4th Reader.	5th Reader.	6th Reader.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.	Geography.	Music.	Grammar.
1876	156425	99977	147263	77861	9011	.....	44281	40774	389933	119479	368733	152148	207239
1877	152032	103678	135824	72871	19857	1628	386393	396096	402218	153036	375951	168942	226977
1878	151474	111360	132144	74729	17891	1417	390505	403750	411216	161368	381401	167890	219940
1879	155861	110093	130013	74368	15622	1055	398159	398340	417457	160672	294105	160906	218253
1880	156527	109065	126758	75564	13649	1482	396353	399867	418524	158789	289378	155346	215743
1881	161463	107458	120725	73754	11442	1426	390170	398598	417708	177102	283060	159579	210616
1882	164810	106229	117352	71740	10357	1021	390920	398404	419557	176434	280517	158694	209184
1883	161035	106482	113980	70104	8919	849	411872	409016	415786	222095	273397	147283	208949
1884	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	894	410992	416588	422076	247715	280953	150510	22056

It will be observed from the above classification that the programme of studies for Public Schools is faithfully carried out. Every department of work receives due consideration. In some of the subjects, such as Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar, there is a marked increase in the number of pupils. The increase in Drawing is perhaps the most gratifying increase of the last nine years. The ultimate effect of attention to this subject upon the industrial prosperity of the country cannot be over-estimated.

III. TABLE C.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—SALARIES.

Teachers' Certificates.

YEAR.	Public School Teachers.	Males.	Females.	Total number of certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1876	6185	2780	3405	6185	241	1201	3688
1877	6468	3020	3448	6468	250	1304	3926
1878	6473	3060	3413	6473	210	1409	3904
1879	6596	3153	3443	6596	253	1601	3826
1880	6747	3264	3483	6747	239	1875	3706
1881	6922	3362	3560	6922	258	1970	3828
1882	6857	3062	3795	6857	246	2169	3471
1883	6911	2829	4082	6911	211	2167	3426
1884	7085	2789	4296	7085	235	2237	3420
Percentage of increase in nine years.....	14	$\frac{33}{106}$	25	15	.....	86	.....

From this Table it will be seen that the total increase of 900 since 1876 is made up of 9 male teachers and 891 female teachers.

Referring to the standing of the teachers employed, it will be noticed that there is an increase of 24 in the number holding Provincial First Class Certificates. This increase, in view of the demand for teachers possessing the highest attainments, is very gratifying. Owing to the superior culture required for teachers of this rank the number eligible for a certificate is necessarily limited. There is, also, a very large increase in the number holding Second Class Certificates, namely, from 1201 in 1876 to 2237 in 1884, while at the same time the number of Third Class teachers is being gradually reduced. These are two very satisfactory features of the progress of education. The steady increase in the number of teachers of a higher grade shows: (1) That the facilities afforded by our High Schools for a higher education are made use of. (2) That those entering the profession are disposed to seek the higher literary culture which a Second Class Certificate represents, and (3) That those possessing that higher culture are sought for by Boards of Trustees. It must not be forgotten, that other things being equal, the best educated man or woman invariably makes the best teacher. There is still, however, a tendency on the part of some teachers to remain satisfied with any qualification which entitles them to conduct a Public School.

Table of Temporary Certificates

YEAR.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.
1876.....	493	563
1877.....	519	469
1878.....	480	470
1879.....	474	432
1880.....	356	571
1881.....	321	551
1882.....	400	562
1883.....	603	591
1884.....	623	570

Teachers' Salaries.

The following table shows the average salaries for the Province, and for Counties, Cities and Towns respectively:—

YEAR.	Highest salary paid.	Average salary male teacher, Province.	Average salary female teacher, Province.	Average salary male teacher, Counties.	Average salary female teacher, Counties.	Average salary male teacher, Cities.	Average salary female teacher, Cities.	Average salary male teacher, Towns.	Average salary female teacher, Towns.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal School.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1876.....	1000	385	260	367	240	726	314	567	267	1015
1877.....	1100	398 ⁵	264	379	251	735	307	583	269	1084
1878.....	1200	407	266	382	247	730	313	577	274	1133
1879.....	1000	409	268	383	249	732	316	616	270	1374
1880.....	1000	410	269	382	241	743	324	564	256	1636
1881.....	1100	410	265	384	240	755	330	562	261	1799
1882.....	1100	415	269	385	248	742	331	576	273	1873
1883.....	1200	422	271	394	252	764	362	605	277	1853
1884.....	1200	426	279	404	264	791	364	612	283	1941
Percentage of increase in nine years.....	20	10	8	10	10	9	16	8	6	91

It will be seen, although the increase in salaries is not very large, that Trustees are not unmindful of the services rendered by the teacher. I regret I am not able to furnish any information showing the mode in which these salaries are payable. I fear the habit still prevails of simply paying the teacher the usual grants as they become due, leaving the balance of the salary unpaid until the close of the year. By the School Act of 1877, the duty was imposed upon Trustees of paying teachers' salaries quarterly; this duty is continued in the Act of 1885. The main obstacle to its discharge appears to be that it necessitates the collection of more than the annual expenditure of one year at one time. If Trustees would gradually levy a larger sum than was necessary for the expenditure of the year, they would, without pressing unduly upon the ratepayers, be able to comply with the provisions of the School Act. Those engaged in almost every other profession or calling receive their earnings weekly, monthly, or at least quarterly. Why should the teacher not share in the privilege enjoyed by other wage-earners?

There is a considerable discrepancy still between the salaries paid females as compared with males. Why should this be, when the services rendered are, in most cases, of equal value?

Salaries Elsewhere.—(Comparison.)

I submit a table showing the salaries paid in several States of the Union, as compiled from the Report of the Commissioner of Education:—

	Males.	Females.	Average No. of days schools are open.
Illinois	\$46 86 per month	\$37 76 per month	150
Maine.....	37 39 “	22 40 “	117
Massachusetts	102 90 “	34 32 “	178
Michigan	41 56 “	27 44 “	148
New York.....	\$43 28 per month.		176
Ohio	39 00 per month	29 00 per month	135
Pennsylvania	35 12 “	28 89 “	154
Wisconsin	38 91 “	25 40 “	175
Ontario.....	426 00 per annum	229 00 per annum	208

Average Salaries by Counties.

The following Table, showing the salaries paid by Counties (including incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns), is submitted for purposes of comparison:—

	MALE.	FEMALE.		MALE.	FEMALE.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Brant	467	301	Lincoln.....	421	282
Bruce	418	285	Middlesex	442	316
Carleton.....	369	254	Norfolk	400	270
Dufferin	386	296	Northumberland	402	279
Dundas	356	245	Ontario.....	415	286
Dusham	409	290	Oxford	452	289
Elgin.....	415	285	Peel	413	313
Essex	425	323	Perth	441	301
Frontenac	320	228	Peterboro'	365	255
Glengarry	329	219	Prescott and Russell	340	208
Grenville.....	331	208	Prince Edward	407	291
Grey	383	272	Renfrew	329	214
Haldimand.....	400	280	Simcoe	415	291
Haliburton.....	288	200	Stormont	348	221
Halton	444	297	Victoria	377	247
Hastings.....	395	271	Waterloo	459	273
Huron	417	267	Welland.....	437	285
Kent.....	429	315	Wellington.....	419	288
Lambton	422	294	Wentworth.....	444	288
Lanark.....	348	206	York.....	433	280
Leeds	320	210	Districts	317	257
Lennox and Addington	361	235			

IV.—TABLE D.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES, MAPS, ETC.

Schools and School Houses.

	No. of schools established.	No. of schools open.	Total No. of school houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Schools using maps.	Total number of maps.	Average No. of legal teaching days open.
1876	5002	5042	4926	1417	514	2253	742	4603	36874	204
1877	5219	5140	5148	1445	526	2446	731	4666	37493	204
1878	5041	4990	5036	1560	511	2281	705	4670	38995	206
1879	5155	5123	5117	1633	520	2301	693	4744	39987	208
1880	5195	5137	5182	1666	513	2297	706	4752	40104	208
1881	5288	5238	5278	1695	521	2372	690	4740	39719	208
1882	5255	5203	5227	1774	502	2306	645	4738	39372	206
1883	5316	5252	5284	1820	504	2343	617	5119	39812	207
1884	5375	5316	5344	1879	511	2323	631	5163	40022	208
Percentage of increase in nine years.....	6	6	8	32	.....	3	.....	12	9	2

From the above Table it will be seen that out of a total of 5,375 schools established in Ontario, 5,316 were open during last year. It will also be observed that there is a considerable decrease in the number of log school houses and a large increase in frame and brick. In 1850 there were only 99 brick school houses in the Province, now there are 1879. In the same year the number of log school houses was 1466, now happily reduced to 631. It will be gratifying to notice from the column headed "maps" that nearly every school in the Province is furnished with a certain number of wall maps, and that the total number in use exceeds 40,000. As in 1850 the total number of maps used in our public schools was 1814, the figures for last year show what remarkable progress has been made since that time.

V.—TABLE E.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts for School Purposes.

	Legislative Grant, teachers' salaries.	Municipal School Grants and Assess- ments.	Clergy Reserves Fund, Balances and other sources.	Total receipts.
	\$	£	\$	\$
1876.....	249956	2346725	776344	3572035
1877.....	251962	2422432	730687	3405081
1878.....	255530	2278040	694986	3231565
1879.....	252566	2307223	654051	3213840
1880.....	263454	2321920	669447	3254830
1881.....	258297	2352556	648365	3250238
1882.....	265738	2447214	757038	3469990
1883.....	265467	2538042	767222	3570731
1884.....	267084	2675621	780433	3723138
Percentage of increase in nine years	7	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The revenue of School Boards consists of the amount apportioned by the Inspector on the basis of average attendance, interest from investments, and rate levied on the taxable property or income of the ratepayers. Since 1876 there has been an increase of \$17,123 in the revenue from Legislative Grants, and an increase of \$328,886 in the revenue from Municipal Assessments.

Expenditure.

	Teachers' salaries.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Sites and building school houses.	Rent, repairs, fuel and other expenses.	Total expenditure.	Average cost per pupil on total attendance.	On average attendance.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	¢ c.	¢ c.
1876	1838321	49083	630266	488786	3006456	6 13	14 15
1877	2038999	47539	477393	510458	3073489	6 26	14 15
1878	2011208	42507	413393	422239	2889347	5 91	12 86
1879	2072823	32622	306926	421614	2833085	5 82	12 91
1880	2113180	25222	249399	434261	2822053	5 85	12 82
1881	2106019	14022	280460	413770	2844271	5 92	13 21
1882	2144449	15583	341918	525025	3026975	6 42	14 13
1883	2210187	20275	312342	565626	3108430	6 69	14 42
1884	2296927	17732	341198	625005	3280862	7 02	14 79
Percentage of increase in nine years.....	25	.....	.....	28	9	15	4½

This Table shows an increased expenditure of \$274,406 for 1884 as compared with 1876; or an increase of 9 per cent. The increase in municipal expenditure during one year less than the same period, as shown by the table given below, was \$818,122; or 20 per cent. The cost per pupil is now \$7.02; in England and Wales, \$5.91; in Ohio, \$10.24; in Massachusetts, \$15.40; in Michigan, \$7.59; in New York, \$10.96, and in Pennsylvania, \$7.52.

Taxation for Municipal Purposes.

	RURAL.	URBAN.	TOTAL.
	\$	\$	\$
1876	1963989	2182409	4146398
1877	2026068	2486211	4512279
1878	2113030	2918935	5031965
1879	2131859	2556079	4687938
1880	2123123	2459738	4582861
1881	2099374	2547964	4647338
1882	2119545	2598920	4718465
1883	2220021	5744499	4964520

VI. TABLE F.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Schools—Expenditure—Teachers.

	No. of Schools open.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	No. of Teachers.
		\$	\$	
1876	167	106483	101493	302
1877	185	120266	114800	334
1878	176	127549	120559	333
1879	191	129092	122831	346
1880	196	136873	128463	344
1881	195	137074	123724	374
1882	193	166739	154340	390
1883	194	166289	153611	397
1884	207	190454	176477	427
Percentage of increase in nine years.	25	79	74	42

Number of Pupils—Studies.

YEAR.	No. of Pupils.	No. in Reading.	No. in Spelling.	No. in Writing.	No. in Arithmetic.	No. in Geography.	No. in Grammar.	No. of Maps.	No. of schools using maps.
1876	25294	23823	22652	19172	19550	14890	10909	1133	154
1877	24952	23716	17920	17932	17961	13154	11174	1267	162
1878	25280	25280	18559	19381	20111	14668	11806	1274	165
1879	24779	24777	18039	19059	19965	13668	11469	1417	168
1880	25311	25311	19178	21914	20716	14875	11968	1604	168
1881	24819	24767	19763	19726	20473	14636	11959	1708	166
1882	26148	26148	21119	21652	21524	13900	11695	1616	171
1883	26177	26177	21385	22016	22111	14074	12805	1646	177
1884	27463	27463	23125	23139	23705	15108	13637	1640	193
Percentage of increase in nine years.	9	15	2	21	21	2	25	45	26

From these Tables it will be seen that while the number of Separate Schools has increased 25 per cent., the expenditure increased 74 per cent., and the number of teachers 42 per cent. The number of pupils in the various subjects in the school programme has also proportionately increased. The average cost per pupil based on total attendance was \$5.70 for rural districts; \$6.40 for cities; \$7.26 for towns; and for the Province \$6.42.

The Separate Schools are now regularly inspected by Mr. J. F. White, who holds a 1st class Provincial Certificate, and Mr. Cornelius Donovan, M.A., of Toronto University, from whose reports it will appear that they are generally well managed and prosperous. The large expenditure incurred for their maintenance evinces great liberality and zeal on the part of their supporters, and so far as the Department is responsible for their prosperity, it will give me great pleasure to see them raised to the highest possible standard of usefulness and efficiency.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

VII.—TABLE G.—HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

Receipts, Expenditure, Attendance, etc.

YEAR.	No. of school's open.	Total receipts.	Paid for Teachers' salaries.	Total expenditure.	No. of pupils.	Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	Cost per pupil on total attendance.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
		\$	\$	\$				¢ c.	¢ c.
1876.....	104	321132	195906	304948	8541	4719	55	35 70	64 60
1877.....	104	357521	211607	343710	9229	5201	56	37 24	66 08
1878.....	104	420188	223010	396010	10574	5998	56	37 46	66 03
1879.....	104	417461	241097	406788	12136	6992	57	33 02	57 32
1880.....	104	432309	247894	413930	12910	7256	56	32 06	57 05
1881.....	104	371250	257218	345850	13136	7270	55	26 00	47 57
1882.....	104	373150	253864	343720	12348	6580	53	27 56	52 24
1883.....	104	378888	266317	348946	11843	6454	55	29 47	54 07
1884.....	106	407978	282776	385426	12737	7302	57	30 26	52 78
Percentage of increase in nine years	2	27	44	26	49	55	5	Decrease \$5 44 pr. pupil	Decrease \$11 82 pr. pupil

The number of Collegiate Institutes in operation is 17, employing on an average 7 masters each; the number of two master schools last year was 49; three master schools and over, 57. The average cost per pupil at a Collegiate Institute was \$30.98; at a High School, \$29.89. Fees varying from \$3 to \$26 per annum are charged in 39 High Schools; the remaining 67 do not charge fees.

VIII.—TABLE H.—CLASSIFICATION.

The following Table shows the classification of the High Schools and the number of pupils in several of the most important subjects :

YEAR.	English Grammar.	Composition.	Reading.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Music.	Drawing.
1876.	8457	8091	8249	8125	8318	8452	3725	7699	3789	905	3039	362	.....	2747
1877.	8819	8772	8762	9106	9178	9227	3621	8678	4955	871	3091	442	.....	2755
1878.	10486	9844	10184	9855	10074	10450	4011	10212	4729	883	3588	516	.....	2881
1879.	12015	11691	11281	11873	11935	12105	4300	11761	5301	1097	4687	729	.....	2693
1880.	12765	12288	12128	12654	12634	12825	4542	12667	5559	1100	5464	859	.....	2397
1881.	13086	13050	12290	12337	12802	13097	5005	13032	5889	967	5938	877	.....	1595
1882.	12375	12189	11425	12220	12106	12261	5642	11742	4591	815	5363	962	.....	3441
1883.	11815	11707	9939	11551	11518	11767	4849	10296	4439	993	5318	961	1360	3528
1884.	12577	12525	11792	12393	12448	12638	7407	11490	4454	927	5119	1089	348	8126
Percentage of increase in nine years.	48	55	43	52	50	50	99	51	18	2	69	200	1 year 152	196

IX.—TABLE I.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The highest salary paid a Head Master was \$2350; the lowest was \$750. The average salary of a Head Master was \$1098. 59 Head Masters were graduates of Toronto University; 20 of Victoria; 11 of Queen's; 7 of Trinity; 2 of Albert; 1 of McGill; and 4 of British Universities. The total number of teachers employed was 358

Entrance Examination to High Schools.

The following Table shows the number of candidates who passed the Entrance Examination and the occupations chosen by High School pupils on completing their High School course :

YEAR.	Candidates examined.	Candidates passed.	Matriculated.	Mercantile.	Agriculture.	Learned Professions.
1876.	.....	.....	126	495	300	427
1877.	6248	3270	145	555	328	564
1878.	7383	3826	183	445	417	633
1879.	5848	4822	248	565	535	693
1880.	4894	2654	209	731	555	625
1881.	6556	3427	280	859	593	576
1882.	9815	4751	272	881	646	751
1883.	9607	4371	277	768	583	863
1884.	10662	7040	266	730	571	927
Percentage of increase in nine years.	71	116	113	48	90	117

MODEL SCHOOLS.

By the School Act of 1876, provision was made for the establishment of County Model Schools. By a subsequent regulation of the Department, a Syllabus of Lectures was prepared, and the professional course of Teachers in training fully defined. The object of this system of training was to prevent any person entering the profession who had not received some instruction in methods of teaching, school discipline, and the art of school management. Although the experiment was a new one, inasmuch as no other country had made similar provision for its teachers, and although it depended largely for its success upon the co-operation of the principals and trustees of the schools chosen for Model School purposes, the results have been most satisfactory. During the current year I revised the Syllabus of Lectures in order to give more definiteness to the course, and, as will be seen by reference to the School Act, made the payment by the County Councils of the equivalent to the Government grant, compulsory. The appointment of a permanent Inspector of Model Schools has enabled me to supervise the work of training more thoroughly than under the former system of inspection. I am satisfied there is no expenditure made by the Department from which so much profit is derived by the community. I take the liberty, however, of pointing out a few defects yet remaining to be corrected:—

1. In some instances the separate room required by the regulations for Model School purposes has not been provided. Therefore, to make provision for the teachers in training, the pupils of a primary room are dismissed during a certain portion of the day. This concession, originally made for the convenience of the Public Schools, should now be withdrawn. The Principal should have a room for the exclusive use of the teachers in training, in order that whenever it suits his convenience, or whenever it is necessary for the purpose of instruction, he might call them together without interfering with the organization of the other classes of the school.

2. It is of primary importance that the Principal of the Model School should be relieved during the whole of the Model School term from all public school duty. His work as Model School Principal is sufficiently exhaustive, and he requires so much time for preparation and criticism, that without such relief the teachers in training are necessarily neglected.

3. Although music, drill and calisthenics are optional, it was intended by the Department, when trustees were permitted to charge fees, that provision would be made for suitable instruction in these subjects. Without this it will be impossible to secure the introduction of music into our public schools, and certainly the physical training of the pupils is of sufficient importance to justify greater attention to drill and calisthenics. The following table contains the details of attendance and expenditure from 1877 to 1885:—

MODEL SCHOOLS.

YEAR.	No. of Schools.	No. of student Teachers.	No. that passed final examination	Government Grant.
1877.....	50	1237	1146	\$ 2000
1878.....	50	1391	1372	8200
1879.....	51	1295	1259	200
1880.....	49	1413	1317	10000 (1879-80)
1881.....	50	668	615	4800
1882.....	46	882	837	9750
1883.....	48	820	791	7500
1884.....	51	1117	1017	8100
1885.....	52	1305	1203	8100

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The legislation by which Model Schools were established also gave to the 'Teachers' Institute a legal status. For many years through their own enterprise and anxiety to promote professional harmony and culture, the teachers of Ontario had voluntary meetings of this kind. As will be seen from the table subjoined there were 42 Institutes in 1877, attended by 1,881 teachers. The regulations of the Department framed in 1877 indicated somewhat fully the course to be pursued at these Institutes, in order that they might be both practical and instructive. By the Legislative grant of fifty dollars the teachers were able to secure the services of persons specially qualified to give instruction to them in professional subjects. By permitting them also to reckon the days attending the Institute as visiting days, they were still further encouraged and aided, and as a result I find that in 1884 the number of Institutes organized was 64, attended by 5,189 teachers. In 1884 I appointed J. A. McLellan, LL.D., formerly Inspector of High Schools, Director of these Institutes. His wide experience in all the departments of school work; his efficiency as a High School Inspector, and his success in conducting Institute classes at the request of the teachers themselves, pointed to him as fully qualified for this work. By lectures which he is required by the regulations to deliver at each meeting of the Institute, he is able to point out better methods of instruction in the various subjects on the Public School Programme, and as these lectures are attended by many others who are not members of the profession, he is also enabled to give a tone to public opinion which must re-act favorably upon all the educational forces of the country. You will be gratified to observe that 73 per cent. of the teachers of Ontario already avail themselves of this means of instruction, and as under the new regulations the High Schools are united with the Public Schools for Institute purposes, I have no doubt, with a wider range of subjects for discussion, greater interest will attach to the meetings, and greater benefits accrue to the teachers themselves. J. J. Tilley, Inspector of Model Schools, is also employed in Institute work during a portion of the year, and has proved a valuable and efficient officer. The following are some of the advantages of such Institutes, as pointed out by the Rev. S. N. Fellows, D.D., Professor of Didactics in the University of Iowa:—

Among the advantages of the Institute may be mentioned the following, viz.:

(1) The social advantages. Country school teachers are isolated and deprived of the inspiration that comes from association. They oftentimes are lonesome, heartsick, and discouraged. The annual reunion of the Institute is like an oasis in the desert.

(2) Direct aid is given to the teachers in their work. A problem is solved, a difficulty removed, a principle explained that has given trouble for years.

(3) The professional standard is raised. The best and most skilled teachers are brought to the front, pretenders and quacks are revealed, and the profession is sifted. Higher ideas of the teacher's work are established.

(4) The professional spirit is quickened. Each teacher realizes that he belongs to the grand army of teachers.

(5) Through lectures and addresses an increasing interest is awakened in the public mind in regard to the teacher's work. Teachers and parents obtain broader views and appreciate more highly the value of the public school.

(6) It brings parents and teachers nearer together, causes a better understanding, and increases the appreciation of the teacher's difficulties and work, and secures, consequently, greater sympathy and support.

Fifteen years of observation in the Institutes of Iowa have shown me a marked improvement in all these respects.

The following table shows what is done by a few of the States in fostering this important department of a teacher's training:

Table showing statistics of State and District Institutes.

States	Number of district institutes.	Length of session.	By whom held.	Amount appropriated by Legislature.	Number of teachers in attendance.	Number of teachers in State.	Number of instructors.	Number of public lectures.
Arkansas.....	12	3 days	Conductors appointed by State Superintendent			2,169		
Florida.....		6 days	Under direction of State Superintendent	\$1,000		1,095		
Massachusetts.....	22	1 or 2 days	Conducted by Secretary and Agents of Board of Education	1,760	1,941	8,861	18	46
Minnesota.....	41	1 week	Conductors appointed by State Superintendent	5,000	2,000	5,571	8	123
Nevada.....	3	12 days		300		176		
New York.....	73	1 week	Conductors appointed by State Superintendent	16,040	13,231	30,826	4	
North Carolina.....	10		Conductors appointed by State Superintendent	8,000	1,446	5,062	58	70
Rhode Island.....	3	3 days	Conducted by State School Commissioner	500	231	1,287	58	70
South Carolina.....		4 weeks	Conductors appointed by State Superintendent	1,500	500	3,249	13	4
Texas.....	42	6 weeks	Conductors appointed by State Board of Education.	5,880		4,361		
West Virginia.....	7	5 days	Conductors appointed by State Superintendent	630		1,287	14	14

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS (ONTARIO).

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.		
	No. of Teachers Associations.	No. of Members.	Total No. of Teachers in Province.	Amount received from Government Grant.	Amount received from Municipal Grant.	Amount received from Members' Fees.	Total amount received.	Amount paid for Libraries.	Total amount paid.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1877.....	42	1881	6468	1412 50	100 00	299 75	2769 45		1127 68
1878.....	54	3511	6473	3247 38	530 00	689 32	5961 62	1069 76	3764 63
1879.....	60	4185	6596	3516 55	350 00	756 55	7632 24	1687 68	4772 30
1880.....	59	4214	6747	3275 00	225 00	790 20	8028 97	1460 29	4965 85
1881.....	61	4033	6922	2950 00	200 00	1027 04	8570 64	438 62	4377 44
1882.....	62	4395	6857	2900 00	300 00	1088 84	9394 28	453 92	5355 33
1883.....	62	4821	6911	4025 00	435 00	792 83	10372 91	1274 32	5870 79
1884.....	64	5189	7085	2027 00	510 00	676 05	9423 47	1500 09	4875 43
Percentage of increase in eight yrs	53	175	10	44	410	125	240	40	332

TRAINING INSTITUTES.

By the School Act of 1885 I was authorized to set apart five Collegiate Institutes as Training Institutes for Assistant Masters of High Schools, and First Class Public School Teachers. The Trustees of the Collegiate Institutes at Hamilton and Kingston placed their schools at the disposal of the Department for this purpose. Each Institute was attended by 11 teachers in training. It will be seen by Regulations, 219 to 248, that the course of study prescribed for Training Institutes is of a thoroughly practical character. The teacher in training is expected to devote special attention to practical teaching; to teach lessons in the presence of the Principal, and also to conduct classes subject to his criticism. The text books prescribed embrace the History of Education, the Science of Education, the Principles and Practice of Teaching and Hygiene. The final examination is conducted by Examiners appointed for that purpose, and the certificate awarded authorizes the holder thereof to teach as an Assistant Master in any High School in the Province. For many years the training of High School Masters was entirely neglected. The most advanced educators believe that teaching is an art, proficiency in which can only be attained by practice. Under the Prussian system, where attention is given to every department of education, training schools for teachers in Colleges have been in existence for many years. As the attendance at the High Schools is annually increasing, to delay providing the best teachers that culture and training could produce was considered undesirable. The mere possession of a degree from a University is not conclusive evidence of ability as a teacher. What effect this training may have upon the higher education of the Province remains to be seen.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

	No. of Normal School Teachers.	No. of Normal School Students.	No. of Model School Teachers.	No. of Model School Pupils.	Receipts from Fees of Model School Pupils.		Expenditure, Normal and Model Schools.	
					\$	c.	\$	c.
1876	13	247	8	147	8870	00	39020	54
1877	13	257	8	399	7909	22	39863	58
1878	14	226	8	382	7752	00	34032	92
1879	15	429	8	391	7798	00	33719	58
1880	13	483	15	607	9122	00	36694	07
1881	15	418	15	698	11523	00	41808	43
1882	16	260	15	799	13783	50	44888	02
1883	15	338	16	760	13232	00	45540	40
1884	15	351	16	742	12106	75	40761	02
1885	12	405	17	658	11352	50	38257	11
Percentage of in- crease in 10 years		64	112	47	36			

The attendance at the Provincial Normal Schools, as will be seen by above table, still continues satisfactory. By Regulation 175, the holder of a second class non-professional certificate who has taught a public school successfully for one year is entitled to attend a Normal School. During the current year a Syllabus of Lectures in the various subjects prescribed for students at the Normal School was prepared, and greater definiteness

given to the whole course of instruction. By the retirement of the Rev. H. W. Davies, D.D., Mr. Thomas Kirkland, M.A., Science Master, became Principal of the Normal School of Toronto; and James Carlyle, M.D., Mathematical Master, took the second position. As now constituted, these two teachers do the work formerly done by three without any deterioration as to efficiency or management. On the resignation of the Writing Master, the duties of his position were divided between the Drawing Master and the teachers in the different departments of the Model School. The appointment of Miss Bessie Hailman to take charge of the Kindergarten, opened on the 1st of September last, enables me to place before the Normal School students the best methods of instruction in primary work. I am also endeavoring to establish a course of lectures with a view to increase the general information of the students, and to excite greater interest in literary pursuits. The sessions of 1885 were marked by the usual diligence of teachers and students.

ART SCHOOLS.

By the Act of last session respecting the Education Department, power was taken to make regulations for the organization and management of Art Schools, to prescribe a curriculum of studies for such schools and to award certificates. Under this provision, regulations were made arranging a course of study, consistent with that prescribed for Public and High Schools. The primary course includes Free-hand Drawing; Practical Geometry; Linear Perspective; Model Drawing; and Memory and Blackboard Drawing. The Advanced Course includes:—Shading from flat examples; Outline Drawing from the round; Shading from the round, Drawings from natural objects; Advanced Perspective; Descriptive Geometry; Drawing from dictation; Machine Drawing; Building Construction, and Industrial Designs. Provision is also made that any teacher taking a certificate in the Primary Course shall not be required to pass an examination in Drawing in his Non-professional Course. There are now in operation four Art Schools. The one at Ottawa is attended by 133 pupils; at Kingston by 83 pupils; at Toronto by 212 pupils; and at London by 132 pupils. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of another at Hamilton, which, I expect, will be opened during the current year.

I have already pointed out in my remarks on the subject of Drawing in the Public Schools, the effect the study of this subject must have upon the industrial prosperity of the country. In confirmation of what I have already stated, permit me to quote the remarks of Sir Lyon Playfair, at the opening of the Harris Academy, Dundee. "Drawing, and more especially Mechanical Drawing, was half the technical education of a working man. If he had inventiveness it would help him greatly, and though he might have no originality to discover new plans, his intelligence was immensely strengthened by the power of appreciating the expressions and purposes of the architect, the builder, the engineer, the machinist, and others who had to express their purposes by the conventional rules of Mechanical Drawing. Free hand Drawing was important to give a sense of the beautiful, and to train the hand and eye, while Mechanical Drawing was of first importance."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

There are now in operation 122 Mechanics' Institutes, 6 of which were organized this year. Out of a total expenditure of \$117,931, the sum of \$35,226 was expended on books, \$5,790 on evening classes, and \$2,333 on lectures. The number of volumes issued to the public was 528,871. This shews that there were at least that number of persons who availed themselves of this source of information. Sixty-eight Institutes established reading-rooms, and provided for their members 962 periodicals and 1,119 news-

papers. Forty-three Institutes conducted evening classes, with the following attendance :—

Freehand Drawing	1,170 Students	Memory Drawing	748 Students
Practical Geometry	1,039 "	Architectural Drawing	4 "
Linear Perspective	989 "	Machine Drawing	42 "
Model Drawing	774 "		

These classes represented nearly every trade and profession in the country. At the examination held at the close of the term 645 Proficiency Certificates were awarded in Grade B, and 13 in Machine Drawing. Nineteen Institutes conducted classes in the following subjects:—

Writing, Phonography and Book-keeping	398 Students
English Grammar	213 "
Arithmetic and Mensuration	323 "
Telegraphy	10 "

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS PRINTED 1885.

Entrance Examinations	237,750
Normal Schools	24,800
County Model Schools	12,000
Training Institutes	3,500
III. Class	48,000
III. and II. Class	121,000
II. Class	31,500
I. Class	21,600
Provincial Model Schools	14,100
<i>Total</i>	<u>514,250</u>

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, 1879-1885, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR OF EXAMINATION.	Candidates Examined.	Passed for II. Class Grade "A."	Passed for II. Class Grade "B."	Passed for III. Class.	Appeals.	Sustained.
1879	2539	153	597	} Conducted by County Boards.		
1880	3185	121	616		424	
1881	3592	84	590	464		
1882	3099	230	951	452		
1883	3900	98	279	1205		
1884	*5128	414	657	860	506	144
1885	*4541	262	481	1150	736	194

In the year 1880 the Education Department assumed the examination of all candidates for Teachers' Certificates. Formerly these examinations were conducted by the County Boards of Examiners, and the expenses paid by the County Councils. As now arranged, the expense is borne largely by the Department. From the accompanying Table it will be seen that last year the Department printed and despatched 514,250 examination papers to different points in the Province; and examined 4,541 candidates for teachers' certificates.

*Candidates who took both the third and second class examinations on the same occasion are only reckoned once.

FAILURES. EXAMINATION, 1885.

SUBJECTS.	Papers Read.	Failed.
THIRD CLASS.		
English literature	3,753	584
Algebra	3,757	1,045
Geography	3,753	77
Physics	3,746	501
English grammar	3,747	519
History	3,741	275
Arithmetic	3,748	840
Euclid	3,747	520
THIRD AND SECOND CLASS.		
Book-keeping	4,456	396
Mental arithmetic	4,474	
Composition	4,464	435
Dictation	4,461	6
Drawing	4,461	
Reading, oral		54
" principles	4,459	254
Writing	4,458	17
Botany	1,598	Bonus.
Music	3,225	Bonus.
Latin authors	678	31
" grammar	732	151
French authors	1,200	12
" grammar	1,215	98
German authors	148	5
" grammar	178	12
SECOND CLASS.		
Euclid	1,778	150
English literature	1,786	288
Physics	1,763	531
Statics and hydrostatics	313	42
Chemistry	933	315
English grammar	1,768	340
Geography	1,783	17
Algebra	1,787	370
Arithmetic	1,784	324
History	1,776	26

From an analysis of the failures of those who wrote for a second class certificate it appears that there was no special deficiency, the greatest failure being in physics, which was only 531. Judging by the results, the subjects of writing, dictation, history, geography, classics, modern languages and statics were particularly well taught, as the failures in these subjects varied from one to ten per cent. only. Of those who wrote for a third-class certificate, the failure in Algebra was the most marked, being nearly thirty per cent of the whole. In conducting this examination there are several difficulties which, although not insuperable, are somewhat embarrassing :

(1) Examiners possessing all the qualities requisite are not easily found. In order rightly to estimate a candidate's work, the Examiner should be a man of wide experience as a teacher, well informed in regard to the subject under consideration, and of such breadth of view as would enable him to overlook those minor mistakes which invariably occur in every examination paper. Under the regulations recently adopted, provision is made that Examiners shall, in future, be chosen from those actively engaged in professional work.

(2) In preparing examination papers, the Examiner is naturally guided largely by

his own idea of what particular departments of a subject are most important. It is but reasonable to expect that many who come up to an examination omit in some instances to study every department and consequently fail, and in their disappointment they blame the Examiner instead of their own deficiencies.

(3) Many candidates in their anxiety to pass, submit themselves to undue pressure just prior to the examination. Instead of undertaking this task with clear heads and in the best of health, they are found mentally and physically exhausted. The result is that although their standing in the school might lead them to expect an easy victory, they are sometimes left behind by those less competent, who have exercised more prudence in preparing for the struggle. While these difficulties necessarily occur in every examination, there can be no doubt, however, that as a rule those who are most thorough in their work are most successful, and that only by examination can be secured for the profession those whose attainments qualify them for the duties involved.

ARBOR DAY.

By a circular issued on the 16th day of April, 1885, I suggested to the trustees in the rural districts to set apart the second Friday in May for the purpose of planting trees, and beautifying and improving the school grounds. I am glad to say that the response to my suggestion was very cordial and all but unanimous. The Inspectors report that in addition to the planting of trees, many school yards were sodded, fences repaired, walks laid, and flower beds arranged, thus adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the school yard. Provision is now made in the new regulations for an annual Arbor Day in the Province. In a very few years I trust that the grounds surrounding every school house will be planted with suitable shade trees and otherwise made attractive to the pupils.

The following list shews the number of trees, etc., planted on Arbor Day, 1885:

COUNTY.	No. of Trees.	Flower Beds.
Brant.....	150	.....
Bruce.....	300	.....
Carleton.....	350	.....
Dufferin.....	1423	.....
Dundas.....	160	.....
Durham.....	897	.....
Elgin.....	1200	200
Essex.....	850	.....
Frontenac.....	274	.....
Glengarry.....	109	.....
Grenville.....	400	.....
Grey.....	1412	.....
Haldimand.....	1045	.....
Haliburton.....	259	.....
Halton.....	342	.....
Hastings.....	1276	.....
Huron.....	1790	.....
Kent.....	50	.....
Lambton.....	550	.....
Leeds.....	282	.....
Lennox & Addington.....	250	.....
Lincoln.....	500	.....
Middlesex.....	2100	.....
Northumberland.....	1000	.....
Ontario.....	600	.....
Oxford.....	792	.....

COUNTY.	No. of Trees.	Flower Beds.
Peel	683	.....
Peterborough	300	.....
Prescott & Russell	274	.....
Prince Edward	200	.....
Renfrew	353	.....
Simcoe	3560	53
Victoria	1600	.....
Welland	350	.....
Wellington	976	.....
Wentworth	2700	.....
York	1200	.....
Algoma District	100	.....
Total	30648	253

SCHOOL LAW AND REGULATIONS.

The consolidation Act of last session rendered the publication of a new edition of the School Law necessary, accordingly an edition of 7,000 copies was published for gratuitous distribution—one copy being sent to each Board of School Trustees. I need scarcely point out that in its new form the School Law is not only simplified but, excised of much irrelevant matter, and so classified as to make it more easy of reference. The regulations and forms appended will also, I trust, be found well adapted for the purposes for which they were intended. Some of their distinctive features may be briefly pointed out:—

(1) The regulations in regard to school accommodation are more clearly stated, and the equipment requisite more accurately described. As a rule, trustees are not unwilling to provide ample accommodation and to furnish their schools comfortably, providing they are directed in regard to details.

(2) The programme of studies for public schools has been greatly simplified, and only those subjects of study prescribed which are deemed essential. Drawing and Canadian history have been added to the list of compulsory subjects, and provision is made for the study of agriculture and hygiene, and for practice in calisthenics on Friday afternoons.

(3) In the case of High Schools the course of study has been so arranged that Teachers' certificates may be granted on the subjects prescribed for University matriculation. By this means the number of classes in the High Schools is reduced, and greater efficiency secured with less labor. A commercial department has also been added to the list of High School subjects, and provision is made for granting diplomas to all who complete successfully their High School course.

(4) A new scheme for the distribution of the High School grant has been framed. While the former system provided for the distribution of the larger portion of the grant on the basis of salaries paid to teachers, it is now provided that equipment, apparatus, gymnasium and library shall be taken into account, the object being to stimulate local effort and secure as early as possible the thorough equipment of every High School in the Province.

(5) The conditions on which High Schools may be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute are now clearly set forth. Any Collegiate Institute already established that fails to comply with these conditions loses its standing.

(6) A distinct course of study with a fixed number of lectures in each subject has been prescribed for the Provincial Normal Schools, and the duties of the Principal and staff carefully laid down.

(7) The qualifications requisite for the different grades of certificate awarded under the Public Schools Act have also been revised, and more prominence given to the study of English and other subjects essential to professional success.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Since my last report the Department prepared and issued a volume of Scripture Readings for the use of Public and High Schools. For many years various religious bodies pressed upon the Government the necessity for more uniform and definite religious instruction in connection with the work of secular education. It was urged that as a formative element of character and a guide in future life, no child could be said to be properly educated whose moral and religious training was neglected. In this view the Education Department concurred. As far back as 1852 a regulation was adopted by the old Council of Public Instruction by which Trustees were required to see that the Scriptures were read morning and evening, and that the schools were opened and closed with prayer. Notwithstanding that this recommendation was acted upon by 2,772 schools in 1883, still deputations waited upon the Government, and committees were appointed by several of the religious bodies to press for more definite and positive action. At the meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association in 1883, the question was also discussed, and the following resolutions adopted:

"1. That in the opinion of your committee the teacher, as representing the parent, is responsible for the moral as well as the intellectual training of his pupils while under his charge.

"2. That all systematic moral training in the schools of Ontario should be based upon the Christian religion, as set forth in the Bible.

"3. That the reading of selected portions of Scripture, as a part of the regular daily exercises in all our schools, would be a material aid to teachers in the discharge of their duties in regard to such moral training.

"4. That we reaffirm the opinion of the Association expressed last year, to the effect that any one who cannot reverently, humbly and lovingly read the word of God is not fit to be a teacher.

"5. That the Education Department do make a suitable selection of Scripture readings for the schools under its charge."

Acting on this suggestion, I made such selections from the Scriptures as were thought most suitable for school purposes, and submitted them for revision to a joint meeting of the Committees appointed by the different denominations that had taken up the question of religious instruction at the annual meetings of their ecclesiastical courts. By this meeting they were referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, Rev. Provost Body, Rev. John Burton, B.D., Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. Dr. Laing, Rev. H. D. Powis and Rev. Dr. Sutherland. They were finally authorized and supplied gratuitously to the Public and High Schools.

In order that the present position of the question of religious instruction may be clearly understood, I might point out (1) That, under the present regulations, the reading of the Sacred Scriptures is not left to the mere discretion of the Trustees. Their duty is clearly pointed out in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the responsibility under which they are placed. (2) There is a distinct declaration on the part of the Department, that religious instruction is an essential factor of our system of education, and both pupils and teachers have daily presented to them, as a standard by which their conduct is to be regulated, the sublime ethics of the Bible. (3) Where formerly there was often misdirected effort by the reading of selections not suited to the capacities of children, now there is a guarantee that every selection may be profitably read. The order of the lessons is such as to secure variety in matter and style of composition. The historical portions are so arranged as to preserve the continuity of the narrative, and the selections so copious as to include all, or nearly all, that could be read with profit to young children. The volume consists of 281 lessons, all of which may quite conveniently be read once every year. The child who attends school from the age of 5 to 15 will hear the greater portion of the Bible read at least ten times. (4) The non-denominational charac-

ter of this form of religious instruction is preserved, by requiring the teacher to read the lesson for the day without "comment or explanation." This provision I regard as most important. When the most learned who give a lifetime to the study of the Bible differ in regard to interpretation, it certainly would not be wise to authorize teachers who have no special training, to speak with the authority peculiar to their profession, and perhaps mislead, if not pervert, the minds of their pupils. (5) The conscientious scruples of teachers and pupils are fully protected. The Regulations distinctly provide that no teacher is required to read the Selections who notifies trustees that he has conscientious objections, and that no pupil need attend upon their reading if forbidden by the parents. So careful have I been to prevent all doubts as to the meaning of the Regulations on this point that I issued the following explanatory circular to the Public School Inspectors :

" EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, March, 1885.

" DEAR SIR,—As the Scripture Readings authorized for the use of Public and High Schools are now ready for distribution, I beg to call your attention to the third and fourth paragraphs of the Regulations, which were approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the 16th December last.

"By paragraph three, "Any teacher having conscientious scruples against opening and closing his school as provided by the Regulations is required to notify the Trustees in writing to that effect." In carrying out the intention of this Regulation every precaution should be taken that the liberty which may be rightfully exercised as therein provided should not be used as a means of ostracising the teacher of any denomination or creed, nor should his conscientious scruples be a reason for official censure, much less for his dismissal by any Board of Trustees.

"The right conceded to the pupil of absenting himself from the religious exercises of the school, as provided by paragraph four of the Regulations, requires the most careful attention of every teacher. In order that the parents and guardians of Roman Catholic pupils may be saved unnecessary trouble in giving notice to teachers under this Regulation, it is to be assumed that the parent or guardian of a Roman Catholic pupil has notified his wish to the teacher, as by this rule required, unless such parent expressly notifies such teacher in writing that he desires the pupil of which he is such parent or guardian to attend and be present at the religious exercises prescribed. Before entering upon the closing exercises of the school, the teacher should therefore allow a short interval to elapse, during which such pupils might retire, and in this way remove all doubts as to the faithful observance of the Regulations.

"While the Education Department is most anxious to promote the moral welfare of the pupils attending the Public and High Schools of the Province, it is equally anxious that the rights guaranteed to all by the Public Schools Act should not be interfered with. You will, I trust, in the discharge of your public duties, endeavor to impress these views upon every teacher and trustee within your jurisdiction."

(6) Provision is made whereby the clergy of the different denominations may, after school hours, give such additional religious instruction as they may deem necessary, and Trustees are authorized to shorten the hours of daily study in order to facilitate this object. It must not be forgotten that our Public and High Schools are public institutions, maintained for the purposes of developing the highest type of citizenship. While to this end a moral education is indispensable, it would defeat the whole purpose and policy of the system to fasten upon it any form of sectarianism which would alienate that public confidence and attachment under which it has hitherto prospered so well.

COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Arrangements are being made for placing the School system of Ontario, and all other educational institutions of every grade and description, fully before the world at the Colonial Exhibition, to be held in London during 1886. I trust the position secured by Ontario at the Centennial Exhibition, and at Paris and Vienna, will be fully maintained in the

competition about to take place between her and the sister Colonies. In this connection you will, I trust, allow me to express my indebtedness to Your Honor for many valuable suggestions.

READING COURSE FOR TEACHERS.

In order to foster a love of literature and, at the same time, direct the attention of teachers towards those works from which the greatest benefit would be derived for themselves and their pupils, I have recommended a Course of Reading, extending over a period of three years. The Course is three-fold, embracing pedagogics, Science and Literature generally. The details are fully set forth in the circular from my Department, to be found in the Appendix.

CONCLUSION.

In the perusal of this Report, I trust you will find many gratifying evidences of progress. Nowhere are the benefits of a liberal education more fully appreciated than in this Province, and you may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every citizen the advantages of at least a good, elementary education.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, December 31st, 1885.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

T A B L E S

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING

STATISTICAL REPORT.

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Vil- lages, but not Cities or Towns.)	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Brant	4339	10	4232	1	4243	2249	1994
2 Bruce	15650	40	15627	24	15691	8376	7315
3 Carleton	9191	25	9224	5	9254	4850	4404
4 Dufferin	5412	33	5191	5	5229	2794	2435
5 Dundas	5267	10	5096	4	5110	2678	2432
6 Durham	6453	13	6676	11	6700	3684	3016
7 Egin	8243	16	8094	9	8119	4268	3851
8 Essex	9651	18	9652	5	9675	5117	4558
9 Frontenac	7597	17	6658	6	6681	3460	3221
10 Glengarry	4870	10	4951	2	4963	2632	2331
11 Grenville	5596	13	5689	8	5710	3035	2675
12 Grey	16230	61	16829	36	16926	9038	7888
13 Haldimand	6011	20	5960	12	5992	3082	2910
14 Haliburton	1612	14	1526	.....	1540	792	748
15 Halton	4675	10	4821	4	4835	2620	2215
16 Hastings	10387	26	10103	11	10140	5254	4886
17 Huron	15675	45	15993	23	16061	8470	7591
18 Kent	10027	27	10440	12	10479	5548	4931
19 Lambton	11411	16	11646	5	11667	6012	5655
20 Lanark	6648	12	6282	5	6299	3282	3017
21 Leeds	4461	19	6577	14	6610	3458	3152
22 Lennox and Addington	5442	16	5588	2	5606	2949	2637
23 Lincoln	4566	9	4509	3	4521	2427	2094
24 Middlesex	14516	20	14713	13	14746	7894	6852
25 Norfolk	7606	36	7729	5	7770	4041	3729
26 Northumberland	8077	18	8108	5	8131	4467	3664
27 Ontario	10428	8	10141	2	10151	5480	4671
28 Oxford	8524	11	8850	11	8872	4755	4117
29 Peel	5376	11	5544	3	5558	2902	2656
30 Perth	8856	37	9003	10	9050	4778	4272
31 Peterborough	5649	12	5601	2	5615	2975	2640
32 Prescott and Russell	9367	73	9281	5	9359	4791	4568
33 Prince Edward	3838	3	4046	5	4054	2206	1848
34 Renfrew	8455	29	8401	8	8438	4416	4022
35 Simcoe	15747	28	15867	36	15931	8323	7608
36 Stormont	4649	20	4560	4	4584	2435	2149
37 Victoria	9867	36	9403	29	9468	4962	4506
38 Waterloo	8074	6	7988	5	7999	4349	3650
39 Welland	5293	17	5338	4	5359	2842	2517
40 Wellington	12110	36	12416	12	12464	6702	5762
41 Wentworth	6401	19	6132	6	6157	3257	2900
42 York	13537	28	13956	18	14002	7579	6423
43 Districts	7415	39	7167	16	7222	3760	3462
Total	355199	967	355608	406	356981	188989	167992
CITIES.							
1 Belleville	2227	1	2327	.....	2328	1180	1148
2 Brantford	3125	.....	2319	.....	2319	1277	1042
3 Guelph	2454	.....	2197	.....	2197	1094	1103
4 Hamilton	9424	88	8326	.....	8414	4085	4329
5 Kingston	3727	1	3749	.....	3750	1886	1864
6 London	4499	.....	4785	.....	4785	2509	2276
7 Ottawa	7191	12	5896	.....	5908	3041	2867
8 St. Catharines	2268	4	2311	.....	2315	1154	1161
9 St. Thomas	2362	.....	2356	.....	2356	1168	1188
10 Toronto	21705	14	20658	.....	20672	10429	10243
Total	58982	120	51924	.....	55044	27823	27221

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.										
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of Average attendance to total number attending school.	
1	270	606	1003	1026	1078	260	628	36	2160	51
2	1370	2618	3863	3509	3667	664	3667	230	7111	45
3	990	1677	2584	1947	1657	399	2709	179	4032	44
4	675	1073	1398	1126	778	179	1266	124	1932	37
5	586	865	1304	1129	1010	216	1509	61	2269	44
6	638	1224	1714	1538	1263	323	1447	104	2851	43
7	713	1412	2009	1863	1757	365	1439	68	3711	46
8	1049	1702	2461	2111	1990	362	2098	230	4362	45
9	1058	1556	1795	1306	861	105	2401	259	2339	35
10	445	964	1285	1185	803	281	1466	72	2057	41
11	559	1083	1490	1300	1090	188	1200	27	2494	44
12	2009	3547	4528	3727	2537	578	4270	321	6565	39
13	511	986	1420	1339	1417	319	1504	139	2863	48
14	226	380	432	331	134	37	555	45	519	34
15	398	767	1211	1151	1148	160	1155	43	2240	46
16	1206	1919	2539	2328	1782	366	3002	333	4227	42
17	1228	2634	4094	3690	3747	668	3373	144	7416	46
18	1088	1891	2882	2267	1969	382	2545	208	4539	43
19	1018	1765	2636	2589	2982	677	2567	177	5620	48
20	533	974	1512	1435	1446	399	1427	73	3103	49
21	651	1080	1643	1631	1388	217	2194	40	2988	45
22	698	1113	1484	1215	952	144	1700	75	2206	40
23	359	727	1119	1092	1042	182	995	24	2147	48
24	980	2108	3284	3537	4078	759	2249	159	7289	49
25	758	1555	1973	1759	1510	215	1293	71	3350	43
26	779	1399	2046	1941	1673	293	2150	128	3678	45
27	878	1909	2569	2338	1985	472	1607	156	5188	51
28	481	1384	1979	2188	2160	680	1353	86	4321	49
29	440	987	1575	1339	1093	124	1229	34	2383	43
30	665	1364	2113	2184	2284	440	1513	64	4348	48
31	547	1144	1482	1351	979	112	1833	17	2191	39
32	1057	1853	2408	1877	1666	498	2979	503	4028	43
33	315	707	960	1029	841	202	851	27	1869	46
34	1114	1694	2260	1694	1351	325	2507	319	3454	41
35	1666	2954	4266	3640	2754	651	3595	253	6544	41
36	515	819	1100	1039	893	218	1048	94	2035	45
37	1224	1960	2401	2058	1521	304	2094	121	3788	40
38	463	1046	1865	1983	2176	466	1400	50	4052	51
39	526	919	1458	1084	1086	286	1018	66	2389	45
40	986	2044	3319	2990	2632	493	3206	115	5787	46
41	508	1051	1628	1461	1267	242	1467	34	2796	45
42	1306	2427	3697	3085	2806	681	2210	132	6342	45
43	984	1616	1945	1438	973	266	1884	227	2546	35
<hr/>										
34470	63503	90734	80850	72226	15198	82433	5670	158129	44	
<hr/>										
1	158	251	556	580	766	17	505	1278	55	
2	148	266	477	457	956	15	202	1447	62	
3	107	260	448	531	813	38	.....	1242	56	
4	395	721	2080	1525	3246	447	.....	4908	58	
5	167	677	845	894	1297	180	.....	2098	56	
6	395	736	1190	1014	1417	33	247	2699	56	
7	317	560	1091	1168	1875	897	759	3404	58	
8	178	363	543	517	755	19	.....	1236	53	
9	191	284	510	495	803	73	.....	1294	55	
10	850	2007	4501	3628	9686	.....	.....	13310	65	
<hr/>										
2906	5755	12241	10809	21614	1719	1713	100	32916	60	

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING					
		Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.
1 Almonte	851		880	20	900	452	448
2 Amherstburg	637		649		649	352	297
3 Barrie	1250		1227		1227	599	628
4 Berlin	1253		972		972	522	450
5 Bochwell	242		202		202	107	95
6 Bowmanville	801		797		797	394	403
7 Brampton	768		737		737	384	353
8 Brockville	1693		1662		1662	839	823
9 Chatham	2022		2108		2108	1072	1036
10 Clinton	665		646		646	320	326
11 Coloung	1052		999		999	506	493
12 Collingwood	1201		1151		1151	564	587
13 Cornwall	1423		1314		1314	681	633
14 Dresden	446		472		472	238	234
15 Dundas	915	2	967		969	514	455
16 Durham	369		315		315	151	164
17 Galt	1495		1309		1369	643	666
18 Goderich	878		1018		1018	511	507
19 Harriston	537		537		537	246	291
20 Ingersoll	1018		948		948	493	455
21 Kincardine	817	3	787		790	380	410
22 Lindsay	1246		1377		1377	641	736
23 Listowel	650		615		615	313	302
24 London East	1400		1227		1227	645	582
25 Meaford	507		508		508	241	267
26 Milton	403		376		376	202	174
27 Mitchell	670		571		571	299	272
28 Mount Forest	619		597		597	278	319
29 Napanee	685	1	835		836	431	405
30 Newmarket	413		434		434	233	201
31 Niagara	272		265		265	131	134
32 Niagara Falls	586		528		528	258	270
33 Oakville	326		388		388	199	189
34 Orangeville	800		746		746	404	342
35 Orillia	957		936		936	470	466
36 Oshawa	981		989		989	490	499
37 Owen Sound	1074		1032		1032	549	483
38 Palmerston	475		432		432	212	220
39 Paris	783		849		849	434	415
40 Pembroke	844	3	851		854	448	406
41 Penetanguishene	264		210		210	94	116
42 Perth	878		670		670	325	345
43 Peterboro'	1935		1961		1961	998	963
44 Petrolia	1156		966		966	475	491
45 Picton	429		607		607	316	291
46 Port Arthur	700		578		578	324	254
47 Port Hope	1162		1094		1094	534	560
48 Prescott	620		593		593	310	283
49 Rat Portage	121	5	148		153	79	74
50 Ridgetown	405		514	1	515	266	249
51 Sandwich	271	1	277		278	147	131
52 Sarnia	1371	5	1245		1250	621	629
53 Seaforth	680		637		637	311	326
54 Simcoe	520		526		526	289	237
55 Smiths Falls	381		511		511	263	248
56 St. Marys	1050		956		956	469	487
57 Stratford	2295	3	1823		1823	948	878
58 Strathroy	903		782		782	405	377

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.					201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of average attendance to total number attending school.
	Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.					
1	47	162	341	202	113	35			389	43
2	27	89	131	173	223	6			341	53
3	2	206	264	218	534	3	329		654	53
4	57	92	242	244	335	2	247		525	54
5	18	39	46	38	52	9			134	66
6	30	93	180	160	334				500	63
7	37	77	138	145	337	3	52		467	63
8	97	172	326	337	730		230		966	58
9	130	350	491	450	680	4			1161	55
10	40	72	113	122	257	42	88		392	61
11	58	107	293	213	317	11	35		562	57
12	82	176	273	212	357	51	188		655	57
13	124	222	356	275	337		163		626	47
14	35	64	111	117	131	14	103		253	53
15	57	131	184	193	330	74	254		514	53
16	28	36	72	77	102		80		166	53
17	61	133	274	252	526	63	235		768	59
18	46	86	122	430	298	36	163		600	59
19	62	60	144	125	142	4	71		263	49
20	50	105	175	183	377	58	131		565	60
21	46	76	179	208	249	32	116		404	51
22	92	167	298	325	462	23			740	54
23	32	59	142	125	227	30	104		361	59
24	98	181	261	234	333	120			638	52
25	16	67	114	135	153	23	108	5	290	57
26	21	46	54	70	154	31	60		222	59
27	29	52	163	115	214	58	17		364	64
28	44	86	89	130	224	24	149		334	56
29	59	98	167	246	263	3			457	55
30	27	53	115	79	154	6			250	57
31	12	34	55	80	72	12			140	53
32	24	68	90	138	144	64			302	57
33	15	41	97	95	137	3	81		210	55
34	74	95	173	222	180	2	210	54	363	49
35	56	117	191	171	348	53			551	59
36	25	114	176	196	395	83	204	86	616	62
37	100	147	210	204	318	53			589	57
38	24	104	59	87	124	34	61	43	222	51
39	37	98	202	182	290	40			472	56
40	57	104	219	210	229	35	33		531	62
41	32	37	60	43	33	5	22	124	82	40
42	35	56	87	142	303	47	77		434	65
43	138	280	420	426	686	11	227		1113	57
44	48	90	230	219	379		113	25	563	59
45	29	73	110	140	213	42	130		365	60
46	88	114	187	99	77	13			201	35
47	39	105	204	249	494	3	169		680	62
48	25	40	129	140	244	15	88	20	357	60
49	20	22	74	9	28		42		72	48
50	41	44	113	125	192		171		260	51
51	18	60	66	59	71	4	91		148	53
52	60	182	242	261	496	9	216	9	630	50
53	29	73	108	108	299	20	130	13	389	61
54	37	51	77	122	236	3	181	3	289	55
55	44	73	125	139	130		184		225	44
56	53	135	268	250	235	15	267		474	50
57	101	168	352	408	717	80			1199	66
58	30	75	141	195	323	18	109		485	62

I.—TABLE A.—The Public

TOWNS.	PUPILS ATTENDING						
	School population, between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils under 5 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.	Pupils over 21 years of age.	Total number of Pupils of all ages attending School.	Boys.	Girls.
59 Thorold	623		665		665	322	343
60 Tilsonburg	469		396		396	197	199
61 Trenton	1013		958		958	480	478
62 Walkerton	648		628		628	317	311
63 Waterloo	632		507	1	508	268	240
64 Welland	482	5	358		363	172	191
65 Whitby	596		657		657	350	307
66 Windsor	1792		1400		1400	648	752
67 Wingham	543		632		602	281	321
68 Woodstock	1143		1320		1320	665	655
Total	57106	28	54842	22	54892	27720	27172
TOTALS.							
1 Counties, etc.	355199	967	355608	406	356981	188989	167992
2 Cities	58982	120	54924		55044	27823	27221
3 Towns	57106	28	54842	22	54892	27720	27172
4 Grand Total, 1884	471287	1115	465374	428	466917	244532	222385
5 " 1883	478791	1165	462887	317	464369	243671	220698
6 Increase			2487	111	2548	861	1687
7 Decrease	7504	50					
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance		$\frac{2.1}{100}$	$99\frac{67}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$		52	48

NOTE.—In calculating the average attendance, the Tables A, B, C, D, E include the statistics of Roman Catholic

Schools of Ontario.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.									
Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	51 to 100 days.	101 to 150 days.	151 to 200 days.	201 days to the whole year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school for 110 days during the year.	Number of children between 7 and 13 years of age not attending any school during the year.	Average attendance of pupils.	Percentage of Average attendance to total number attending school.
59 49	94	146	182	184	10	75	10	369	56
60 26	54	91	92	106	27	.....	.....	232	59
61 115	134	231	220	238	20	205	.....	470	49
62 48	87	139	138	205	11	150	38	319	51
63 36	46	90	115	207	14	.....	.....	308	61
64 31	87	106	67	66	6	193	30	233	65
65 36	60	147	144	247	23	187	.....	397	60
66 82	119	433	419	347	.....	274	.....	891	64
67 41	82	123	112	189	55	.....	.....	317	53
68 78	146	227	297	572	.....	.....	.....	763	58
3385	6866	11999	12338	18699	1605	6813	460	30816	56
1 34470	63503	90734	80850	72226	15198	82433	5670	158129	44
2 2996	5755	12241	10809	21614	1719	1713	100	32916	60
3 3385	6866	11999	12338	18699	1605	6813	460	30816	56
4 40761	76124	114974	103997	112539	18522	90959	6230	221861	48
5 41724	78628	115927	103443	108820	15827	88432	7266	215561	46
6 .....	.....	.....	554	3719	2695	2527	.....	6300	2
7 963	2504	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	1036	.....	.....
8 83	161	25	22	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

divisor used is the *legal* number of teaching days.

Separate Schools which are, however, given separately in Table F.

II.—TABLE B.—Th^e

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages but not Cities or Towns.)	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.				
1 Brant.....	1110	1004	1162	750	184	33	4243	4243	4243	2546
2 Bruce.....	5654	3950	3858	2067	136	26	14327	13867	14214	6329
3 Carleton.....	2887	2092	2338	1689	248	.....	6872	7351	7153	1255
4 Dufferin.....	1895	1427	1163	704	32	8	4093	4597	4629	2555
5 Dundas.....	1785	1249	1277	748	51	.....	4394	4301	4706	1661
6 Durham.....	2144	1571	1753	993	228	11	5940	5750	5993	1398
7 Elgin.....	2217	1679	2010	1914	287	12	6719	6826	7159	3203
8 Essex.....	4468	2229	1720	1075	182	1	8777	8804	9174	3803
9 Frontenac.....	2490	1729	1584	837	41	.....	5756	5463	5601	3439
10 Glengarry.....	1745	1196	1133	842	47	.....	4377	4401	4339	2748
11 Grenville.....	1726	1154	1500	1265	63	2	4702	4806	4921	1131
12 Grey.....	5802	3796	4411	2760	147	10	14314	14720	14820	7850
13 Haldimand.....	1974	1507	1326	1011	170	4	5509	5294	5424	1278
14 Haliburton.....	595	381	414	150	.....	.....	1277	1272	1334	172
15 Halton.....	2105	1144	1070	508	8	.....	4817	4894	4811	4351
16 Hastings.....	4454	2472	2177	841	188	8	8777	9179	9200	4175
17 Huron.....	5107	3178	4431	2808	500	37	13879	14334	14337	9768
18 Kent.....	3498	2489	2583	1712	189	8	9348	9191	9428	5279
19 Lambton.....	4340	2746	2611	1721	249	.....	10523	10559	10909	7602
20 Lanark.....	2149	1543	1667	851	87	2	6003	5756	5782	1986
21 Leeds.....	1840	1461	1849	1393	67	.....	5210	5261	5343	1620
22 Lennox and Addington.....	1739	1221	1724	880	42	.....	4508	4963	4807	2209
23 Lincoln.....	1393	945	1243	890	50	.....	3910	3817	4069	2089
24 Middlesex.....	4922	3654	3128	2455	480	37	13509	13942	14041	11880
25 Norfolk.....	2424	1729	1811	1661	138	7	5864	6308	6424	2525
26 Northumberland.....	2621	1951	2101	1325	123	10	7697	7789	7831	3033
27 Ontario.....	3261	2240	2499	2007	141	3	8810	9326	8945	5503
28 Oxford.....	2841	1962	2233	1594	225	17	7820	7762	8000	3304
29 Peel.....	2284	1164	1271	802	37	.....	5055	5176	4960	5322
30 Perth.....	2873	1837	2845	871	498	126	7805	7862	8270	3514
31 Peterborough.....	2106	1434	1402	643	30	.....	4556	4957	4967	1845
32 Prescott and Russell.....	4558	1869	1583	1199	132	18	5868	6821	7413	2407
33 Prince Edward.....	1012	939	1000	997	105	1	3760	3888	3800	2680
34 Renfrew.....	3193	2100	1844	1197	93	11	6735	7053	7190	2120
35 Simcoe.....	5607	4037	3855	2357	71	4	13084	13422	13606	10670
36 Stormont.....	1572	1136	1083	758	35	.....	4076	3925	3945	789
37 Victoria.....	3191	2367	2367	1408	135	.....	8133	8230	7880	4051
38 Waterloo.....	3044	1710	1957	953	286	49	6497	7566	7836	5415
39 Welland.....	1510	1102	1427	1161	159	.....	4553	4620	4683	3731
40 Wellington.....	4439	3080	3000	1587	299	59	11351	11601	11585	5243
41 Wentworth.....	1770	1318	1721	1225	121	2	5594	5680	5724	2676
42 York.....	4698	3029	3521	2517	223	14	12560	12644	11567	7116
43 Districts.....	2994	1844	1830	536	18	.....	6202	5914	5894	2230
Total.....	124107	82665	87482	55662	6545	520	307604	314045	316757	164501
CITIES.										
1 Belleville.....	966	462	588	300	12	.....	2286	2328	2305	1923
2 Brantford.....	816	463	710	390	.....	.....	2319	2291	2319	2221
3 Guelph.....	774	297	718	408	.....	.....	1977	1694	1891	1101
4 Hamilton.....	3492	1452	2263	1061	110	36	8267	8303	8285	8293
5 Kingston.....	1361	602	893	563	249	82	3356	3649	3639	3091
6 London.....	1693	933	1280	876	.....	.....	4503	3719	4682	3486
7 Ottawa.....	2223	1101	1495	688	371	30	4998	4839	5081	2926
8 St. Catharines.....	796	444	566	410	99	.....	2315	2315	2315	2126
9 St. Thomas.....	1031	618	402	305	.....	.....	2356	2356	2356	2356
10 Toronto.....	8658	4881	4144	2035	794	160	19568	19672	19672	18374
Total.....	21813	11193	13059	7036	1635	308	51945	51166	52545	45897

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Com- position.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hy- giene.	Domestic Economy (for girls).	Drill (with calli- thens for girls).	Algebra.	Geometry and Men- suration.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	4243	1082	2129	2113	1170	511	24	374	267	210	62	23
2	9314	3501	6533	2709	5378	1150	172	1941	213	208	47	.....
3	3680	1277	3486	1436	1403	566	409	502	273	265	5	1
4	2774	1899	2269	1639	1758	193	51	967	54	93	1	.....
5	2985	630	2380	794	1146	191	.....	415	56	51	1	.....
6	3920	292	2967	992	927	283	25	672	177	148	6	34
7	4877	1257	4322	1826	3310	276	.....	1628	202	254	57	.....
8	5191	1774	3921	1458	3949	1249	294	1262	95	95	16	58
9	3998	1144	2551	1070	1955	421	195	692	74	65	71	.....
10	2884	621	2363	854	3074	351	193	255	39	31	.....	.....
11	2786	462	2323	1053	1287	333	.....	305	91	79	11	.....
12	9744	4357	7076	2499	5773	1589	57	1571	309	319	110	20
13	3826	1179	2647	1136	1207	59	.....	1212	128	112	13	.....
14	720	85	394	115	96	16	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....
15	2544	2065	2191	990	3406	355	.....	846	63	100	5	.....
16	5776	2591	4619	1119	3623	392	85	2315	150	146	16	.....
17	10358	6778	8309	5110	6789	5247	2	3863	517	716	98	6
18	5972	2696	4404	2198	3513	1323	101	1345	221	238	71	4
19	7127	3315	6324	2747	5443	1796	44	3076	265	265	72	.....
20	3493	982	2827	1266	1758	148	24	432	76	78	.....	44
21	3887	159	2984	1350	920	148	15	226	89	92	14	37
22	3069	414	2642	928	1095	467	2	237	79	64	49	.....
23	2479	686	2135	966	922	777	.....	454	50	45	4	.....
24	8567	3543	8505	2725	6668	3507	172	3909	402	450	77	5
25	4323	837	2995	1102	465	443	.....	718	129	166	31	.....
26	6085	1073	4080	1944	3648	786	447	722	143	145	18	.....
27	5373	2855	4276	2027	3244	1175	108	1361	190	290	52	51
28	5290	1595	4257	2058	3069	598	.....	1187	286	246	72	.....
29	3113	1292	2259	1399	2012	376	.....	.....	71	39	6	.....
30	4887	2339	4466	2285	2212	867	81	1268	489	460	10	.....
31	3902	567	2856	726	695	44	.....	321	39	69	1	1
32	2730	1047	2927	1143	2746	279	5	1114	47	42	12	1
33	3035	783	2472	1093	1346	582	38	344	115	125	32	.....
34	4700	774	3626	1289	1532	11	114	148	49	35	12	.....
35	7389	5123	6868	2527	4621	1667	140	4203	164	195	48	35
36	2633	164	2030	710	854	146	50	132	59	45	8	.....
37	5718	2974	3880	1750	1778	319	62	548	144	132	21	9
38	5342	4904	3509	1558	3381	1644	177	1481	177	331	69	.....
39	3126	1880	2534	984	1964	762	60	1502	77	44	29	74
40	7396	3618	5580	3880	3053	954	121	1564	301	410	44	.....
41	3734	1352	3242	1443	1400	572	15	1191	89	228	60	3
42	8120	4523	7083	3095	5304	1974	784	2927	325	315	64	.....
43	3107	2002	2272	1175	2716	674	32	998	37	102	5	.....
<hr/>												
	204517	82401	161513	70585	112610	35421	4099	50228	6830	7445	1400	406
<hr/>												
1	1383	241	1050	390	1389	.....	120	1486	12	10	.....	.....
2	2246	2264	1067	555	1779	1555	57	1916	152	12	2	.....
3	1430	1614	1216	407	1203	379	66	1282	39	3	.....	.....
4	5000	6403	4670	1360	5349	31	287	327	90	57	.....	.....
5	2742	2880	2334	1185	2227	820	1422	1613	278	277	113	83
6	3333	4785	2504	1088	2452	844	229	2558	302	356	40	.....
7	3024	4097	2868	1600	2138	377	634	3538	324	454	24	.....
8	2036	1853	2149	687	1945	771	219	534	53	53	.....	.....
9	2206	438	1302	305	1681	.....	.....	2356	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	18781	18781	13091	3990	16345	7767	4752	19275	1399	1582	38	.....
<hr/>												
	42181	43356	32251	11567	36708	12544	7786	34885	2649	2804	217	83

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.						Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.				
1 Almonte	290	319	161	130			865	865	865	110
2 Amherstburg	329	112	95	55	58		649	649	649	327
3 Barrie	608	179	252	188			978	978	1144	762
4 Berlin	470	179	178	145			891	910	910	891
5 Bothwell	58	54	65	18	7		141	177	177	
6 Bowmanville	339	139	215	104			794	794	794	618
7 Brampton	352	144	130	111			525	525	737	627
8 Brockville	717	386	359	183	17		1473	1233	1601	363
9 Chatham	899	463	485	226	35		1956	1975	1975	1921
10 Clinton	211	170	173	92			646	646	646	646
11 Cobourg	401	196	230	163	9		999	884	876	863
12 Collingwood	463	259	275	154			1151	1151	993	729
13 Cornwall	682	311	278	43			1314	1314	1314	688
14 Dresden	233	90	70	44	18	17	444	452	472	472
15 Dundas	311	212	261	175	10		967	967	940	305
16 Durham	77	97	85	48	8		270	315	315	262
17 Galt	504	145	466	101	93		1219	1140	1287	1113
18 Goderich	335	237	264	182			1018	1018	1018	274
19 Harriston	243	118	129	47			460	537	460	460
20 Ingersoll	340	186	235	187			939	939	939	889
21 Kincaidine	311	173	192	114			790	790	790	609
22 Lindsay	544	236	337	196	44	20	1377	1303	1303	1020
23 Listowel	197	162	160	96			615	495	495	495
24 London East	484	350	276	117			1227	1227	1227	1227
25 Meaford	107	152	147	83	19		361	361	361	142
26 Milton	190	80	74	22	10		376	376	376	376
27 Mitchell	246	119	150	56			513	571	571	571
28 Mount Forest	232	152	147	65	1		597	597	597	597
29 Napanee	242	265	180	149			711	836	761	458
30 Newmarket	130	111	121	72			434	344	389	354
31 Niagara	108	59	66	32			245	232	232	68
32 Niagara Falls	212	98	114	104			528	528	528	528
33 Oakville	216	80	55	37			380	380	388	320
34 Orangeville	313	185	155	93			746	746	746	746
35 Orillia	355	276	131	174			726	936	936	815
36 Oshawa	416	211	254	108			828	942	939	942
37 Owen Sound	341	242	250	199			963	872	963	400
38 Palmerston	201	74	107	28	22		432	432	432	
39 Paris	297	189	226	137			849	849	849	188
40 Pembroke	350	209	154	141			809	809	809	571
41 Penetanguishene	150	31	10	13	5	1	185	210	210	19
42 Perth	218	162	161	128	1		584	584	650	422
43 Peterboro	771	474	406	291	19		1878	1810	1827	1347
44 Petrolea	440	145	191	156	12	22	966	966	966	700
45 Picton	200	158	140	108	1		547	547	592	560
46 Port Arthur	287	115	99	71	6		574	533	574	466
47 Port Hope	392	236	218	165	83		1008	1008	1094	83
48 Prescott	136	123	128	206			57	547	547	423
49 Rat Portage	97	21	14	21			138	138	138	
50 Ridgetown	177	155	90	93			515	515	515	515
51 Sandwich	117	64	66	31			278	252	230	71
52 Sarnia	442	314	281	213			947	1250	1230	821
53 Seaforth	193	137	137	170			637	562	637	359
54 Simcoe	214	120	92	100			526	526	526	73
55 Smiths Falls	308	66	68	69			511	511	511	69
56 St Marys	371	177	243	165			941	935	909	750
57 Stratford	665	347	558	256			1826	1694	1826	1602
58 Strathroy	299	205	130	148			782	782	782	782
59 Thorold	225	122	177	141			575	559	596	523

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for girls).	Drill (with calisthenics for girls).	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.
1	550		564	243	359			169				
2	310	556	266	167	51		154	275	14	14		
3	666	182	425	210	465		43	43				
4	502	246	323	209	698		87					
5	103		85	25				177	7	7		
6	356	373	304	70	429							
7	385	626	241	241	556	174		240				
8	892	406	559	220	469	40	199					
9	1770	1595	1926	733	1784	1132	772	1298	35	35		
10	435		265	92	596	120		646				
11	848	330	561	249	676	244	50	664	15	51		
12	561	436	331	280								
13	632	75	399	110	1124			67	33	74	53	
14	357	474	299	149	132	79		347	35	35	35	
15	659	388	663	373	224		62	240				
16	270	262	162	66	249				8	8		
17	675	690	700	194	626	181			20	12		
18	818	122	478	259	123		68	122				
19	324	465	294	72	465	70		294				
20	615	104	507	252	427	116		844				
21	479	464	306	114	459							
22	833	642	576	342	132							
23	418	615	256	96	359			41	40	81	30	
24	601	952	759	83	973							
25	284		284	69	284				19	19		
26	260	331	260	45	376	45		376	10	10		
27	332	486	244	107	250							
28	292	458	597	132	597			597	1	1		
29	438	238	359	149	238							
30	246	231	198	67	241			211				
31	232		137	32	108	68		33				
32	344	441	344	119	520	165		399			76	
33	151		92	86	355							
34	433	498	248	248	498			746				
35	438	506	543	243	330							
36	775	857	501	252	274	52		360				
37	676		449	317	763	949						
38	231	282	231	137	275			275	22	22		
39	569	121	439	235	557		55	191				
40	538	88	438	257	689	193						
41	60	200	29	19	105				6	6		
42	452	122	290	206	219			526	1	1		
43	1163	827	852	467	579	147	297	345	19	19	19	
44	566	700	400	400				142	34	34		
45	433	432	433	158	310	520		520				
46	286	122	275	88	366	82	41	41	6	6		
47	702		466	248		80			83	83		
48	422	41	382	169	327			382	20	20		
49	46		31	31	30							
50	264	448	245	95	388							
51	184	156	148	81	267		71					
52	936	1012	546	410	834			1012				
53	379	637	307	137	467			334	4	4		
54	272		192	73								
55	306	40	190	125	269			141				
56	587	862	408	356	838							
57	1510	1760	1179	437	1247	116	89	1257				
58	782	782	278	148	782							
59	534	480	473	191	506			80				

II.—TABLE B.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE

TOWNS.	READING.									
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Spelling.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Drawing.
60 Tilsonburg	182	106	32	70	.....	6	396	396	396	396
61 Trenton	439	256	178	85	.....	.....	842	842	842	222
62 Walkerton	243	161	123	101	.....	.....	610	588	610	437
63 Waterloo	174	112	101	121	.....	.....	508	508	508	508
64 Welland	151	47	105	60	.....	.....	212	363	363	22
65 Whitby	192	116	184	165	.....	.....	538	639	644	596
66 Windsor	526	337	306	231	.....	.....	1246	1284	1325	1061
67 Wingham	189	145	168	60	40	.....	602	413	602	413
68 Woodstock	659	288	224	158	.....	.....	1320	1320	1320	1320
Total	21802	12159	12332	8015	518	66	51443	51377	52774	37317
TOTALS.										
1 Total Counties, etc.	124107	82665	87482	55662	6545	520	307601	314045	316757	164501
2 " Cities	21813	11193	13059	7036	1635	308	51945	51166	52545	45897
3 " Towns	21802	12159	12332	8015	518	66	51443	51377	52774	37317
4 Grand Total, 1884	167722	106017	112873	70713	8698	894	410992	416588	422076	247715
5 " " 1883	164035	106482	113980	70104	8919	849	411872	409016	415786	222095
6 Increase	3687	.....	.....	609	.....	45	.....	7572	6290	25620
7 Decrease .....	.....	465	1107	.....	221	.....	880	.....	.....	.....
8 Percentage of grand total as compared with total attendance	36	23	24	15	2	$\frac{1}{15}\%$	88	89	90	53

Public Schools of Ontario.

DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

Geography.	Music.	Grammar and Composition.	History.	Object Lessons.	Temperance and Hygiene.	Domestic Economy (for girls).	Drill (with callisthenics for girls).	Algebra.	Geometry and Mensuration.	Elementary Physics.	Agriculture.	
60	396	159	396	76	237	191	205	44	44	6	.....
61	494	76	320	126	.....	.....	673	3	3	.....	.....
62	385	404	224	101	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	273	508	222	121	350	.....	318	60	.....	.....	.....
64	110	60	110	25	198	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	453	253	453	164	411	353	515	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	1166	180	670	269	988	104	120	100	6	6	.....
67	268	502	268	195	462	.....	.....	49	40	40	12
68	528	.....	382	382	680	.....	1320	.....	.....	.....	.....
34255	24753	26802	12602	30028	5031	2299	16734	585	635	231	.....
1	204517	82401	161513	70585	112610	35421	4099	50228	6830	7445	1400	406
2	42181	43356	32251	11567	36708	12544	7786	34885	2649	2804	217	83
3	34255	24753	26802	12602	30028	5031	2299	16734	585	635	231
4	280953	150510	220566	94754	179346	52996	14184	101847	10064	10884	1848	489
5	273397	147283	208949	95986	165702	56351	12895	100531	9860	11487	877	650
6	7556	3227	11617	13644	1289	1316	204	971
7	1232	3355	603	161
8	60	32	47	20	38	11	3	21	2	2	100	100

III.—TABLE C.—The Public

TOTAL.	TOTAL.			ANNUAL		
	Public School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teachers.	Average salary of Male Teachers.*
				\$	\$	\$
1 Counties, etc.....	5606	2512	3094	900	120	404
2 Cities.....	755	127	628	1200	400	791
3 Towns.....	724	150	574	1000	350	612
4 Grand Total, 1884.....	7085	2789	4296	1200	120	426
5 do 1883.....	6911	2829	4082	1200	120	422
6 Increase.....	174		214			4
7 Decrease.....		40				

* In calculating the average salaries such R. C. Separate School

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

SALARIES.		CERTIFICATES.								
Average salary of Female Teachers, \$	No. of Teachers who have attended Normal School.	Total number of Certificates.	Provincial 1st Class.	Provincial 2nd Class.	1st Class Co. Board (old).	2nd Class Co. Board (old).	3rd Class.	Temporary Certificates.	Other Certificates.	
1 264	1296	5606	98	1530	114	106	3133	586	39	
2 364	402	755	87	378	22	4	88	7	169	
3 283	243	724	50	329	32	8	199	30	76	
4 279	1941	7085	235	2237	168	118	3420	623	284	
5 271	1853	6911	211	2167	183	71	3426	603	250	
6 8	88	174	24	70	.....	47	.....	20	34
7 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	6	.....	.....

Teachers as are members of religious orders are omitted.

IV.—TABLE D.—The Public

TOTALS.	TOTAL.	SCHOOL HOUSES.					TITLE.		SCHOOL	
	Number of Schools Open.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented.	Inspectors.	Trustees.
1 Total Counties, etc.....	4956	1627	456	2271	630	4984	4854	130	9682	13018
2 " Cities.....	157	118	28	11	.....	157	152	5	1939	1994
3 " Towns.....	203	134	27	41	1	203	197	6	1417	1644
4 Grand Total, 1884.....	5316	1879	511	2323	631	5344	5203	141	13038	16656
5 " 1883.....	5252	1820	504	2343	617	5284	5154	130	12381	17283
6 Increase.....	64	59	7	.....	14	60	49	11	657	.....
7 Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627

Schools of Ontario.

VISITS.		EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES.		LECTURES.			PRAYERS.				MAPS.		AVER'GR DAYS OPEN.
Other Persons.	Total.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools Distributing Prizes.	Inspectors.	Other Persons.	Total.	Number of Schools in which Scriptures only are read.	Number of Schools in which Prayers only are read.	Number of Schools in which both Scripture and Prayers are read.	Number of Schools in which Scripture and prayers are read by both teachers and pupils.	Number of Schools using maps.	Total number of Maps.	Average number of legal teaching days open.
1 40208	62908	6127	1366	311	131	442	247	1807	2584	758	4804	35840	208
2 2795	6728	216	124	1	8	9	.....	34	186	100	157	1775	204
3 3483	6544	275	45	29	17	46	7	73	162	74	202	2407	207
4 46486	76180	6618	1535	341	156	497	254	1914	2882	932	5163	40022	208
5 47581	77245	6997	1406	340	160	500	334	1864	2772	906	5119	39812	207
6 .....	.....	.....	129	1	.....	.....	.....	50	110	26	44	210	1
7 1095	1065	379	.....	.....	4	3	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

V.—TABLE E—The Public

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)		RECEIPTS.										
		For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grants and As- sessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Pur- poses.					
		Public Schools	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.								
\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.					
1 Brant	2249	00		2249	00	24439	98	11166	17	37855	15	
2 Bruce	6979	25	125	50	7104	75	75137	55	17930	70	100173	00
3 Carleton	3994	00	347	50	4341	50	48096	72	10911	92	63350	14
4 Dufferin	2876	00		2876	00	25844	12	9448	95	38169	07	
5 Dundas	2670	00		2670	00	23947	97	4156	67	32774	64	
6 Durham	3333	00		3333	00	43530	28	9299	44	56162	72	
7 Elgin	4170	00		4170	00	46661	12	10175	45	61066	57	
8 Essex	4586	00	162	50	4748	50	58770	89	12632	98	76212	37
9 Frontenac	3223	00	93	50	3316	50	33435	73	9064	20	45816	43
10 Glengarry	2445	00	273	50	2718	50	20301	10	4249	94	27269	54
11 Grenville	2409	50	20	00	2429	50	26304	67	6851	31	35576	48
12 Grey	7543	25	243	00	7786	25	78126	14	14455	97	100368	36
13 Haldimand	3061	00		3061	00	35332	84	15593	04	53986	88	
14 Haliburton	1552	10		1552	10	7663	85	2635	70	11851	50	
15 Halton	3214	00		3214	00	26980	55	7548	78	37743	33	
16 Hastings	5863	50		5863	50	58627	32	15690	16	78186	98	
17 Huron	7590	86	88	00	7588	86	84903	99	15439	09	107931	08
18 Kent	4775	01	224	00	4999	01	67455	77	26984	98	99439	75
19 Lambton	5270	00	65	00	5335	00	73217	00	20080	12	96632	12
20 Lanark	3879	75		3879	75	35573	84	8081	49	47326	08	
21 Leeds	3928	29	5	00	3928	29	43386	15	12039	88	51354	23
22 Lennox and Addington	3122	25	38	50	3160	75	29067	69	9456	67	42325	11
23 Lincoln	2624	00	101	50	2725	50	29000	66	11632	96	44259	12
24 Middlesex	8655	00	127	00	8782	00	95148	30	24417	35	12747	65
25 Norfolk	3620	00	24	00	3644	00	43196	10	19377	86	66217	96
26 Northumberland	4237	00	96	00	4333	00	46380	20	14868	35	65581	55
27 Ontario	3889	00		3889	00	58044	02	13066	59	76939	61	
28 Oxford	4460	00		4460	00	52764	65	19067	74	76291	79	
29 Peel	2780	00	23	50	2803	50	32640	69	10594	72	46038	91
30 Perth	4501	09	80	50	4581	50	52996	27	15362	45	72990	72
31 Peterborough	3168	40	46	00	3214	40	36130	38	7311	18	46655	96
32 Prescott and Russell	4198	00	413	00	4611	00	38873	58	8538	37	52022	95
33 Prince Edward	2195	00		2195	00	23972	58	89	6	37123	72	
34 Renfrew	6596	60	299	00	6895	60	78147	67	8752	90	58795	57
35 Simcoe	7987	50	53	50	7991	09	79371	91	22680	77	110043	68
36 Stormont	2671	00	89	50	2160	50	19541	07	2254	00	23955	57
37 Victoria	6089	25		6089	25	52242	80	11970	83	70302	88	
38 Waterloo	3808	00	182	50	3990	50	48835	12	34573	38	87399	00
39 Welland	3153	00	60	50	3213	50	30077	41	19641	06	52931	97
40 Wellington	5714	50	216	00	5930	50	69037	10	21579	02	96546	62
41 Wentworth	3492	00	17	00	3509	00	33215	45	19045	56	55770	01
42 York	7552	00	105	00	7657	00	84975	60	25982	06	118614	06
43 Districts	12101	00		12101	00	41775	52	15517	65	69394	17	
Total	192868	45	3620	50	196488	95	1970071	75	587185	05	2754345	75
CITIES.												
1 Belleville	1041	00	268	50	1309	50	14727	12	3624	95	19661	57
2 Brantford	1343	00	170	00	1513	00	14453	48	2984	25	18950	73
3 Guelph	1186	00	232	50	1418	50	15181	74	1743	61	18343	85
4 Hamilton	4557	00	863	50	5420	50	56355	79	8167	73	69944	02
5 Kingston	1676	00	581	00	2257	00	18979	75	2637	03	23873	78
6 London	2518	00	456	00	2974	00	33815	61	15959	38	52748	99
7 Ottawa	7710	00	2064	50	3774	50	46251	30	12670	10	62695	90
8 St. Catharines	10	8	408	00	416	00	14244	83	6309	50	21970	33
9 St. Thomas	1419	00	139	50	1558	50	10668	46	3430	44	15657	40
10 Toronto	10578	00	2076	00	12654	00	183926	53	25109	87	221690	40
Total	27036	00	7259	50	34295	50	408604	61	82636	86	525536	97

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.		For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.		For Sites and Building School-houses.		For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.		Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.		Balances.		Average Cost per Pupil.			
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		
1	25450	58	193	74	231	11	6284	60	32160	03	5695	12	7	58		
2	70600	51	172	67	4906	47	13829	61	89509	26	10663	74	5	70		
3	41183	83	512	04	4052	01	19291	39	56039	27	7310	87	6	05		
4	21599	11	244	30	7603	97	5081	97	34466	35	3702	72	6	59		
5	22602	21	43	35	2371	22	4068	42	29085	20	3689	44	5	69		
6	38998	05	435	30	3895	00	7653	52	50981	87	5180	85	7	60		
7	41417	75	171	07	1447	50	8814	18	51850	50	9156	07	6	38		
8	41184	94	661	09	10076	84	11672	64	66595	51	9616	86	6	88		
9	30305	73	90	98	2192	88	6600	21	39489	80	6326	63	5	91		
10	18348	79	60	60	1658	95	4128	40	24196	74	3072	80	4	87		
11	27101	78	61	14	178	38	4879	37	32220	67	3355	81	5	64		
12	73155	89	747	65	3168	62	12152	12	89224	28	11144	08	5	27		
13	31963	45	85	86	6705	07	6393	35	45147	73	8839	15	7	53		
14	8305	02	34	25	979	42	1392	34	10711	03	1140	62	6	35		
15	27282	82	194	11	673	73	5148	79	33299	45	4443	88	6	89		
16	49753	06	353	48	7248	62	10414	13	67769	29	10417	69	6	68		
17	80929	23	193	74	2082	51	14110	48	97315	96	10615	12	6	06		
18	51076	77	301	55	16802	62	12503	65	80684	59	18755	16	7	70		
19	62508	12	392	33	7071	07	15719	49	85691	01	12941	11	7	35		
20	32561	39	141	99	1315	21	8339	99	42358	58	5167	50	6	72		
21	33164	91	28	90	3623	33	7584	22	44401	36	6952	87	6	62		
22	28490	81	128	85	2314	07	7110	06	38043	79	4281	82	6	78		
23	27383	53	184	70	968	59	5616	48	34153	30	10105	82	7	55		
24	85103	05	667	35	5678	87	19070	51	110519	78	17227	87	7	49		
25	37756	68	425	16	3688	25	9917	26	59917	35	15300	61	6	55		
26	41653	61	816	42	4619	63	9588	59	56678	28	8903	27	6	97		
27	51658	04	388	86	3834	41	13125	76	68407	07	8592	54	6	74		
28	49423	05	521	95	2623	06	8872	40	61440	46	14851	33	6	93		
29	30252	72	171	22	1954	63	6940	72	39318	69	6720	22	7	07		
30	47934	07	141	99	5962	68	9607	85	63646	59	9294	13	7	03		
31	27869	91	351	43	8158	45	5722	57	42102	36	4553	60	7	49		
32	33397	41	198	93	6383	61	5969	92	46949	90	5073	05	5	02		
33	27284	38	24	75	1865	43	4297	92	33472	48	3651	24	8	25		
34	34785	45	226	60	4123	29	6608	13	45743	47	8052	10	5	42		
35	74359	85	724	28	9207	10	16973	32	100355	55	9688	13	6	42		
36	18379	62	71	13	681	71	2767	43	21899	89	2055	68	4	78		
37	48633	12	325	79	6929	03	9712	67	65600	61	4702	27	8	92		
38	45961	04	307	41	14981	59	10711	85	71961	89	15437	11	8	99		
39	29574	60	52	35	595	31	7658	37	37880	63	15051	34	7	06		
40	61373	23	214	48	9946	92	13243	79	84778	42	11768	20	6	80		
41	33393	29	233	21	6028	14	8653	84	48308	48	7461	53	7	84		
42	72784	44	751	47	14125	31	16397	22	104058	44	14556	22	7	43		
43	35793	70	586	34	10806	48	10047	17	57233	69	12160	48	7	93		
	1776430	57	12634	81	213769	52	383843	70	2386669	60	367676	15	6	69		
	1	10059	29	.....	1650	00	6762	26	18462	55	1199	02	7	93	
	2	10273	41	1606	79	2293	38	4578	36	18751	94	198	79	8	09	
	3	10341	20	238	94	2443	43	4787	18	17810	75	533	10	8	11	
	4	39183	08	699	52	3543	31	24481	21	67898	12	2045	90	8	07	
	5	13153	77	307	02	455	70	8036	23	21952	72	1921	06	5	85	
	6	20721	73	11	00	5766	09	13631	11	40129	93	12619	06	8	39	
	7	25557	32	342	05	11789	41	19098	12	56786	90	5909	00	9	61	
	8	12905	15	25	43	4674	67	4322	43	21027	68	942	65	9	08	
	9	9103	38	18	00	972	71	2777	56	12871	65	2785	75	5	46	
	10	123217	00	489	66	40243	18	55234	58	219184	42	2505	98	10	60	
	273606	31	3729	41	73831	88	143709	04	494876	66	30060	31	8	99		
															15	03

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries, (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grants and As- sessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Pur- poses.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Almonte	579 00	97 00	676 00	5019 70	1736 66	7432 36
2 Amherstburg	176 00	187 50	363 50	3628 00	2421 61	6413 11
3 Barrie	662 00	117 50	779 50	5340 23	229 47	6349 20
4 Berlin	643 00	100 50	743 50	6070 15	2079 27	8892 92
5 Bothwell	126 00	.....	126 00	1806 00	1873 73	3805 73
6 Bowmanville	503 00	.....	503 00	3782 00	216 08	4501 08
7 Brampton	570 00	.....	570 00	3375 00	636 81	4581 81
8 Brockville	843 00	274 50	1117 50	7635 00	7523 46	16275 96
9 Chatham	1104 00	164 00	1268 00	13811 45	11813 80	26893 25
10 Clinton	500 00	.....	500 00	3200 00	229 64	3929 64
11 Cobourg	739 00	138 50	877 50	4756 00	1710 02	7343 52
12 Collingwood	710 00	.....	710 00	5102 27	11017 23	16829 50
13 Cornwall	454 00	258 50	712 50	5270 94	3208 43	9191 87
14 Dresden	223 00	.....	223 00	3000 00	1898 93	5121 93
15 Dundas	465 00	168 50	633 50	4690 00	234 95	5558 45
16 Durham	298 00	.....	298 00	1650 00	506 78	2454 78
17 Galt	841 00	80 00	921 00	10070 07	3359 94	15231 01
18 Goderich	615 00	63 50	678 50	4576 00	740 65	5989 15
19 Harriston	257 00	.....	257 00	2306 30	43 99	2607 29
20 Ingersoll	693 00	60 00	753 00	4750 00	1156 03	6959 03
21 Kincairdine	481 00	.....	481 00	3698 34	993 11	5172 45
22 Lindsay	594 00	269 50	863 50	6325 24	2578 01	9766 75
23 Listowel	360 00	.....	360 00	2621 56	206 75	3188 31
24 London East	627 00	.....	627 00	5547 18	397 97	6572 15
25 Meaford	243 00	.....	243 00	2450 00	4 68	2697 68
26 Milton	318 00	.....	318 00	2335 00	2015 83	4668 83
27 Mitchell	320 00	.....	320 00	3610 00	300 79	4230 79
28 Mount Forest	457 00	.....	457 00	2533 00	1045 04	4035 04
29 Napanee	610 00	.....	610 00	4081 07	165 76	4856 83
30 Newmarket	346 00	47 50	393 50	2666 70	1998 26	5058 46
31 Niagara	195 00	.....	195 00	1400 00	260 51	1855 51
32 Niagara Falls	225 00	.....	225 00	3188 24	3163 82	6577 06
33 Oakville	196 00	35 00	231 00	2018 45	359 28	2588 73
34 Orangeville	549 00	.....	549 00	4983 40	480 00	6012 40
35 Orillia	360 00	84 00	444 00	4362 30	57 78	4864 08
36 Oshawa	529 00	78 50	607 50	6408 21	228 47	7244 18
37 Owen Sound	757 00	39 00	796 00	504 26	5889 01	7189 27
38 Palmerston	236 00	.....	236 00	1999 54	37 37	2272 91
39 Paris	373 00	56 00	429 00	4266 46	3709 58	8405 04
40 Pembroke	204 00	178 50	382 50	5143 91	6026 18	11562 59
41 Penetanguishene	230 00	.....	230 00	678 00	1420 71	2328 71
42 Perth	544 00	87 00	631 00	3794 44	772 08	5197 52
43 Peterborough	720 00	329 50	1049 50	11101 70	5844 64	17995 84
44 Petrolia	405 00	.....	405 00	3600 00	578 72	4583 72
45 Picton	477 00	56 00	533 00	3838 14	773 84	5144 98
46 Port Arthur	167 00	64 29	231 29	9155 16	1085 00	10471 45
47 Port Hope	908 00	.....	908 00	7300 00	309 04	8517 04
48 Prescott	407 00	144 00	551 00	3519 80	853 43	4924 23
49 Rat Portage	250 00	.....	250 00	160 00	488 50	898 50
50 Ridgetown	242 00	.....	242 00	1394 30	2065 66	3701 96
51 Sandwich	156 00	.....	156 00	769 00	448 00	1373 00
52 Sarnia	814 00	126 00	940 00	6975 00	437 20	8352 30
53 Seaforth	344 00	.....	344 00	2350 00	724 78	3418 78
54 Simcoe	438 00	.....	438 00	2163 00	.....	2601 00
55 Smiths Falls	281 00	.....	281 00	2628 77	24 52	2934 29
56 St. Marys	433 00	55 50	488 50	3479 19	659 73	4657 42
57 Stratford	1113 00	209 00	1322 00	9955 10	1435 72	12712 82
58 Strathroy	680 00	.....	680 00	4336 82	175 44	5192 26

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.		For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.		For Sites and Building School-houses.		For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.		Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.		Balances.		Average Cost per Pupil.			
	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
1	3792	63			150	20	1364	92	5307	75	2124	61	5	89	13	62
2	3270	45			250	00	2847	94	6368	39	44	72	9	81	18	67
3	4925	00	45	98			1368	02	6339	00	10	20	5	17	9	69
4	5015	38	73	73	54	13	1993	00	7166	24	1726	68	7	37	13	46
5	1350	00					1365	09	2715	09	1030	64	13	44	20	26
6	3775	00					512	85	4287	85	213	23	5	38	8	57
7	3424	41	64	30	618	63	474	47	4581	81			6	22	9	81
8	6684	78			6600	00	2846	89	16131	67	144	29	9	71	16	70
9	11608	41	29	32	1540	00	5053	45	18231	18	8662	07	8	65	15	70
10	3093	42	79	47			793	60	3876	49	53	15	6	00	9	89
11	4600	00					1991	61	6351	61	991	91	6	36	11	30
12	4220	00			9537	83	991	77	14749	60	2079	90	12	81	22	52
13	4228	00			970	05	3142	89	8340	94	850	93	6	35	13	45
14	2258	33					603	49	2861	82	2260	11	6	01	11	31
15	4142	50			212	00	1098	54	5453	04	105	41	5	63	10	61
16	1361	85	3	25	424	00	665	68	2454	78			7	79	14	80
17	6276	26	98	00	4697	59	1198	05	12269	90	2961	11	9	37	15	98
18	4131	43					1827	79	5959	22	29	93	5	85	9	93
19	1924	40	5	00			615	25	2544	65	62	64	4	74	9	67
20	3979	92	203	83	106	40	1179	75	6469	90	489	13	6	83	11	45
21	3215	93	27	55			1289	08	4532	56	639	89	5	74	11	22
22	6408	33	160	02			2611	99	9180	34	586	41	6	66	12	41
23	2447	30					687	89	3135	10	53	21	5	09	8	68
24	4543	98			930	00	1069	19	6543	17	28	98	5	33	10	26
25	2185	00					472	87	2657	87	39	81	5	23	9	17
26	1997	00			579	40	562	35	3138	75	1530	08	8	35	14	14
27	2746	67	28	80			1337	92	4113	39	117	40	7	20	11	30
28	2434	45			477	71	758	82	3670	98	364	06	6	15	10	99
29	35	9	85				1326	59	4846	44	10	39	5	79	10	60
30	2512	00			3	50	864	77	3380	27	1678	19	7	79	13	52
31	1159	00					299	89	1449	89	405	62	5	47	10	35
32	2553	00	28	10			961	90	3543	00	3034	06	4	90	8	57
33	1731	00					857	23	2588	23	0	50	6	67	12	32
34	3659	00	9	00	44	59	1999	78	5712	37	300	03	7	66	15	73
35	3580	40			263	28	952	25	4795	93	68	15	5	12	8	71
36	4807	50	43	75			1905	12	6756	37	487	81	6	83	10	97
37	4918	25	33	15			2056	29	7097	69	181	58	6	78	11	89
38	1708	70					541	58	2250	28	22	63	5	21	10	13
39	3407	01					1854	98	5261	99	3143	05	6	19	11	15
40	4179	00	77	59	5393	94	1573	43	11223	96	338	63	13	14	21	14
41	519	30			1415	00	340	35	2274	65	54	06	10	78	27	78
42	3100	00	9	00	337	71	1289	81	4736	52	461	00	7	07	10	91
43	8251	78	127	03	703	86	8845	66	17928	33	67	51	9	14	16	11
44	3330	00					1253	72	4583	72			4	75	8	14
45	3909	35	9	00			1010	52	4928	87	216	11	8	12	13	50
46	2442	15			6802	92	903	61	10148	68	322	77	17	56	50	49
47	5599	65			1444	97	1424	33	8468	95	48	09	7	74	12	45
48	3322	49			312	00	1155	42	4789	91	134	32	8	09	13	42
49	572	59	65	70	35	00	163	41	836	70	61	80	5	47	11	62
50	2097	50			757	02	702	08	3556	60	145	36	6	91	13	68
51	1125	00					225	20	1350	20	22	80	4	86	9	12
52	5326	40					2623	23	7949	63	402	67	6	36	12	62
53	2467	07					499	86	2966	93	451	85	4	66	7	63
54	2150	00					451	00	2601	00			4	94	9	00
55	2175	00	8	00			634	25	2817	25	117	04	5	51	12	52
56	3164	17					1206	75	4370	92	286	50	4	57	9	22
57	8946	25	50	00	420	00	4144	17	12660	42	52	40	6	93	10	56
58	4107	21	11	00			889	96	5008	17	184	09	6	41	10	33

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS—Continued.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grants and As- sessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Pur- poses.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
59 Thorold	247 00	111 00	358 00	2772 23	1113 06	4243 29
60 Tilsonburg	269 00		269 00	2316 31	370 58	2955 89
61 Trenton	292 00	137 50	429 50	3912 26	1813 63	6155 39
62 Walkerton	481 00		481 00	2619 51	2069 95	5170 46
63 Waterloo	300 00		300 00	8519 66	663 52	9483 18
64 Welland	414 00		414 00	1600 00	1099 89	3113 89
65 Whitby	479 00	47 00	526 00	4757 93	143 32	5427 25
66 Windsor	1108 00		1108 00	12504 79	702 28	14315 07
67 Wingham	268 00		268 00	2689 64	123 16	3080 80
68 Woodstock	987 00		987 00	6578 38	1558 84	9124 22
Total	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
TOTALS.						
1 Total Counties, etc.	192868 45	3620 50	196488 95	1970671 75	587185 05	2754345 75
2 " Cities	27036 00	7259 50	34295 50	408604 61	82636 86	525536 97
3 " Towns	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
4 Grand Total, 1884	252339 45	14744 79	267084 24	2675621 46	780432 93	3723138 63
5 " " 1883	251066 90	14400 92	265467 82	2538041 37	767221 96	3570731 15
6 Increase	1272 55	343 87	1616 42	137580 09	13210 97	152407 48
7 Decrease						
Percentage of Total			7½	71½	21	

Schools of Ontario.

EXPENDITURE.

	For Teachers' Salaries.		For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.		For Sites and Building School-houses.		For Rents and Repairs, Fuel and other expenses.		Total Expenditure for all Public School Purposes.		Balances.		Average Cost per Pupil.			
	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.	%	c.		
59	3152	00			240	00	753	91	445	91	97	38	6	23	11	24
60	2015	00	55	37			333	27	293	64	462	25	6	29	10	75
61	3418	22			103	02	2042	59	5563	83	591	56	5	81	11	84
62	2655	75			10	80	1716	90	4383	45	787	01	6	82	13	74
63	2630	32			5531	37	912	70	9074	59	408	79	17	86	29	46
64	2185	00	21	99			875	12	3082	11	31	78	8	49	13	23
65	4107	00					1281	50	5388	50	38	75	8	20	13	57
66	7200	00			2638	68	3491	05	13259	74	1675	33	9	45	14	86
67	2075	50					853	39	2928	89	151	91	4	86	9	24
68	6349	00					2439	36	8788	26	335	86	6	66	11	52
	245990	24	1367	93	53605	60	98352	01	399315	78	43940	13	7	27	12	96
1	1776430	57	12634	81	213760	52	389843	79	2386699	60	367676	15	6	69	15	09
2	273606	33	3729	41	75831	88	145709	04	194876	66	30660	31	8	99	15	03
3	245990	24	1367	93	53605	60	98352	01	399315	78	43940	13	7	27	12	96
4	2296027	14	17732	15	341198	00	625004	75	3280862	04	442276	59	7	02	14	79
5	2210186	92	20274	81	312341	57	565626	34	3108429	64	462301	51	6	69	14	42
6	85840	22			28856	43	60278	41	172432	40			0	33	0	37
7			2542	66							20024	92				
	70		1%		10%		19									

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS—Continued.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grants and As- sessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Pur- poses.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
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62 Walkerton	481 00	481 00	2619 51	2069 95	5170 46
63 Waterloo	300 00	300 00	8519 66	663 52	9483 18
64 Welland	414 00	.....	414 00	1600 00	1099 89	3113 89
65 Whithy	479 00	47 00	526 00	4757 93	143 32	5427 25
66 Windsor	1108 00	.....	1108 00	12504 79	702 28	14315 07
67 Wingham	268 00	.....	268 00	2689 64	123 16	3080 80
68 Woodstock	987 00	987 00	6578 38	1558 84	9124 22
Total	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
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1 Total Counties, etc.	192868 45	3620 50	196488 95	1970671 75	587185 05	2754345 75
2 " Cities	27036 00	7259 50	34295 50	408604 61	82636 86	525536 97
3 " Towns	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
4 Grand Total, 1884	252339 45	14744 79	267084 24	2675621 46	780432 93	3723138 63
5 " " 1883	251066 90	14400 92	265467 82	2538041 37	767221 96	3570731 15
6 Increase	1272 55	343 87	1616 42	137580 09	13210 97	152407 48
7 Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percentage of Total .....	.....	.....	7¼	71¼	21	.....

V.—TABLE E.—The Public

TOWNS—Continued.	RECEIPTS.					
	For Teachers' Salaries. (Legislative Grant.)			Municipal School Grants and As- sessments.	Clergy Reserves Fund Balances and other Sources.	Total Receipts for all Public School Pur- poses.
	Public Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.			
§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	§ c.	
59 Thorold	247 00	111 00	358 00	2772 23	1113 06	4243 29
60 Tilsonburg	269 00		269 00	2316 31	370 58	2955 89
61 Trenton	292 00	137 50	429 50	3912 26	1813 63	6155 39
62 Walkerton	481 00		481 00	2619 51	2069 95	5170 46
63 Waterloo	300 00		300 00	8519 66	663 52	9483 18
64 Welland	414 00		414 00	1600 00	1099 89	3113 89
65 Whitby	479 00	47 00	526 00	4757 93	143 32	5427 25
66 Windsor	1108 00		1108 00	12504 79	702 28	14315 07
67 Wingham	268 00		268 00	2689 64	123 16	3080 80
68 Woodstock	987 00		987 00	6578 38	1558 84	9124 22
Total	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
TOTALS.						
1 Total Counties, etc.	192868 45	3620 50	196488 95	1970671 75	587185 05	2754345 75
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3 " Towns	32435 00	3864 79	36299 79	296345 10	110611 02	443255 91
4 Grand Total, 1884	252339 45	14744 79	267084 24	2675621 46	780432 93	3723138 63
5 " " 1883	251066 90	14400 92	265467 82	2538041 37	767221 96	3570731 15
6 Increase	1272 55	343 87	1616 42	137580 09	13210 97	152407 48
7 Decrease						
Percentage of Total			74	71½	21	

FUND	PROGRAM	DEPARTMENT	APPROPRIATION	TOTAL	TOTAL	TABLE F. THE 1997-98 PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETS OF ONTARIO	
						1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146
147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194
195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202
203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218
219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226
227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242
243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258
259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266
267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274
275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282
283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298
299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306
307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314
315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330
331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338
339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346
347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354
355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362
363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370
371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378
379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386
387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394
395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402
403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418
419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426
427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434
435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442
443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450
451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458
459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474
475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482
483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490
491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498
499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506
507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514
515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522
523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530
531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538
539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554
555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562
563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570
571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578
579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586
587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594
595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602
603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618
619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626
627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634
635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642
643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658
659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666
667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674
675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682
683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690
691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698
699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706
707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714
715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722
723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730
731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738
739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746
747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754
755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762
763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770
771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778
779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786
787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794
795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802
803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818
819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826
827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834
835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842
843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850
851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866
867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874
875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890
891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898
899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914
915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922
923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938
939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946
947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962
963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970
971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978
979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986
987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994
995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
	Legislative Grant for Teachers' salaries.		Municipal Grants.		Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' salaries.		Buildings, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.
	£	c.	£	c.				£	c.			
1 Alexandria	502 00		293 55			1147 90	1943 45	1350 00				200 03
2 Almonte	521 38		3456 65				3978 03	2212 86	1200 00			46 55
3 Arnprior	563 00		1309 87		95 42		1908 29	1403 64	18 47			287 06
4 Aylmer	560 00		1245 00			617 65	2452 65	1866 66	73 20			512 79
5 Barrie, C. I.	1575 00		1950 00	422 17		1197 52	5144 69	4238 39	45 12	3 73		857 45
6 Beamsville	502 00		828 98			323 20	1654 18	1250 00	332 08			72 10
7 Belleville	1062 75		2759 94	221 00			4943 69	3233 19	671 41			139 09
8 Berlin	800 03		2300 03	718 25	540 75		4359 06	2810 00	229 75	27 88		401 08
9 Bowmanville	990 00		3700 00		434 06		5034 06	3200 00	456 50			1124 46
10 Bradford	503 00		803 09	228 00	100 00		1631 09	1500 00	22 65			103 68
11 Brantford	1114 88		1514 88	665 00		1278 77	4573 53	3516 66	472 27	46 23		354 48
12 Brantford, C. I.	1860 18		6360 03	2135 50		1208 10	11563 78	7943 34	208 36			4312 08
13 Brighton	503 00		1294 00			3020 33	4817 43	1271 03	2757 86	37 10		41 36
14 Brockville	780 09		2700 00	194 00		320 39	3904 39	2800 00	15 19	33 34		328 31
15 Caledonia	555 75		1455 75	531 75	45 59		2588 84	2300 00	18 42	13 88		246 97
16 Campbellford	514 09		500 00			1256 39	2270 39	1650 00				620 39
17 Carleton Place	590 00		1000 09			1172 86	2672 86	1304 00	280 00			613 77
18 Cayuga	593 00		1008 03			614 53	2125 53	1419 67	62 33			246 05
19 Chatham	1165 50		3873 00	339 00	47 64		5403 14	4916 88	402 59	141 66		1653 52
20 Clinton	1131 00		3631 09	574 25	61 69		5397 85	3650 00	77 24	33 78		1218 00
21 Cobourg, C. I.	1415 50		1890 09	1214 00	52 46		4481 96	3433 33	140 09	20 00		842 27
22 Colborne	502 00		984 79			253 27	1749 06	1217 09	58 75			193 93
23 Collingwood, C. I.	1552 00		3352 00	671 50		3733 32	9168 82	5400 00	43 13	67 00		3598 69
24 Cornwall	720 00		1875 00			432 28	3027 28	2487 50	227 12			312 66
25 Dundas	596 00		1616 00	79 00		312 98	2513 98	1700 06	70 86			427 63
26 Dunville	593 03		1193 00			456 54	2062 54	1450 00	86 63			275 57
27 Elora	595 00		1150 26			379 16	2014 42	1400 00	36 40			206 04
28 Farmersville	569 00		1325 59			111 25	1996 75	1665 00	21 67			220 69
29 Fergus	596 00		995 00			729 37	2141 37	1524 99		17 50		565 24
30 Galt, C. I.	1796 00		3833 73	1229 10	2812 25		9701 08	6126 22	117 44			3293 08
31 Gananoque	595 09		1093 12		296 96		1805 08	1600 00				28 00
32 Goderich	1188 25		2408 25		336 49		4132 99	3380 09	109 12			266 98
33 Grimsby	503 09		837 07	141 09	72 29		1553 36	1237 51	167 83			131 24
34 Guelph	1032 38		3310 73	203 50	419 56		4996 17	3399 99	49 05			1039 76
35 Hamilton, C. I.	2062 09		10734 21	1394 39			14100 51	11844 10	85 35			2171 06
36 Harrison	693 25		1563 25	502 49	1589 97		4318 96	2500 00	14 50	28 16		1616 19
37 Hawkesbury	504 00		1251 00		38 53		1796 53	1500 00				239 54
38 Ingersoll	555 56		2331 66		86 27		2973 49	2225 00	305 61	27 29		408 31
39 Iroquois	504 00		1600 09	86 00	281 69		1871 69	1233 34	17 91	24 30		428 41
40 Kemptonville	557 00		1253 55	202 50			2013 05	1937 50				75 55

High Schools.

EXPENDITURE.		NO. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.		COST PER PUPIL.	
Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.		
%	c.	%	c.			%	c.	%	c.	
1	1550 03	393 42	16 22	38	22	58	Free	40 79	70 45	
2	3459 41	518 62	68 55	123	82	67	Free	11 86	17 79	
3	1709 17	199 12	22 28	50	28	56	Free	54 18	61 03	
4	2452 65		56 50	106	58	55	Free	23 14	42 27	
5	5144 69		92 79	171	96	56	\$5 per annum	30 09	53 59	
6	1654 18		15 29	35	17	49	Free	47 26	97 21	
7	4943 69		99 117	216	117	54	Res. \$6, non-res. \$4	18 72	34 56	
8	3459 71	899 35	73 36	103	58	56	Av. \$3	33 59	59 65	
9	4789 96	253 10	49 30	79	45	57	Free	60 51	146 25	
10	1626 33	7 67	37 16	53	29	55	\$6 per annum	30 68	56 07	
11	4389 64	183 89	99 81	180	111	62	\$5 per annum	24 39	39 55	
12	11563 78		138 167	305	179	88	Res. \$10, non-res. \$16	37 91	64 60	
13	4107 32	710 11	35 16	51	25	49	Free	80 53	161 28	
14	3176 84	727 55	63 62	125	72	58	\$1 per month	25 42	44 12	
15	2579 27	9 57	62 51	113	74	66	\$2, \$2.50	22 82	34 85	
16	2270 39		34 46	80	42	52	Free	28 37	54 05	
17	2197 77	475 09	52 28	80	45	56	Free	27 47	48 84	
18	1728 05	397 48	17 20	37	21	58	Free	46 70	82 29	
19	5214 65	188 49	92 101	193	122	63	\$3, \$2, \$2	27 02	42 75	
20	4929 02	408 83	63 47	170	63	57	Res. \$2, \$2, \$3, n-r. \$3, \$3, \$4	44 81	78 24	
21	4435 60	46 36	106 60	166	95	57	Res. \$7, \$5, n-r. \$8, \$6	26 72	46 69	
22	1469 77	270 29	24 22	46	22	49	Free	31 96	66 77	
23	9108 82		144 64	208	95	46	\$8.50 per annum	43 79	95 87	
24	3027 28		34 57	91	49	54	Free	33 26	61 78	
25	2198 55	315 43	40 49	80	41	51	50 cents per month	27 35	53 61	
26	1812 20	250 34	26 36	62	33	53	Free	29 22	54 61	
27	1642 44	371 98	36 38	74	41	60	Free	22 19	37 32	
28	1907 36	89 39	45 63	108	59	55	Free	17 66	32 32	
29	2107 73	33 64	59 45	95	59	62	Free	22 19	35 73	
30	9536 74	164 34	89 49	138	78	57	\$14 per annum	69 11	122 18	
31	1628 00	177 08	31 43	74	46	62	Free	22 00	35 39	
32	3756 10	376 89	66 88	154	93	60	Free	24 38	40 38	
33	1536 58	16 78	20 22	42	24	56	\$2	36 57	64 04	
34	4488 80	507 37	113 92	205	118	57	Free to res., \$1 per month, n-r.	21 41	38 04	
35	14100 51		290 272	562	289	52	Res. 25c. and \$1, n-r. \$16 per a	25 09	48 79	
36	4158 79	160 17	66 50	116	66	57	\$2, \$2, \$2.50	35 85	63 01	
37	1739 54	56 99	15 21	36	25	68	Free	48 31	69 60	
38	2966 21	7 28	61 78	139	87	63	Free	21 34	34 09	
39	1703 96	167 73	30 43	73	42	58	\$1	23 34	40 57	
40	2013 05		51 41	92	51	55	Res. free, n-r. \$1 per month	21 88	39 47	

VII.—TABLE G.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.												
	Legislative Grant for teachers' salaries.		Municipal Grants.		Fees.	Balances and other sources.		Totl Receipts.	Teachers' salaries.		Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.		Fuel, Books and Contingencies.				
	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.		\$	c.		\$	c.		\$	c.		
41 Kincardine.....	590	88	2199	88	.....	105	80	2887	56	2390	00	89	73	327	52		
42 Kingston, C. I.	1385	00	2541	00	1643	20	483	73	4052	93	4191	84	341	63	135	58		
43 Lindsay.....	1054	75	3219	97	.....	.....	.....	4274	72	3500	00	67	25	.....	707	47
44 Listowel.....	572	75	1372	75	370	50	68	70	2384	70	1865	67	52	69	30	30		
45 London, C. I.	1860	00	5121	44	595	50	3505	43	11082	37	7136	02	214	24	655	54	
46 Markham.....	504	00	862	00	363	00	3	73	1732	73	1533	67	20	99	79	88	
47 Mitchell.....	516	60	1216	00	.....	192	07	1834	07	1550	00	25	60	.....	232	20
48 Morrisburg.....	507	00	1098	14	.....	.....	.....	1635	14	1500	00	.....	.....	.....	105	14
49 Mount Forest.....	737	00	1797	06	641	90	154	63	3330	65	2911	24	32	05	51	78	304	99
50 Napanee.....	891	25	3004	10	.....	34	65	3029	40	3100	20	150	21	.....	669	81
51 Newburg.....	514	00	996	91	.....	38	06	1538	97	1330	92	15	49	.....	183	65
52 Newcastle.....	565	00	1009	60	.....	369	87	1881	47	1225	00	138	96	.....	302	34
53 Newmarket.....	527	00	700	00	666	50	565	24	2458	74	1770	09	127	77	99	29	124	43
54 Niagara.....	502	00	684	90	.....	16	52	1203	42	1050	00	13	63	.....	85	39
55 Niagara Falls, S.	505	00	1005	00	.....	201	56	1711	56	1333	34	170	92	.....	119	28
56 Norwood.....	504	00	1245	87	.....	2737	50	4487	37	1600	00	2737	50	.....	149	87
57 Oakville.....	523	00	1207	18	384	83	2115	01	1800	00	41	94	27	25	245	84	
58 Oakwood.....	502	00	902	00	121	96	1525	91	1245	00	3	70	13	00	121	78	
59 Onemeo.....	503	00	503	00	1310	22	2316	22	1185	00	14	86	47	17	1067	08	
60 Orangeville.....	618	00	1332	75	394	00	203	90	2548	65	2249	18	113	20	10	03	105	12
61 Orillia.....	505	38	1550	00	128	75	528	71	2712	84	2237	89	71	67	368	58	
62 Oshawa.....	716	50	2290	49	3015	99	2628	15	11	01	8	43	368	40	
63 Ottawa, C. I.	2038	00	4647	10	2826	15	21	73	9533	03	6888	25	315	85	97	04	1718	78
64 Owen Sound.....	1163	50	3999	98	.....	02	.....	5163	50	3765	00	666	94	.....	731	56
65 Paris.....	524	00	1721	00	.....	692	42	2940	42	1700	00	296	98	.....	268	38
66 Parkhill.....	505	00	1305	00	.....	175	22	1985	22	1590	00	75	00	.....	201	30
67 Pembroke.....	770	05	2082	17	.....	396	28	3218	50	2491	66	450	00	.....	209	07
68 Perth, C. I.	1198	50	2491	53	484	00	546	18	4720	21	3150	00	593	47	21	15	872	54
69 Peterboro', C. I.	1617	00	4100	00	746	50	1412	98	7876	48	4846	66	700	00	997	50	
70 Peterborough.....	2565	50	5254	76	2708	34	60	23	88	50	1961	49	
71 Picton.....	744	63	1944	63	.....	.....	.....	1737	30	1660	00	.....	26	00	131	30
72 Port Dover.....	503	00	1254	30	.....	.....	.....	3238	60	3110	00	1632	14	.....	282	94
73 Port Hope.....	881	65	3100	00	1031	75	225	20	3341	54	2856	00	173	58	296	97	
74 Port Perry.....	844	10	2099	10	.....	.....	.....	739	92	1194	32	.....	.....	.....	551	60
75 Port Rowan.....	503	00	503	00	13	87	1897	10	1525	00	49	00	297	60	
76 Prescott.....	505	00	1340	73	37	50
77 Renfrew.....	500	00	1152	12	375	28	2027	40	1491	50	4	19	4	45	192	61	
78 Richmond Hill.....	513	38	1300	00	549	95	55	66	2418	99	2100	29	123	75	176	60	
79 Ridgetown.....	543	79	2227	29	.....	8881	10	11632	18	2266	25	7175	09	.....	2216	84
80 Sarnia.....	1068	00	2413	00	.....	380	64	3891	64	2783	33	177	06	.....	931	25
81 Seaforth.....	715	50	1781	18	691	25	49	69	3228	62	2667	33	21	05	59	45	480	79
82 Simcoe.....	700	26	1625	07	101	78	2427	11	1550	00	257	70	37	10	582	31	

High Schools.

EXPENDITURE.		NO OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.	COST PER PUPIL.	
Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
% c.	% c.						% c.	% c.	
41	2807 25	80 31	61 48	109	60	55 Free	25 75	46 78	
42	6052 93		93 49	142	74	52 \$3.25	42 62	81 79	
43	4274 72		60 77	137	77	56 Free	31 21	55 52	
44	234 10	60	46 41	87	52	60 25c., 50c. and \$1 per month.	27 40	45 85	
45	8005 80	3076 57	147 147	294	152	52 Res. free, n-r. \$3	27 23	52 67	
46	1634 45	98 28	26 12	38	31	82 \$3	43 00	52 71	
47	1807 80	26 27	48 58	106	59	55 Free	17 06	30 68	
48	1605 14		52 52	104	56	54 Free	15 43	28 66	
49	3300 06	90 59	63 45	108	83	77 \$2	30 55	39 76	
50	3920 22	9 18	56 94	150	106	71 Free	26 13	36 98	
51	1538 97		20 34	54	32	60 Free	28 50	48 09	
52	1666 30	218 17	15 26	41	26	63 Free	40 63	64 08	
53	2121 54	337 20	60 47	107	67	63 \$3	19 83	31 67	
54	1149 02	54 40	19 24	43	22	51 Free	26 72	52 23	
55	1622 64	88 92	30 45	75	41	55 Free	21 64	39 58	
56	4487 37		25 28	53	34	64 Free	84 66	131 97	
57	2115 01		22 32	54	32	60 Free	39 17	66 09	
58	1383 48	142 48	30 22	52	32	62 Free	26 59	43 22	
59	2314 11	2 11	25 27	52	26	50 Free	44 50	89 00	
60	2477 53	71 12	67 51	118	66	56 \$2, \$3	21 09	37 55	
61	2618 14	94 70	52 34	86	46	54 25c. per month.	30 44	56 91	
62	3015 99		70 64	134	77	58 Free	22 51	39 17	
63	9019 92	513 11	171 87	258	137	53 Res. \$15 per annum, n-r. \$27	34 96	65 84	
64	5163 50		76 115	194	120	62 Free	26 61	43 03	
65	2265 36	675 06	20 41	61	34	55 Free	37 13	66 62	
66	1866 30	118 92	35 32	67	40	60 Free	27 85	46 65	
67	3150 73	67 77	57 40	97	59	61 Free	32 48	53 41	
68	4637 16	83 05	56 111	167	101	61 \$4	27 17	45 91	
69	6544 16	1332 32	64 102	166	76	46 Res. 50c. per month, n-r. \$2	39 42	86 11	
70			36 43	79	61	77 Free			
71	4818 56	436 20	56 85	141	81	58 Free	34 16	59 49	
72	1757 30		29 25	54	28	51 Free	32 54	62 75	
73	5025 08	213 52	69 87	156	106	68 Res. \$9, n-r. \$11	32 21	47 41	
74	3326 55	14 99	53 48	101	58	58 Free	32 81	57 35	
75	1745 92		15 23	38	20	53 Free	45 95	87 30	
76	1871 60	25 50	32 41	73	40	55 Res. free, n-r. \$1 per month.	25 64	46 80	
77	1692 75	334 65	46 51	97	60	62 Free	17 45	28 21	
78	2400 64	18 35	66 46	112	58	52 \$2.50	21 44	41 40	
79	11652 18		59 61	120	70	58 Free	97 10	166 46	
80	3891 64		67 103	170	101	60 Free	22 89	38 53	
81	3228 62		65 50	115	66	58 \$3.50	28 08	48 92	
82	2427 11		54 50	104	59	57 Free	23 33	41 01	

VI. TABLE G—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.												
	Legislative Grant for Teachers' Salaries.		Municipal Grants.		Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total Receipts.	Teachers' salaries.		Building, Rent and Repairs.	Maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, Books and Contingencies.						
	\$	c.	\$	c.				\$	c.				\$	c.	\$	c.		
83 Smiths' Falls ..	508	00	4775	23			5283	23	1488	75	3500	00	294	48				
84 Smithville	504	00	778	53		514	52	1796	05	1225	00	10	75	29	50			
85 Stratford	1475	50	3670	50	151	50	3952	96	4913	79	504	20	143	49	1405	33		
86 Strathroy, C. I.	1272	55	3647	55	928	50	428	97	3966	67	1235	11			826	48		
87 Streetsville	502	00	902	00		247	95	1651	95	1250	00	89	00	5	00	231	02	
88 St. Catharines, C. I.	1863	00	6367	91	816	90		9047	81	6943	34	266	90			1701	07	
89 St. Mary's, C. I.	1400	00	2450	00	616	50	25	08	4491	58	3825	00	31	35	57	25	509	65
90 St. Thomas, C. I.	1831	00	5596	54	15	00	53	50	7496	04	6037	50	412	01	86	45	960	08
91 Sydenham	557	00	1200	00			417	19	2174	19	1583	00	47	93			260	79
92 Thorold	589	00	1554	00		880	53	2973	53	1811	71	81	16				118	32
93 Toronto, C. I. .	1881	00	5215	00	7015	59		14400	32	11850	00	554	53	222	98		1650	80
94 Trenton	503	00	1811	75		348	84	2663	59	2009	98	141	06				490	87
95 Uxbridge	825	75	2416	75		52		3243	02	3083	33						159	31
96 Vankleekhill ..	503	00	1003	00	7	00	536	73	2049	73	1300	00	54	22	17	23	171	80
97 Vienna	504	00	972	79				1476	79	1350	00						126	79
98 Walkerton	1091	75	2241	75	548	00	4001	40	7882	90	3184	42	97	33			4260	99
99 Wardsville	503	00	1053	00		799	41	2355	41	1270	00	5	49				967	18
100 Waterdown	558	00	608	00	397	00	584	67	2147	67	1975	00	5	90			88	45
101 Welland	571	63	1671	63		132	16	2375	42	2217	75	62	57				95	10
102 Weston	504	00	820	00	256	00	38	37	1618	37	1400	00	38	77			127	65
103 Whitby, C. I. .	1392	00	2963	03	479	00		4834	03	4130	99	184	93				518	11
104 Williamstown..	504	00	1850	00	38	50	657	33	3049	83	1366	32	340	20			911	34
105 Windsor	877	38	2145	21			48	00	3070	59	2550	00					520	59
106 Woodstock	858	48	2158	48	275	50	243	41	3535	87	2869	43	167	62	33	61	330	02
1 Total, 1884	85206	38	220668	66	34287	66	67815	17	407977	87	282775	95	34013	21	1873	82	66763	45
2 Total, 1885	84989	75	208160	63	30066	57	55671	57	378888	52	266316	81	20012	49	2135	48	60481	67
3 Increase	216	63	12508	03	4221	09	12143	60	29089	35	16459	14	14000	72			6281	78
4 Decrease															261	66		

High Schools.

EXPENDITURE.		NO. OF PUPILS ATTENDING.			Average attendance.	Percentage of average attendance to total attendance.	CHARGES PER TERM.	COST PER PUPIL.	
Total Expenditure.	Balances.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
\$ c.	\$ c.						\$ c.	\$ c.	
83 5283 23		22	29	51	25	49 Free	103 57	211 32	
84 1402 71	393 34	25	25	50	30	60 Free	28 06	46 77	
85 6966 81	2283 65	119	148	267	163	61 Free to Co.	26 09	42 74	
86 6018 26	229 31	120	125	245	151	61 \$3, \$2	24 69	40 05	
87 1575 02	76 92	24	25	49	25	51 Free	32 14	63 00	
88 8911 31	136 50	137	132	269	145	54 \$16 per annum.	33 13	61 46	
89 4423 25	68 33	115	107	222	130	59 \$16 per annum.	19 92	34 02	
90 7496 04		159	188	347	175	51 Free	21 60	42 83	
91 1891 72	282 47	26	43	69	41	60 Free	27 42	46 15	
92 2011 19	962 34	24	55	79	49	62 Free	25 45	41 04	
93 14278 31	122 01	284	222	506	285	56 \$5, \$4.38, \$4	28 21	50 09	
94 2641 91	21 68	36	38	74	36	49 Free	35 70	73 39	
95 3242 64	38	63	41	104	64	62 Free	31 18	50 67	
96 1543 25	506 48	27	36	63	37	60 Free	24 49	41 70	
97 1476 79		23	22	45	29	64 Free	32 82	50 93	
98 7842 74	40 16	80	81	161	89	55 \$3, \$2	48 71	88 12	
99 2293 67	61 74	34	33	67	34	50 Free	34 24	67 47	
100 2069 35	78 32	48	45	93	62	65 \$1.50 and \$2 per quarter.	22 25	33 37	
101 2375 42		56	63	119	71	60 Free	20 00	33 45	
102 1566 42	51 95	28	27	55	30	55 \$2	28 29	52 20	
103 4834 03		85	78	163	104	64 \$2	29 66	46 48	
104 2617 86	431 97	20	40	60	33	55 Free	43 63	79 33	
105 3070 59		42	90	132	79	60 Free	23 26	38 87	
106 3400 68	135 19	54	70	124	67	54 \$1.	27 43	50 76	
1 385426 43	22551 44	6386	6351	12737	7302	C.I. 55 H.S. 59 Av. 57	{ 67 free..... } { 39 fee..... }	C. I. 30 98 H. S. 29 89 Av. 30 26	56 79 50 87 52 78
2 348946 45	29942 07	6056	5787	11843	6454	C.I. 54 H.S. 55 Av. 55	{ 67 free..... } { 37 fee..... }	C. I. 32 21 H. S. 28 03 Av. 29 47	59 89 51 10 54 07
3 36479 98		330	564	894	848	C.I. 1 H.S. 4 Av. 2	4 2 fee.....	dec. C. I. 1 23 inc. H. S. 1 86	3 10 dec. 23 "
4	7390 63							Av. inc. 79 1	29 dec.

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

	SUBJECTS.									
	English Grammar.	English Literature.	Composition.	Reading.	Dictation.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Calisthenics (Girls).
HIGH SCHOOLS.										
1 Alexandria	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	12	.....
2 Almonte	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	120	.....
3 Arnprior	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	39	.....
4 Aylmer	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	74	.....
5 Barrie C. I.	171	171	171	145	160	171	171	171	139	.....
6 Beamsville	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	20
7 Belleville	216	170	216	155	155	210	210	216	71	.....
8 Berlin	100	99	99	90	93	94	97	100	46	.....
9 Bowmanville	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	77	70	.....
10 Bradford	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	.....
11 Brampton	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	60	81
12 Brantford C. I.	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	.....
13 Brighton	51	51	43	51	51	51	51	51	42	.....
14 Brockville	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	90	.....
15 Caledonia	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	70	.....
16 Campbellford	80	80	89	80	80	80	80	80	22	.....
17 Carleton Place	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	.....	.....
18 Cayuga	37	37	18	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
19 Chatham	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	77	101
20 Clinton	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	80	47
21 Cobourg C. I.	150	67	150	81	81	130	112	125	53	.....
22 Colborne	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	42	.....
23 Collingwood C. I.	208	208	208	163	208	208	208	208	77	.....
24 Cornwall	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	97	27	27
25 Dundas	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	29	.....
26 Dunnville	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	25	.....
27 Elora	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	60	.....
28 Farmersville	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	45	.....
29 Fergus	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	40	.....
30 Galt C. I.	138	138	138	112	112	126	123	138	40	35
31 Gananoque	74	74	74	74	74	73	73	.....	57	.....
32 Goderich	153	153	153	100	148	153	153	154	55	.....
33 Grimsby	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	.....
34 Guelph	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	48	75
35 Hamilton C. I.	562	562	562	562	562	450	505	562	184	.....
36 Harriston	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	45	12
37 Hawkesbury	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	.....
38 Ingersoll	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	70	78
39 Iroquois	70	70	70	65	70	70	70	70	.....	.....
40 Kemptville	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	65	.....

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

Drill (Boys).	Algebra.	Euclid.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Music.	Drawing.	Physiology.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Household Arts.
1 ...	35	36	12	5	...	13	2	21	...	13	22	...	...	...	...
2 ...	101	101	61	10	3	50	8	54	1	...	120	...	...	...	...
3 ...	41	41	21	29	...	16	2	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 28	106	106	39	36	37	39	3	24	...	39	94	...	...	...	...
5 ...	152	164	8	16	51	88	19	97	6	40	79	...	...	...	...
6 15	33	18	12	4	4	6	1	13	10	...	30	...	...	...	...
7 ...	200	135	63	65	42	67	21	78	23	...	184	...	...	...	...
8 60	62	70	39	38	23	18	2	19	54	31	53	...	...	...	...
9 ...	75	40	8	8	10	20	1	30	8	...	...	18	18	...	...
10 ...	50	53	6	6	...	27	7	34	9	53	53	...	53	...	...
11 99	90	120	62	62	...	90	12	70	4	...	62	...	...	...	...
12 ...	205	205	20	20	15	110	10	120	20	...	205	...	...	...	...
13 ...	44	46	6	8	2	21	9	21	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
14 ...	125	110	28	29	...	64	9	66	...	19	120	...	...	...	...
15 ...	100	100	46	35	100	50	12	44	...	46	46	...	...	...	...
16 30	80	80	50	50	30	24	12	10	...	40	40	...	...	...	...
17 ...	56	56	30	9	28	21	5	18	...	...	80	...	...	...	...
18 37	30	33	12	...	2	15	3	18	...	9	33	...	...	...	...
19 92	117	173	17	49	56	79	34	97	16	...	190	...	...	...	...
20 63	110	110	50	50	50	45	15	35	...	110	50	...	...	...	...
21 ...	134	117	30	21	2	82	40	45	15	50	26	...	...	...	...
22 ...	46	46	3	3	...	18	2	16	1	...	16	...	...	...	...
23 ...	199	...	56	76	39	48	17	36	7	102	149	...	...	...	...
24 20	91	91	12	37	...	24	6	55	2	...	36	...	...	...	...
25 ...	23	58	17	17	18	30	10	32	...	...	39	...	...	...	...
26 ...	62	62	3	6	...	7	3	17	...	...	62	...	...	...	...
27 20	68	68	40	40	...	18	1	47	20	...	30	...	...	...	...
28 ...	104	104	12	20	20	61	4	27	...	80	108	...	...	...	...
29 ...	60	55	28	34	...	24	4	53	...	26	75	...	...	...	...
30 58	87	65	10	47	47	44	13	56	21	47	47	...	...	...	...
31 ...	69	63	31	11	...	25	6	46	1	...	57	...	...	...	...
32 ...	146	140	8	12	15	40	6	60	12	90	90	...	...	...	...
33 ...	40	40	...	...	...	16	4	25	2	42	42	...	...	...	...
34 ...	205	174	12	12	...	48	12	65	28	36	34	...	...	...	...
35 201	511	440	122	138	54	226	60	234	64	260	260	...	...	...	...
36 30	112	155	63	32	11	25	9	24	16	50	68	...	...	...	...
37 ...	36	36	36	9	...	9	...	27	...	36	36	...	...	...	...
38 60	139	139	25	25	1	52	6	48	1	...	130	...	...	...	...
39 ...	72	62	8	8	...	18	2	25	...	65	70	...	...	...	...
40 ...	91	91	63	34	...	28	3	16	...	...	91	...	...	...	...

VIII.—TABLE H.—The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.									
	English Grammar.	English Literature.	Composition.	Reading.	Dictation.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Calisthenics (Girls).
41 Kincardine	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	57	.....
42 Kingsten C. I.	142	142	142	66	56	118	118	142	53	40
43 Lindsay	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	52	.....
44 Listowel	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	21	41
45 London C. I.	294	175	260	80	270	294	294	294	210	110
46 Markham	12	29	41	41	41	41	41	41	29	.....
47 Mitchell	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	.....
48 Morrisburg	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	.....
49 Mount Forest	108	103	108	108	108	108	108	108	50	.....
50 Napanee	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	36	.....
51 Newburg	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
52 Newcastle	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....
53 Newmarket	107	107	107	100	104	107	107	107	75	.....
54 Niagara	36	36	40	13	43	34	34	38	12	20
55 Niagara Falls, South.	75	75	75	75	65	75	75	75	55	33
56 Norwood	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	34	.....
57 Oakville	54	48	54	54	54	54	54	54	42	.....
58 Oakwood	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	20	.....
59 Owenee	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	19	.....
60 Orangeville	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	.....
61 Orillia	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	54	.....
62 Oshawa	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	.....
63 Ottawa C. I.	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	210	87
64 Owen Sound	194	194	194	194	193	193	194	194	69	87
65 Paris	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	.....
66 Parkhill	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	.....
67 Pembroke	97	65	97	97	97	85	97	97	85	.....
68 Perth C. I.	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	63	.....
69 Peterboro' C. I.	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	44	.....
70 Petrolea	79	79	79	79	79	78	78	79	69	.....
71 Picton	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	85	.....
72 Port Dover	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	43	.....
73 Port Hope	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	.....
74 Port Perry	101	101	101	101	91	101	101	101	63	48
75 Port Rowan	38	38	38	38	38	37	38	38	38	.....
76 Prescott	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	50	.....
77 Renfrew	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	51
78 Richmond Hill	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	107	46
79 Ridgetown	120	120	120	120	115	120	120	120	115	.....
80 Sarnia	170	144	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
81 Seaforth	115	115	115	111	111	115	115	115	.....	.....
82 Simcoe	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	.....

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

Drill (Boys).	Algebra.	Euclid.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Music.	Drawing.	Physiology.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Household Arts.
41	100	100	20	26		34	5	40	5		67				
42	90	118	118	30	45	24	118	15	118	72	42	46	46		
43	137	137	58	44	44	30	6	49	3		69				
44	46	87	11	1	1	23	4	32	14						
45	120	290	290	15	28	14	97	18	142	15	280	60			
46	38	39		27	27	25	10	8		14	41				
47	48	67	64	12	14	11	8	14	44		70				
48	42	104	104	32	32	11	37	3	36		84	100			
49	40	60	80	50	50	20	30	4	25	5	60	108			
50	150	150	42	20		28	17	49		38					
51	54	54	54	42	42	6	1	4	1		54				
52	41	41	6			17	6	26		30	41				
53	107	107	7	20		33	4	36	5	20	100				
54	18	25	16	8		6		14		22	17				22
55	22	60	40	15	4	10	20	25	9						
56	25	45	40	27	40	40	2	10		40	40				
57	50	48	21	21		2	2	26			35				
58	42	42	30	11	5	12	4	26		52	52				
59	16	37	37	17	17	11	7	7							
60	110	118	35	36	25	35	4	32	18		118				
61	84	82	17	31		41	6	32	3		81				
62	134	102	73	40		48	10	82	11		134	26	26		
63	171	258	258	10	56	39	157	35	214	19	59				
64	46	194	190	40	40	11	87	8	70	12	100				
65	20	40	40	14	14		55	1	28			4	4		
66	65	67	15	20	8	16	2	18			97				
67	60	82	15	35	12	53	6	38	1		90				
68	167	167	5	5	33	41	10	53	13	60	60				
69	166	166	20	20		66	4	51	6						
70	77	79	9	12		31	1	37			79				
71	141	138	26	26		39	7	15	14		40				
72	47	45	5	5		17	2	18	10		35				
73	156	156	46	46		34	6	96	12		156				
74	53	101	91	45	45	10	32	8	40	4	101	63	45	101	
75	15	34	36	6	38	7	11	2	14		20	20			
76	60	50	25	10	6	15	6	40			73	1			
77	46	76	76	7	7	13	27	5	37	1	50				
78	103	109	7	27	4	49	16	46	7	112	103				
79	45	120	100	75	15	12	38	7	54	10					
80	67	170	170	16	31	52	42	4	100		170	170			
81	50	115	115	36	13	16	26	4	36	4	15	78			
82	104	96	96	4	6	8	28	5	30	18	15	104			

VIII.—TABLE H. The

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS

SUBJECTS.

HIGH SCHOOLS.	SUBJECTS.									
	English Grammar.	English Literature.	Composition.	Reading.	Dictation.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Book-keeping.	Callisthenics (Girls).
83 Smith's Falls	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	24	.....
84 Smithville	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	47	25
85 Stratford	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	119	148
86 Strathroy C. I.	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	120	245
87 Streetsville	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	39	30
88 St. Catharines C. I.	269	269	269	196	196	263	263	269	146	85
89 St. Mary's C. I.	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	107
90 St. Thomas C. I.	347	199	347	347	347	347	347	347	214	90
91 Sydenham	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	3	.....
92 Thorold	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	7	.....
93 Toronto C. I.	506	506	506	506	450	506	506	506	378	222
94 Trenton	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	50	.....
95 Unbridge	104	104	104	51	51	104	104	104	20	.....
96 Vankleeckhill	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	.....	.....
97 Vienna	45	45	45	45	45	37	37	45	21	.....
98 Walkerton	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	73	.....
99 Wardsville	67	67	44	67	67	67	67	67	44	.....
100 Waterdown	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	38	.....
101 Welland	118	118	118	118	118	117	118	118	47	119
102 Weston	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	26	.....
105 Whitby C. I.	163	118	163	108	149	163	163	163	120	.....
104 Williamstown	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	35	.....
105 Windsor	132	90	132	132	132	132	132	132	80	.....
106 Woodstock	124	124	124	80	124	124	124	124	80	60
1 Total, 1884	12577	12046	12525	11792	12095	12303	12448	12638	7407	2231
2 " 1883	11815	11259	11707	9939	11236	11551	11518	11767	4849	1927
3 Increase	762	787	818	1853	859	842	930	871	2558	304
4 Decrease										
5 Percentage of Total Attendance	99	95	98	92	95	97	98	99	58	18

High Schools.

BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.

	Drill (Poyak).	Algebra.	Euclid.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.	Botany.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Music.	Drawing.	Physiology.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Household Arts.
83	50	50	14	27	19	22	2	29	4	50	41					
84	25	39	44	13	13	18	8	1	16	234	34					
85	119	249	243	107	31	35	91	17	84	116	260					
86	245	220	245	13	46	135	90	14	95	25	232			46	135	
87	30	39	49	30	48	18	18	4	11	106	30					
88	44	252	249	40	49	8	85	82	123	15	112					
89	115	175	222	50	30	95	60	11	65	8	222					
90	159	325	265	127	127	60	144	12	160	45	214	60	60			
91	69	69	32	32	32	16	3	25	34	39						
92	75	75	10	10	10	12	3	40	50							
93	284	506	506	270	138	272	48	299	80	322	50	50				
94	52	52	3	12	12	10	10	28	2	50	74					
95	104	90	15	15	2	37	13	87	25							
96	50	53	6	18	14	8	2	24	45	45						
97	18	25	2	2	12	2	19	2	8							
98	161	161	17	45	15	29	5	27	73	71	161					
99	67	67	17	20	8	13	14	14	29	44						
100	88	93	12	30	14	36	5	30	43	93						
101	119	119	18	6	6	89	11	17	6	86						
102	55	45	9	9	26	7	14	14	26	26						
103	159	159	18	32	8	80	19	75	7	15	122					
104	55	55	12	12	10	15	2	17	3	3						
105	132	132	7	4	65	21	50	1	100							
106	40	124	120	20	25	31	3	36	20	120						
1	3149	11490	11002	2719	3046	1880	4454	927	5119	1089	3428	8126	310	404	135	23
2	3073	10296	10071	1208	2450	1526	4439	903	5318	961	1360	3538	415	363		18
3	76	194	931	1541	596	354	15	24	128	2068	4588		41			4
4								199					105			
5	25	90	86	22	24	15	35	7	40	9	27	66	22	3	1	

IX. TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground. acres.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.
1 Alexandria.....	B.	F.	1		12				
2 Almonte.....	S.	R.	1	1	12	2			1
3 Arnprior.....	B.	F.	4	1	14	1			
4 Aylmer.....	B.	F.	12		15	1		1	
5 Barrie, C. I.....	B.	F.	3		20	1			3
6 Beausville.....	B.	R.	2	1	18			1	1
7 Belle-ville.....	B.	F.	1	1	23	2	1	1	8
8 Berlin.....	B.	F.	6		16	1	1	1	2
9 Bowmanville.....	B.	F.	1	1	6	2			2
10 Bradford.....	B.	F.	2		10	2			6
11 Brampton.....	B.	F.	5		50	2		1	5
12 Brantford, C. I.....	B.	F.			20	1	1	1	7
13 Brighton.....	B.	F.		1	19	1	1	1	1
14 Brockville.....	S.	F.	2		26	1		1	2
15 Caledonia.....	B.	F.	1	1	15	1		1	2
16 Campbellford.....	S.	F.	1	1	12	1			1
17 Carleton Place.....	S.	F.	1	1	19	1		1	1
18 Cayuga.....	B.	F.	1		15	1			
19 Chatham.....	B.	F.	5	1	26	5	1	1	3
20 Clinton.....	B.	F.	3		12	2	1	1	3
21 Cobourg, C. I.....	B.	F.	1		25	2	1	1	10
22 Collborne.....	B.	F.	1	1	11		1	1	1
23 Collingwood, C. I.....	B.	F.	1		23	2	1		4
24 Cornwall.....	B.	F.	4		25	1		1	1
25 Dundas.....	B.	F.	1	1	17	2	1	1	2
26 Dunnville.....	F.	F.	2		15			1	
27 Elora.....	S.	R.	1		16	1	1	1	1
28 Farmersville.....	S.	F.	2		10	1	1	1	1
29 Fergus.....	S.	F.	4	1	12	2	1	1	
30 Galt, C. I.....	S.	F.	5		52	4	1	1	9
31 Gananoque.....	S.	F.		1	31	1		1	
32 Goderich.....	B.	F.			18	3		1	3
33 Grimsby.....	F.	F.	1		15	2	1	1	1
34 Guelph.....	S.	F.	4	1	25	1		1	
35 Hamilton, C. I.....	S.	F.	250 x 180	1	56	2	1	1	19
36 Harriston.....	B.	F.	3		17	1		1	4
37 Hawkesbury.....	B.	F.	14	1	21	2		1	
38 Ingersoll.....	B.	F.	2	1	15	1	1	1	17
39 Iroquois.....	S.	F.	1		15	2	1	1	2

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.		Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.		Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.		Number of pupils who left for other occupations.		Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.		Number of pupils in Upper School.		Number of Head Masters and Assistants.		Salary of Head Master.		HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.	
1	5	4	1	4	7	2	850	W. D. Johnston, B.A., Toronto.									
2	3	12	9	7	30	3	1000	P. C. McGregor, B.A., Queen's.									
3	12	12	12	4	4	12	850	L. C. Corbett, B.A., Toronto.									
4	3	12	4	16	38	12	1200	W. W. Rutherford, B.A., Toronto.									
5	9	7	21	25	61	5	1250	H. B. Spotton, M.A., Toronto.									
6	3	3	3	3	5	12	750	A. W. Reavley, B.A., Toronto.									
7	4	4	4	20	41	4	1100	G. S. Wright, M.A., Toronto.									
8	4	12	3	24	35	3	1200	J. W. Connor, B.A., Toronto.									
9	3	6	8	1	25	3	1400	W. W. Tambllyn, M.A., Toronto.									
10	2	3	8	3	19	2	1000	W. Forpost, B.A., Toronto.									
11	1	1	30	2	37	4	1100	A. Murray, M.A., Aberdeen.									
12	1	3	3	73	8	8	1500	Wm. Oliver, B.A., Toronto.									
13	1	1	8	1	19	12	900	G. B. Ward, M.A., McGill.									
14	4	3	1	5	15	3	1200	Rev. C. L. Worrell, M.A., Trinity.									
15	4	5	24	2	24	3	1000	L. A. Kennedy, B.A., Victoria.									
16	5	15	2	5	15	2	1050	A. G. Knight, B.A., Victoria.									
17	8	6	5	2	15	12	800	J. R. Johnston, B.A., Queen's.									
18	1	11	5	12	800	A. Cole, B.A., Toronto.											
19	1	5	41	6	1200	A. W. A. Finlay, B.A., Victoria.											
20	5	10	20	30	4	1200	J. Turnbull, B.A., Toronto.										
21	4	1	14	1	35	4	1400	D. C. McHenry, M.A., Victoria.									
22	6	6	4	5	9	2	800	H. M. Hicks, M.A., Toronto.									
23	3	1	52	8	112	5	1400	Wm. Williams, B.A., Toronto.									
24	6	5	12	5	18	3	1000	J. Smith, M.A., Aberdeen.									
25	5	1	7	17	41	2	1100	J. Bissonnette, B.A., Queen's.									
26	5	1	2	13	13	2	800	J. P. Hume, B.A., Queen's.									
27	10	15	6	4	18	2	1000	A. B. Davidson, B.A., Toronto.									
28	5	5	1	22	16	2	1000	W. Johnston, M.A., Victoria.									
29	8	2	5	6	16	2	1000	C. F. McGillivray, M.A., Toronto.									
30	10	6	14	7	51	5	2000	J. E. Bryant, M.A., Toronto.									
31	1	1	7	1	17	2	1000	W. K. T. Smellie, B.A., Toronto.									
32	4	14	32	4	1200	H. J. Strang, B.A., Toronto.											
33	2	4	4	2	6	2	800	C. W. Mulloy, B.A., Toronto.									
34	35	10	32	4	1050	W. Tytler, B.A., Toronto.											
35	70	20	19	60	168	15	1700	G. Dickson, M.A., Victoria.									
36	5	5	8	20	50	3	1200	J. McMurchie, B.A., Toronto.									
37	1	3	2	4	14	2	900	J. A. Houston, B.A., Trinity.									
38	12	10	22	10	24	3	1000	F. W. Merchant, M.A., Victoria.									
39	4	5	3	10	25	2	800	W. A. Whitney, M.A., Victoria.									

IX.—TABLE I.—The

HIGH SCHOOLS.		Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.
				acres.						
40	Kemptville	B.	F.	13 ¹ / ₂	1	8	2		1	
41	Kincardine	B.	F.	3	1	16	1	1	1	3
42	Kingston, C. I.	S.	F.	1		21	2	1	1	17
43	Lindsay	B.	F.	5	1	20	1		1	
44	Listowel	B.	F.	24 ¹ / ₂		12	1		1	1
45	London, C. I.	B.	F.	24 ¹ / ₂	1	17	2	1	1	4
46	Markham	B.	F.	2		15	1			
47	Mitchell	B.	F.	1		20	2		1	
48	Morrisburg	B.	F.	1	1	20	1	1	1	4
49	Mount Forest	F.	F.	26 ¹ / ₂		14	1	1	1	2
50	Napanee	B.	F.	71 ¹ / ₂	1	50	2		1	5
51	Newburg	S.	F.	1	1	15	2		1	
52	Newcastle	B.	F.	1	1	12	1		1	
53	Newmarket	B.	F.	2		25	1		1	1
54	Niagara	B.	F.	4 ¹ / ₂		20	1	1	1	
55	Niagara Falls, South	F.	F.	2		11	1	1	1	
56	Norwood	B.	F.	6	1	10	1		1	1
57	Oakville	B.	F.	2	1	6	2	1	1	
58	Oakwood	B.	F.	1		9	1	1	1	
59	Omence	F.	F.		1	18			1	1
60	Orangeville	B.	F.	14 ¹ / ₂		27	1		1	2
61	Orillia	B.	F.	3		10	1			2
62	Oshawa	B.	F.	3	1	14	2	1	1	3
63	Ottawa, C. I.	S.	F.	14 ¹ / ₂		27	2	1	1	7
64	Owen Sound	B.	F.	4 ¹ / ₂	1	30		1	1	
65	Paris	B.	F.	1	1	26	1	1	1	
66	Parkhill	B.	R.	1	1	6	2		1	
67	Pembroke	B.	F.	1	1	3			1	3
68	Perth, C. I.	B.	F.	54 ¹ / ₂	1	13	2	1	1	3
69	Peterboro', C. I.	B.	R.	2	1	50	1	1	1	
70	Petrolia	B.	F.	2		20			1	
71	Pictou	B.	F.	1		12			1	1
72	Port Dover	B.	F.	13 ¹ / ₂	1	30	2	1	1	
73	Port Hope	B.	F.	1		15	2	1	1	2
74	Port Perry	B.	F.	14 ¹ / ₂	1	25	1		1	4
75	Port Rowan	B.	F.	2	1	10	1		1	
76	Prescott	S.	F.	1	1	20	3	1	1	
77	Renfrew	B.	F.	3	1	10				4
78	Richmond Hill	B.	R.	13 ¹ / ₂	1	24	1		1	6
79	Ridgetown	B.	R.	14 ¹ / ₂		18		1	1	1
80	Sarnia	B.	F.	14 ¹ / ₂	1	20	3	1	1	
81	Seaforth	B.	F.	4		43	1	1	1	3

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who entered mercantile life.	Number of pupils who became occupied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of pupils in Upper School.	Number of Head Masters and Assistants.	Salary of Head Master.
40					29	2	800
41	6		17	4	43	3	1100
42	30		32	22	35	6	1300
43	10	2	30	15	35	4	1200
44	4	1		23	9	12	1000
45					56	8	1200
46	2				11	5	1000
47	9	4	10	11	22	12	900
48	5	2	30		28	12	900
49	4	3	2	3	26	4	1150
50	4		4		21	4	1200
51	3	12			18	12	800
52	2	3		7	15	12	800
53	3	3	5	7	25	3	1000
54	4	1	1	7	5	12	900
55					15	12	800
56			14	5	30	12	1200
57	1		10	6	18	12	1050
58	2		6		18	12	775
59	1	6	2		9	12	800
60	10	12	24	6	46	3	1200
61	8	4	1	13	30	3	1000
62	4	5	2	3	23	3	1300
63	45	10	20		58	7	1800
64	30	30	10	50	44	5	1200
65	3	7	2	6	9	2	1100
66	6	6	3	2	20	2	800
67	5	5	10	10	6	3	1000
68	7	33	11	9	37	4	1200
69			1		10	5	1200
70					11	2	1000
71					32	4	1200
72					17	12	900
73	4	5	15	16	46	4	1300
74	10	12	6		38	4	1400
75	4	3	6	4	13	2	800
76	3	1	7	4	11	2	1000
77	3	5	10		13	2	850
78	6	25	7		30	3	1000
79	3	3	2	8	26	4	1200
80	12	20	40	10	50	3	1250
81	4	3	15	14	48	4	1300

HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.

%	
	W. S. Cody, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	B. Freer, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	A. P. Knight, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	W. O'Connor, M.A., <i>Queen's, Ireland</i> .
	A. B. McCallum, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	Rev. F. L. Cheekley, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	W. M. Elliott, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	W. Elliot, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. S. Jamieson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	J. Reid, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .
	C. Fessenden, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	D. Hicks, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	W. W. Jardine, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. E. Dickson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	A. Andrews, <i>Ontario</i> .
	M. M. Fenwick, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. Davidson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	N. J. Wellwood, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. C. Pomeroy, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .
	J. A. Tanner, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> .
	A. Steele, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. Ryerson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	L. C. Smith, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	J. Macmillan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	H. De La Matter, <i>Ontario</i> .
	J. W. Aves, B.A., L.R.C.P., <i>Trinity</i> .
	E. M. Bigg, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	E. Odium, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	W. Rothwell, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	W. Tassie, M.A., LL.D., <i>Toronto</i> .
	S. Phillips, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	R. Dobson, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	R. A. Barron, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	A. Pugslow, M.A., LL.D., <i>Victoria</i> .
	D. McBride, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	A. G. Mackay, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	M. Melpherson, M.A., <i>Victoria</i> .
	C. McDowell, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .
	J. McBride, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	G. A. Chase, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	W. Sinclair, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .
	J. C. Harstone, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .

IX.—TABLE I.—The

MISCELLANEOUS

HIGH SCHOOLS.	Brick, Stone or Frame.	Freehold or Rented.	Size of Playground. acres.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of Maps in School.	Number of Globes in School.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who matriculated at any University.			
82 Simcoe.....	B.	F.	2	1	10	12	1	1	2			
83 Smith's Falls.....	S.	F.	1	1	12	12	1	1	12			
84 Smithville.....	F.	F.	1	1	20	12	1	1	1			
85 Stratford.....	B.	F.	3½	1	28	12	1	1	1			
86 Strathroy, C. I.....	B.	F.	1½	1	15	1	1	1	3			
87 Streetsville.....	B.	F.	1	1	12	12	1	1	1			
88 St. Catharines, C. I.....	B.	F.	1	1	30	3	1	1	1			
89 St. Mary's, C. I.....	B.	F.	2	1	14	12	1	1	8			
90 St. Thomas, C. I.....	B.	F.	2	1	24	2	1	1	1			
91 Sydenham.....	S.	F.	1½	1	16	1	1	1	2			
92 Thorold.....	B.	F.	2	1	20	1	1	1	1			
93 Toronto, C. I.....	B.	F.	2	1	12	2	1	1	11			
94 Trenton.....	B.	F.	1	1	15	1	1	1	1			
95 Uxbridge.....	B.	F.	2	1	20	2	1	1	4			
96 Vankleekhill.....	B.	F.	1	1	9	1	1	1	1			
97 Vienna.....	B.	F.	1½	1	27	1	1	1	1			
98 Walkerton.....	B.	F.	1½	1	16	1	1	1	1			
99 Wardsville.....	B.	F.	2	1	14	1	1	1	1			
100 Waterdown.....	S.	F.	3½	1	20	1	1	1	12			
101 Welland.....	B.	F.	1	1	26	2	1	1	12			
102 Weston.....	B.	F.	1½	1	25	1	1	1	4			
103 Whitby, C. I.....	B.	F.	1	1	58	2	1	1	8			
104 Williamstown.....	B.	F.	1	1	25	2	1	1	6			
105 Windsor.....	B.	F.	60 x 120	1	21	1	1	1	1			
106 Woodstock.....	B.	F.	1	1	10	1	1	1	1			
B. S. F. | F. R. | acres.												
1 Total, 1884.....	81	19	6	99	7	188	54	2133	152	55	90	266
2 Total, 1883.....	79	19	6	98	6	180	54	1980	156	53	91	277
3 Increase.....	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	153	1	2	1	1
4 Decrease.....									4		1	11

High Schools.

INFORMATION.

Number of pupils who entered mer- cantile life.	Number of pupils who became occu- pied with agriculture.	Number of pupils who joined any learned profession.	Number of pupils who left for other occupations.	Number of pupils in Preparatory Department.	Number of pupils in Upper School.	Number of Head Masters and Assistants.	Salary of Head Master.	HEAD MASTERS AND THEIR UNIVERSITIES.	
82	10	12	10	15	3	1290	D. S. Paterson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
83	2	2	12	3	2	909	S. Burwash, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .		
84	1	9	18	18	2	775	A. C. Crosby, B.A., <i>Albert</i> .		
85	10	23	15	76	8	1309	W. McBride, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
86	8	50	20	111	5	1460	J. E. Wetherell, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
87	4	5	5	12	12	750	A. B. Cooke, B.A., <i>Trinity</i> .		
88	10	5	9	96	1	1690	J. Henderson, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
89	9	33	7	121	3	1066	I. M. Levan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
90	37	46	67	68	7	1550	J. Millar, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
91	3	4	20	27	2	1200	J. E. Burgess, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .		
92	6	10	12	24	3	1290	A. McCulloch, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> .		
93	43	2	41	43	90	106	2350	A. McMurchy, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
94	4	4	23	10	3	1000	B. N. Davis, B.A., <i>Queen's</i> .		
95	10	15	3	10	34	3	1300	J. J. Magee, B. A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
96	2	7	23	2	2	800	A. H. Watson, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
97	2	1	2	7	2	850	C. E. Gunne, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
98	11	9	43	51	4	1100	J. Morgan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
99	1	6	5	26	12	800	W. G. McLachlan, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
100	10	13	9	22	2	1290	A. Crichton, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
101	12	16	11	13	3	1260	J. M. Duma, B.A., LL.B., <i>Toronto</i> .		
102	7	8	9	18	1	1090	G. Wallace, B.A., <i>Dublin</i> .		
103	6	12	20	52	7	1400	L. E. Lambree, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
114	1	7	10	10	2	800	J. A. Monroe, B.A., <i>Victoria</i> .		
115	1	3	17	15	3	1100	A. Sinclair, M.A., <i>Toronto</i> .		
106	10	5	14	4	29	4	1200	D. H. Hunter, B.A., <i>Toronto</i> .	
								59 Toronto, 1 McGill.	
								20 Victoria, 2 Aberdeen.	
								11 Queen's, 1 Queen's, Ireland.	
								7 Trinity, 1 Dublin.	
								2 Albert, 2 Certificate.	
1	730	571	927	1004	182	3022	358	1098	High. sal. H.M., \$2,350. Low. H.M., \$750
2	768	583	868	1068	486	2439	347	1068	High. sal. H.M., \$2,250. Low. H.M., \$636.
3	...	59	...	583	11	30	High. sal. H. M., \$100. Low. H. M., \$114.		
4	38	12	64	304	...	...	...

X.—TABLE K.—A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative state and progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Public, Separate and High Schools; also, Normal and Model Schools: from the year 1875 to 1884 inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Education Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
1	Population						1913,660				
2	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years.....	501,083	502,250	494,804	492,860	494,124	489,924	484,224	488,817	478,791	471,287
3	County High Schools.....	168	164	164	161	161	164	161	161	164	166
4	Normal and Model Schools.....	3	4	4	1	1	4	6	6	6	6
5	Total Public Schools in operation.....	1678	4875	4955	4813	4932	4941	5043	5013	5058	5109
6	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	156	167	185	177	191	196	195	190	194	207
7	Grand Total of all Schools in operation.....	4945	5140	5238	5098	5231	5245	5348	5313	5362	5428
8	Total Pupils attending County High Schools.....	8342	8541	9229	10571	12136	12916	13136	12348	11843	12757
9	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools.....	709	691	656	608	820	1090	1116	1059	1098	1063
10	Total Pupils attending the Public Schools.....	451,568	465,243	463,908	463,405	462,233	457,734	451,449	445,364	438,492	439,154
11	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	22,673	25,291	24,652	25,610	24,779	25,311	24,819	26,148	26,177	27,463
12	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Public, Separate and High, Normal and Model Schools.....	483,283	497,722	500,745	500,019	499,968	497,045	496,220	484,919	477,310	480,747
13	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Public and Separate School Teachers.....	\$175,8100	\$188,8821	\$193,8099	\$201,1208	\$207,2822	\$211,3180	\$210,6019	\$211,1148	\$221,6957	\$229,6027
14	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Public and Separate School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, etc.....	123,4980	116,8135	103,5390	87,8139	76,6992	70,8872	73,8252	88,2536	89,8243	98,4835

16	Grand Total paid for Public and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School-Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, etc.	2993080	3006456	2973189	2889347	2833081	2822052	2814271	3026074	3108480	3280862
16	Total amount paid for High School Teachers' Salaries	184752	183906	211607	223010	211097	247894	257218	233861	266317	282776
17	Total amount paid for erection or repairs of High School houses, maps, apparatus, prizes, fuel, books, etc.	117260	108042	132102	173000	136691	166035	88632	89857	82680	102690
18	Amount paid for other educational purposes	299434	227548	257240	263510	235600	232172	233209	235811	240597	238469
19	Grand Total paid for educational purposes	3534226	3538952	3574438	3548867	3469472	3468153	3423330	3606509	3697971	3904797
20	Total, Public School Teachers	6018	6185	6168	6473	6586	6747	6922	6857	6911	7085
21	Total, Male Teachers	2615	2780	3020	3060	3133	3261	3362	3062	2829	2789
22	Total, Female Teachers	3373	3405	3148	3413	3443	3483	3560	3745	4082	4296
23	Average number of days each Public School has been kept open	291	295	291	296	298	298	298	296	297	298

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR, 1885.

I. ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

I. APPOINTMENT OF JAMES McGRATH AS JANITOR OF THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL (5th March, 1885).

II. NEW READERS.

(a) THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Between William James Gage, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, publisher, trading under the name and style of "W. J. Gage and Company," of the first part; The Canada publishing Company (Limited), of the said City, of the second part; Thomas Nelson and William Nelson of the City of Edinburgh, in that part of Great Britain known as Scotland, trading under the name and style of "Thomas Nelson and Sons," of the third part; and Her Majesty the Queen, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario, of the fourth part.

Whereas the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts heretofore severally prepared and published, for use in the public schools of Ontario, three series of text books known respectively as the "Canadian Readers," published by the parties hereto of the second part, the "Royal Canadian Readers" published by the parties hereto of the second part, and the "Royal Readers," published by the parties hereto of the third part,

And whereas the Honorable the Minister of Education is causing to be prepared a new and improved series of readers known as the "Ontario Readers," and such series is to be authorized as the only series for use in the Province of Ontario.

And whereas it has now been agreed by and between the parties hereto, that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, should for ten years have the sole right to print and publish from electrotype plates supplied by the said Department, to be paid for as hereinafter provided, such authorized and improved series of readers subject to the covenants and conditions hereinafter contained, and to the terms and conditions of the regulations in that behalf of the said Education Department of Ontario.

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar of lawful money of Canada, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, they, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, do hereby, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators covenant with Her Majesty the Queen, Her successors and representatives herein, in manner following, that is to say:—

1. That the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns shall repay to the Honorable the Minister of Education all sums of

money expended by the said Education Department in the composition, sketching, engraving and electrotyping of the said series of readers, such sums not to exceed in all seven thousand five hundred dollars, and each of the said parties hereby undertakes for himself, his executors, administrators and assigns, to pay one-third of such sums so expended by the said Education Department, and the party hereto of the fourth part, undertakes and agrees to deliver simultaneously to each of the parties of the first, second and third parts a set of electrotype plates of each of the books of the said "Ontario Readers," reasonably free from all defects, inspected and tested and approved by the party hereto of the fourth part.

2. And that they, the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall, from time to time, and at all times, observe, perform and fulfil each and every of the terms and conditions of the regulations of the said Education Department respecting the printing and publication of text books, and also the terms and conditions hereinafter contained, and that each and every copy of each and every edition, shall, in every particular, be printed and published by the said parties and each of them in strict conformity therewith.

3. And that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, their executors administrators or assigns, shall submit or cause to be submitted to the said Education Department, sample copies of each and every edition of the said authorized Readers to be hereafter printed and published for sale or use in the Province of Ontario for the approval of such Department as to the mechanical execution of the presswork, binding, and all other mechanical parts of the work, and that without such approval having been first had and obtained no copy of any edition thereof shall be sold or disposed of for use in the said Province of Ontario.

4. And that the paper to be used in any and every edition of the said authorized Readers, and in every copy thereof, shall be equal in quality to the sample prescribed by the Education Department (to wit, at least sixty pounds D royal of good colour and texture and well calendered) and no inferior quality of paper shall, under any pretext whatsoever be used. The presswork and ink shall be first-class throughout, and shall be such as to produce, together with the plates, a clear and distinct impression, and the stitching of each and every book, shall run from top to bottom of each sheet, with broad tapes or extra mull at or near top and bottom and in the centre of the back of each and every book, and shall be attached to the cover, so that the whole binding shall be thoroughly done and durable.

If, however, the said publishers, their executors, administrators or assigns should prefer it, Brehmer's wire may be used, the same to be used with stitching machine with wire staples to extra strong mull running from top to bottom, the stitches being as close as possible to top and bottom, corresponding with sample submitted by the said publishers to the said Department, and no other style of binding except that herein specified shall, without the sanction of the said Education Department, be used by any of the said parties hereto in binding any of the books of the said series of readers; and no copy of any of the said readers which does not in all particulars comply with the foregoing in regard to paper, presswork, typography, ink and binding, shall be sold or disposed of for use in the Province of Ontario.

5. And the said sample copies to be furnished as hereinbefore provided for shall remain on file in the Education Department, and each and every copy of each and every edition published shall in all respects be equal to the sample copy so furnished to and on file in the said Department.

6. And that in case the Minister of Education points out to the said parties of the first, second or third parts, or any of them, their executors, administrators or assigns, any defect or defects in the sample copies so furnished to the said Department as aforesaid, but which defect or defects the Department shall not consider of sufficient import-

ance to cause them to withhold their approval from such edition ; then in such case the said parties of the first, second and third part, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall, in the next following edition or issue to that in which said defect shall have been pointed out, correct the same to the satisfaction of the said Department.

7. And that the said authorized series of Readers shall be of the size following, that is to say :—

The First Book, Part I, shall consist of sixty-four pages.

The Second Part of the First Book shall consist of ninety-six pages.

The Second Book shall consist of one hundred and ninety-two pages.

The Third Book shall consist of two hundred and fifty-six pages.

The Fourth Book shall consist of three hundred and twenty pages, each page of each of the said books shall be six inches long, by three and one-half inches wide in the presswork, with a reasonable margin sufficient to make each page at least seven and one-quarter inches long by five inches wide.

And that the books of the said authorized series of Readers shall be sold at retail prices not exceeding the following, namely :—

For the First Book, Part One Ten Cents.

For the First Book, Part Two Fifteen Cents.

For the Second Book Twenty-five Cents.

For the Third Book Thirty-five Cents

For the Fourth Book Fifty Cents.

8. And that, in order that it may be the more easily recognized and ascertained that each and every book of each and every edition of the said authorized "Ontario Readers" to be published and in use in the said Province of Ontario, is not only authorized but approved as to its mechanical execution, contents and otherwise by the said Education Department, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, shall cause to be printed upon the title page of each and every book of each and every edition, the name of the firm by which such book is published.

9. And that, for the better securing the retail sale of the said authorized Readers at prices not exceeding those above set forth as the maximum retail prices, the said parties of the first, second and third parts, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall make sale to any purchaser buying quantities of such Readers of one dozen and upwards at one time at prices at least twenty per cent lower than the said prescribed retail prices ; and that, to purchasers of the said Readers in lots of the sale value of one thousand dollars nett., the said parties, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall make a further reduction of ten per cent in the price thereof ; and that the said parties of the first, second and third parts and each of them, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will, from time to time, and at all times, keep on hand a sufficient quantity of the said Readers to supply all demands of trade and public therefor.

10. And that the Minister of Education, or any person by him appointed in writing for that purpose shall and may from time to time, and at any time during business hours, enter the warehouse and all other business premises or any part thereof of the parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, for the purpose of inspecting any and every edition or issue of such authorized Readers and every copy thereof, and reporting to the said Education Department whether the same are in accordance with the terms of this Indenture.

11. And that in case the said Education Department shall at any time after the expiration of five years from the date hereof consider that the retail prices of the said series

of "Ontario Readers" heretofore mentioned, or any of the books thereof, should be reduced, the Minister of Education shall appoint an Arbitrator, the parties of the first, second and third parts shall appoint another, and the Chancellor of Ontario, upon the application of the Minister of Education or of the parties of the first, second and third parts, or the joint application of all parties hereto, shall appoint a third, and in case the parties of the first, second and third parts shall for ten days after having been notified in writing of the appointment of an Arbitrator by the Minister of Education omit to appoint an Arbitrator or to notify the Minister of Education in writing of their appointment, then the Chancellor of Ontario may name two Arbitrators to act with the Arbitrator appointed by the Minister of Education and the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, shall at any time and at all times when called upon so to do by the Arbitrators or any two of them, furnish the Arbitrators with a detailed statement showing the cost of production and the returns of the sales of any or all of the said Readers, and shall in addition, if so requested, furnish the said Arbitrators or any two of them for inspection all vouchers and books of the respective firms of the said parties of the first, second and third parts which in any way refer to or contain any entry concerning the cost of production and returns of the sales of the said Readers as aforesaid, and that if it shall be deemed by the said Arbitrators or any two of them that an excessive profit is being made by the said parties or any one of them his or their executors, administrators or assigns upon the sale of the said Readers, the retail prices of the same shall be reduced to amounts which the said Arbitrators or any two of them shall deem sufficient to yield a reasonable profit to the said parties and such Arbitrators or any two of them shall upon such appointment have full power to consider the question or questions submitted to them, and to examine all statements, vouchers and books furnished by the said parties and full power to compel the production of such additional statements, vouchers and books to those furnished by the said parties and evidence of any kind whatsoever which they shall deem necessary, with power to examine witnesses upon oath, and their decision in the premises or that of any two of them when given in writing shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties hereto, and the retail price or prices so fixed shall thenceforward govern the price or prices by the dozen and wholesale price or prices as hereinbefore provided for.

12. And that the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, will not print or publish nor cause to be printed or published, nor be in any way accessory to the printing or publishing of any edition or copy or copies of the said authorized Readers, in the United States or any where else without the limits of the Province of Ontario, to be sold within the said Province of Ontario.

13. And that the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns, shall not in any way, without the consent in writing of the Minister of Education acting on behalf of the Education Department, sub-let, re-let or assign any portion of the work of printing and publishing the said series of Readers or the whole of such work,

14. And that should any difference of opinion arise between the parties hereto as to the construction to be put upon any of the terms, conditions and agreements herein contained, the same shall be determined by the Chancellor of Ontario, after giving the parties hereto an opportunity of presenting their views, in person or by counsel, and such determination shall be final and conclusive and binding upon the parties to this indenture, upon each of them and upon each of their executors, administrators and assigns.

15. And that upon the Minister of Education giving to the said parties six months' notice, the Education Department may alter or amend the said authorized series of Readers, or any one of them, or any part of any one of them; but that no change shall be made by the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts or any of them, his or their executors, administrators or assigns, in the contents of the said Readers, nor any addition thereto or

omission therefrom, nor any notes or appendices thereto, nor any change in the subject matter thereof, nor in the size of the books, nor in the price of them, nor in the mechanical execution thereof, without the consent in writing of the said Education Department first had and obtained. The notice hereinbefore provided for may be given by publication thereof in two issues of any newspaper published in the City of Toronto and in the *Ontario Gazette*.

16. And that the said parties of the first, second and third parts and their assigns shall have for ten years from the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the sole right to print and publish within the said Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada the aforesaid authorized series of Readers, and the said Education Department of Ontario shall not, during that time, allow any other firm or individual to print or publish any of the books of the aforesaid series of "Ontario Readers."

17. And the said parties hereto of the first, second and third parts hereby declare they have abandoned and do and will abandon and hereby abandon all claims in law or in equity which they or either of them may have or have had, or deemed he or they had against the Education Department or the Minister of Education because of the failure or non-continuance of the authorization of the Readers hereinbefore mentioned.

18. And the said parties of the first, second and third parts, and each of them, his and their executors, administrators and assigns hereby agree that if they, their executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, deliberately disregard the terms of this agreement or fail to carry out the same in a matter of substance the said party or parties shall forfeit all his or their rights under this agreement, and the Minister of Education may apply, on notice to the said party or parties, to any Division of the High Court of Justice for a declaration of such forfeiture, and to restrain such party from further printing, publishing and selling any of the books of the said authorized series of Readers.

19. And that before any edition of the said authorized Readers is printed and published by any of the parties hereto of the first, second and third parts, each of the said parties shall have executed these presents and given to the Honourable the Minister of Education as representing Her Majesty the Queen herein their respective bonds, each in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties thereto, each in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the due observance and fulfilment by each party, his or their executors, administrators and assigns of all the terms, conditions, clauses, agreements, obligations and covenants herein contained.

20. In the several covenants, terms and conditions herein the said parties of the first, second and third parts shall be held to covenant severally for themselves, their executors, administrators and assigns, and not the one for the other.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of November, A.D. 1884.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

WM. JOHNSTON.

As to signatures of all.

For the Canada Publishing Co. (Limited),
 ARTHUR B. LEE, [L.S.]
President.
 THOMAS NELSON,
Per JOS. TRAIN GRAY, [L.S.]
his Attorney.
 WILLIAM NELSON,
Per JOS. TRAIN GRAY, [L.S.]
his Attorney.
 W. J. GAGE, [L.S.]
 GEO. W. ROSS, [L.S.]
Minister of Education.

(b) THIS INDENTURE made the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five,

Between William James Gage, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Publisher, trading under the name and style of W. J. Gage and Company, of the first part ;

and

The Canada Publishing Company (Limited), of the same place, of the second part ;

William W. Copp, Henry J. Clark and Charles Fuller, of the same place, trading under the name, style and firm of Copp, Clark and Company, of the third part ;

and

Her Majesty the Queen, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario, acting for the Education Department of Ontario, of the fourth part.

Whereas by an indenture made on or about the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, between the said William James Gage, the said The Canada Publishing Company (Limited), Thomas Nelson and Sons, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the first, second, third and fourth parts respectively, regarding the publication of a series of Readers, it was agreed by paragraph seven of the said indenture, that

“ The First Book, Part One, shall consist of sixty-four pages.

“ The Second Part of the First Book shall consist of ninety-six pages.

“ The Second Book shall consist of one hundred and ninety-two pages.

“ The Third Book shall consist of two hundred and fifty-six pages.

“ The Fourth Book shall consist of three hundred and twenty pages.

“ And each page of each of the said books shall be six inches long by three and one-half inches wide in the press work, with a reasonable margin sufficient to make each page at least seven and one-quarter inches long and five inches wide.

“ And that the books of the said authorized series of Readers shall be sold, at retail prices, not exceeding the following, namely :—

“ For the First Book, Part One, ten cents ;

“ For the First Book, Part Two, fifteen cents ;

“ For the Second Book, twenty-five cents ;

“ For the Third Book, thirty-five cents ;

“ For the Fourth Book, fifty cents.”

And whereas since the said date the said Thomas Nelson and Sons have, with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen, the party in the said indenture of the fourth part, represented by the Honorable the Minister of Education, assigned, transferred and set over to the said Copp, Clark and Company, the said parties of the third part, all their right, title and interest and benefit in and to the said indenture.

And whereas it has been agreed by and between the said parties as provided for in and by the said indenture, that certain amendments and alterations be made in paragraph seven of the said indenture, which are more fully set out hereinafter.

Now, therefore, it is witnessed, that the said paragraph seven be expunged, and that the following paragraph be substituted therefor :—

“ And that the said authorized series of Readers shall be of the size following, that
“ is to say :—

“ The First Book, Part One, shall consist of sixty-four pages.

“ The Second Part of the First Book shall consist of ninety-four pages.

“ The Second Book shall consist of one hundred and eighty-four pages.

“ The Third Book shall consist of two hundred and eighty pages.

“ The Fourth Book shall consist of three hundred and forty-four pages.

“ And each page of each of the said books shall be six inches long by three and one-
“ half inches wide in the press work, with a reasonable margin sufficient to make each
“ page at least seven and one-quarter inches long by five inches wide.

“ And that the books of the said authorized series of Readers shall be sold at retail
prices not exceeding the following, namely :—

“ For the First Book, Part One, ten cents ;

“ For the First Book, Part Two, fifteen cents ;

“ For the Second Book, twenty-five cents ;

“ For the Third Book, thirty-five cents ;

“ For the Fourth Book, fifty cents ;

And it is hereby expressly declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, that save and except as above set out, the said indenture and all the terms, provisions and agreements and conditions, and all and singular every matter and thing therein contained shall remain in full force and effect just in the same way and to the same degree as if these presents had not been executed ; and that the said alterations in paragraph seven shall not be held to affect, alter or vary, add to, or diminish the terms, agreements and conditions in the said indenture contained, and that the said terms, agreements, conditions and all matters and things therein contained and relating or referring to paragraph seven of the said indenture, shall hereafter apply and be construed to apply to the said paragraph hereby substituted therefor.

And it is also understood and agreed by and between the said parties, that any extra expense up to the sum of twenty dollars, occasioned by said alterations in the said Readers, shall fall upon and be borne by the parties of the first, second and third parts hereto, their executors, administrators, successors and assigns, in an equal proportion.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of	}	(Signed)	W. J. GAGE,	[L.S.]
		“	W. W. COPP,	[L.S.]
		“	HENRY J. CLARK,	[L.S.]
		“	CHARLES FULLER,	[L.S.]
			For the Canada Publishing Co. (Limited).	
(Signed)	JOHN A. PATERSON.	“	ARTHUR B. LEE,	[L.S.] President.
		“	GEO. W. ROSS,	[L.S.] Minister of Education.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL IN THE VILLAGE OF ESSEX CENTRE (23rd June, 1885).

IV. VIENNA HIGH SCHOOL ABOLISHED 31ST DECEMBER, 1885 (24th June, 1885).

V. APPOINTMENT OF MARY G. JOYCE, AS 1ST ASSISTANT, MARGARET A. MILLS, AS 2ND ASSISTANT, AND MARIA E. BUTTERWORTH, AS 3RD ASSISTANT IN THE PROVINCIAL MODEL SCHOOL, OTTAWA (24th June, 1885).

VI. GRANT FOR COLONIAL EXHIBITION (1st October, 1885).

VII. DIRECTING VACCINATION OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYÉS (4th November, 1885).

VIII. HIGH SCHOOLS AT GUELPH AND OWEN SOUND TO RANK AS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES, JANUARY, 1886 (22nd December, 1885).

2. MINUTES OF DEPARTMENT.

I. APPOINTMENT OF FRANK L. MICHELL, M.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWNS OF ALMONTE AND SMITH'S FALLS (9th January, 1885).

II. APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM FERGUSON, AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF DURHAM (15th January, 1885).

III. APPOINTMENT OF JAMES MCBRIEN, AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF WHITBY (24th January, 1885).

V. APPOINTMENT OF WILLIAM E. TILLEY, M.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF BOWMANVILLE (23rd March, 1885).

VI. APPOINTMENT OF WILMOT M. NICHOLS, B.A., AS PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR OF THE TOWN OF ELENHEIM (11th June, 1885).

VII. REGULATIONS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, AUGUST, 25TH, 1885.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ACCOMMODATION.

1. By section 40 of the Public Schools Act, 1885, Trustees of rural schools are required to provide adequate accommodation for at least two-thirds of the actual residents between the ages of five and twenty-one years. In the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, there is no limitation.

School Site.

2. Every school site should be on a well travelled road, as far removed as possible from a swamp or marsh, and so elevated as to admit of easy drainage.

3. The school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence.

4. There should be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be perfectly secure against pollution from surface drainage or filth of any kind,

5. The area of the school site should not be less than half an acre in extent, and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five the area should be one acre.

6. The water-closets for the sexes should be several feet apart, and under different roofs. Their entrances should be screened from observation.

7. Proper care should be taken to secure cleanliness and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odors.

8. Suitable walks should be made from the school-house to the water-closets, so that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

School-house.

9. The school-house should be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

10. Where the school population of the section exceeds one hundred, the school-house should contain two rooms; where it exceeds one hundred and fifty, three rooms—an additional room being required for each additional fifty pupils.

11. In each room the area should be at least twelve square feet on the floor, and there should be at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

12. There should be separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak-rooms for boys and girls.

13. The heating apparatus should be so placed as to keep a uniform temperature throughout the room, of at least sixty-seven degrees during the whole day.

14. The windows (both sashes) should be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with blinds.

15. Care should be taken to arrange for such ventilation as will secure a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour.

School Furniture.

16. The seats and desks should be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils should be allowed to sit at one desk, but single-seated desks are preferred.

17. The height of the seats should be so graduated that pupils of different sizes may be seated with their feet resting firmly upon the floor. The backs should slope backwards two or three inches from the perpendicular.

18. The seats and desks should be fastened to the floor in rows, with aisles of suitable width between the rows; passages, at least three feet wide, should be left between the outside rows and the side and the rear walls of the room, and a space, from three to five feet wide, between the teacher's platform and the front desks.

19. Each desk should be so placed that its front edge may project slightly over the edge of the seat behind it. The desk should be provided with a shelf for pupils' books, and the seat should slope a little towards the back.

20. A sufficient number of seats and desks should be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school. There should be at least two ordinary chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

21. The desks should be of three different sizes. The following dimensions are recommended:—

AGE OF PUPILS.	CHAIRS OR SEATS.			DESKS.			
	Height.		Slope of Back.	Length.		Width.	Height next Pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to Eight years.....	12 in.	11½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to Ten years.....	13 “	12¾ “	2 “	36 “	18 “	12 “	23 “
Ten to Thirteen years.....	14 “	13¾ “	2½ “	36 “	20 “	13 “	24 “
Thirteen to Sixteen years.....	16 “	15½ “	3 “	40 “	22 “	13 “	26 “

Blackboard, Globes and Maps.

22. There should be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform, and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a shelf or trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes.

The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful:—

(a) If the walls are brick the plaster should be laid upon the brick and not upon the laths as elsewhere; if frame, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(b) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(c) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(d) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(e) The liquid coloring should be made as follows:—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart; the alcohol should be 95 per cent. strong; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

23. Every school should have at least (a) one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted; (b) a map of Canada; (c) a map of Ontario; (d) maps of the World and of the different Continents; (e) one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader; (f) a standard Dictionary and Gazetteer; (g) a numeral frame; and a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

24. The programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and the Trustees. In French and German Schools the authorized Readers shall be used in addition to any text books in either of the languages aforesaid.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUBJECT.	1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.	4TH CLASS.
READING AND LITERATURE—	Tablet lessons and First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.	Fourth Reader.
SPELLING, ORTHOGRAPHY, AND ORTHOXY—	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling with verbal distinctions, on copies, and orally.	Systematic orthography and orthoepy.
WRITING—	Writing on slates and paper.	Writing on slates and paper.	Copy writing. Business forms.	Business forms & accounts.
ARITHMETIC—	Numeration and notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.	Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.	Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Elementary reduction. Compound rules. Mental arithmetic.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Elementary percentage and interest. Mental arithmetic.
DRAWING—	The drawing exercises in parts I. and II. First Reader.	Drawing-book No. 1, authorized series.	Drawing-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Drawing books Nos. 4 and 5.
GEOGRAPHY—	Conversations concerning the earth.	Local geography and elementary definitions. Map of the world.	Definitions. Simple map geography, N. America and Ontario. Map drawing.	Geography of the Continents, Canada and Ontario. Map drawing.
MUSIC—	Rote Singing.	Rote singing. Elements of Musical Notation.	Simple songs. Elementary ideas of written music.	Song Singing. Sacred music. Musical notation.
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—	Oral exercises in language.	Oral and written exercises in language.	Classes of words and their inflections. Simple descriptive writing.	Elements of formal Grammar and Composition.
HISTORY—			History, English and Canadian.	Leading features of English and Canadian History.
OBJECT LESSONS—	Form, size, color, weight, common objects (parts and qualities).	Subjects of Class I. continued.	Common objects (source, manufacture, uses, etc.). Animals, birds, plants.	
TEMPERANCE, HYGIENE, DRILL, (with Calisthenics for Girls), AND MORAL CULTURE—				

See details following.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

First Three Classes.

Reading.—The First Part of the First Reader should be taught from Blackboard and Tablet Lessons. The pupil should practise reading by phrases with the first lesson, and such explanations should be given as may enable him to read intelligently, and in the easy natural manner which characterizes good ordinary conversation. Clearness, fluency, force and naturalness are essential to good reading. As pupils learn to read principally by imitation, the teacher's living voice alone can direct in the matter of accent, inflection, emphasis and pronunciation.

Literature.—It is important that the pupils in all the classes should be required regularly to commit to memory selected passages in prose and verse, to give the meaning of what they read, and to make, from time to time, a summary of the reading lessons, in their own language.

Arithmetic.—Systematic training in mental Arithmetic should prevail in all the classes. Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic Method.

Writing.—Neat and legible writing, and the proper formation of the small and capital letters, should be aimed at.

Geography.—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise. The teacher should teach this subject in the first and second classes by means of familiar talks about the natural phenomena of different countries, the peculiarities of different races, the birds and animals of different zones, etc.

Music.—Kindergarten songs with their appropriate actions should be taught the junior classes; staff notation, rote songs, and easy exercises on the blackboard should be taught the other classes.

Drawing.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader are sufficient for the First Class. In the junior Second Class the pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs. In the other classes the authorized Drawing Course should be followed.

Grammar.—Grammar should be taught mainly as the basis of composition. The essential parts of the simple sentence; the functions and definitions of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection, should be arrived at by induction; sentence building, and the correction of common mistakes in English.

Composition.—Nearly every school exercise, whether oral or written, should be made an exercise in Composition. The teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in all their answers in class or in conversation.

History.—The principal events in Canadian history, with their bearing upon the progress of Canada, should be discussed. Care should be taken to explain thoroughly our Municipal and Federal forms of Government, and the principal events of English history, without unnecessary details or unimportant dates. The teacher should remember that a comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accurate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not. Throughout the course the teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

Fourth Class.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, with special reference to emphasis, inflection, and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Reader authorized for Fourth Book classes. The pupil should be taught to read *intelligently*, as well as *intelligibly*.

Literature.—The pupil should be taught to give for words or phrases, meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage; to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connection of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension; and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage, by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be exercised in quoting passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and in reproducing in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

Orthography and Orthoëpy.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinctions between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

Writing.—Besides writing the regular copy-book exercises, the pupil should be taught simple business forms, letter writing and how to keep simple accounts.

Geography.—The form and the motions of the earth. The chief definitions as contained in the authorized text-book: divisions of the land and the water; circles on the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.

Grammar.—The sentence: its different forms. Words: their chief classes and inflections. Different grammatical values of the same word. The meanings of the chief grammatical terms. The grammatical values of phrases and of clauses. The nature of the clauses in easy compound and complex sentences. The government, the agreement, and the arrangement of words. The correction, with reasons therefor, of wrong forms of words and of false syntax. The parsing of easy sentences. The analysis of simple sentences.

Composition.—The nature and the construction of different kinds of sentences. The combination of separate statements into sentences. The nature and the construction of paragraphs. The combination of separate statements into paragraphs. Variety of expression, with the following classes of exercises:—Changing the voice of the verb; expanding a word or a phrase into a clause; contracting a clause into a word or a phrase; changing from direct into indirect narration, or the converse; transposition; changing the form of a sentence; expansion of given heads or hints into a composition; the contraction of passages; paraphrasing prose or easy poetry. The elements of punctuation. Short narratives or descriptions. Familiar letters.

History.—Outlines of English history; the outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario, and the Federal form of the Dominion government.*

Music.—As in authorized Music Course for Public Schools.

Fifth Class.

The programme for the Fifth Class embraces the following subjects:—Reading, Literature, Orthography and Orthoëpy, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Music, Book-keeping, Algebra, Euclid, Physics, Botany, Hygiene, Drill, Calisthenics Moral and Religious Instruction. The course of study under each head is the same as that prescribed for Third Class Teachers. Trustees are recommended not to form a Fifth Class in the Public School in any city, town, or incorporated village, where a High School is situated.

* The examination will be on the outlines of English History, as heretofore, until a suitable text-book, adapted to the present regulations, has been provided by the Department.

General.

Hygiene.—This subject should be taught in the form of familiar lectures and should include temperance, the nature and effects of alcohol upon the system, the importance of cleanliness and a strict observance of the laws of health, dietetics, how to preserve the eyesight, teeth, etc., the dangers of exposure to cold and damp, how to play in order to promote physical culture, etc. At least one hour a week should be devoted to this subject.

Drill and Calisthenics.—The different extension movements prescribed in any text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, true manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum.

Reviews and Recitations.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room, while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture, or read some literary selection, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instructions in plain sewing.

Agriculture.—In rural schools the subject of agriculture should occupy a prominent place, such points being considered as—the nature of the soil, how plants grow and what they feed upon, how farms are beautified and cultivated, the value of shade trees, what trees to plant and when to plant them, the relation of agriculture to other pursuits, the effect of climate on the pursuits of a people. Poetical selections on rural pursuits, talks on botany and natural history, should form part of the instruction of every Friday afternoon.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

25. It shall be the duty of every pupil whose name is entered on the register of a Public School (1) to attend punctually and regularly

every day in the school term in which his name is so entered; (2) to be neat and cleanly in his person and habits; (3) to be diligent, truthful, honest, kind, courteous, respectful, and obedient; (4) to conform to all the rules of the school.

26. Any pupil not present at the time prescribed for opening the school may be required to furnish forthwith a written excuse from his parent or guardian, or be denied admittance to the school for the day or half-day, at the discretion of the Principal.

27. Any pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, shall forfeit his standing in his class, or shall be liable to such other punishment as the teacher may lawfully inflict.

28. No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in case of sickness, or on the request, either oral or written, of the parent or guardian.

29. Any pupil, once admitted to school and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term and continue in attendance regularly until its close, or until he is withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect; and any pupil violating this rule shall not be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parent or guardian to have been necessary and unavoidable.

30. Any pupil guilty of any of the following offences, viz.:—(a) persistent truancy; (b) violent opposition to authority; (c) the repetition of any offence after being warned; (d) habitual and wilful neglect of duty; (e) the use of profane or improper language; (f) general bad conduct, injurious to the moral tone of the school; (g) cutting, marring, destroying or defacing any part of the school property; (h) writing any obscene words on the fences, water-closets, or any part of the school premises, may be suspended by the teacher for one month, or until such suspension is removed by assurance of better conduct, or by order of the Trustees.

31. Whenever any teacher suspends a pupil for any of the causes herein named, he shall at once notify the parents or guardians, and the Trustees thereof, stating the reasons for such suspension.

32. The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal to the Trustees against the action of the teacher, and the decision of the Trustees, or of a majority of them, shall be final.

33. Any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the Trustees or by a majority of them, and by the teacher, that his presence in the school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, may be expelled, and no such pupil shall be readmitted to any school without the written consent of the Public School Inspector.

34. Pupils in cities, towns and villages shall attend such school or department as may be designated by the Trustees, and no transfer from one school or department to another shall be allowed without the consent of the Trustees and the Inspector.

35. No pupil who is affected with or exposed to any contagious disease, shall be permitted to attend school until he produces the certificate of a medical man that all danger from his mingling with the other pupils, or from his exposure to the disease, has passed away.

36. Any pupil absenting himself from an examination, or from any portion thereof, without permission of the teacher, shall not be admitted to any public school, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing; and the names of all such pupils shall be immediately reported by the teacher to their parents and the Trustees.

37. Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises, or in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

38. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites to be used by him in school, but it shall be lawful for the Trustees to supply him with such books and requisites.

39. No pupil shall have the right to attend school unless, and until, he has paid all the fees imposed by the Trustees for the current month or quarter, as the case may be, and for such books, stationery and other supplies as are authorized under the Public Schools Act.

40. Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil, must be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under penalty of the suspension of the delinquent.

41. Every pupil entitled thereto shall, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing.

School Hours.

42. The school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the trustees by resolution prescribe a shorter period.

43. There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

44. In every Public School in which more teachers than one are employed the head teacher shall be called the Principal and the other teachers Assistants.

45. The Principal shall prescribe (with the concurrence of the trustees) the duties of the Assistants, and shall be responsible for the organization classification and discipline of the whole school.

46. It shall be the duty of every teacher in a Public School—

(1) To see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon.

(2) To classify his pupils strictly according to the programme of studies prescribed by the Education Department, and to make no departure from such classification without the consent of the Trustees and the Inspector.

(3) To prepare a time-table to be posted in some conspicuous part of the room for the guidance of himself and pupils.

(4) To teach diligently and earnestly, according to the most approved methods, the various subjects set forth in the programme of studies prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

(5) To prevent the use by the pupils of unauthorized text-books.

(6) To make at the end of each school term or at such other time as may be approved by the Inspector, and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

(7) To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent; to reprove with tenderness and becoming deliberation; to aim at governing his pupils through their affections and reason rather than by force; to encourage them to cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings towards one another, respect for one another's rights, politeness in and out of school, honesty, truthfulness, the practice of correct habits and obedience to all persons in authority over them; and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and improper language.

(8) To give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school-house; to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition.

(9) To see that the school grounds, sheds, and water-closets are kept in proper order; that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property; to give notice in writing to the Trustees of any necessary repairs or supplies.

(10) To employ (unless otherwise provided for), at such compensation as may be fixed by the Trustees, a suitable person to make fires, sweep the rooms, dust the walls, seats, desks, and other furniture; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty unless regularly employed for that purpose as herein provided.

(11) To act as librarian of the school and keep such a record of the books as is prescribed by the regulations respecting libraries.

(12) To keep in the prescribed form a register of the daily attendance of the pupils.

(13) To make up all returns to the Inspector or the Education Department, as far as the information required can be supplied from the school register.

(14) To keep the visitors' book, and allow visitors free access to the same.

(15) To attend regularly the Teachers' Institutes held in his county, and to contribute from his experience and observation to their general usefulness.

(16) To give immediate notice to the Trustees of his absence from school through illness or other unavoidable cause.

Collections—Presents—Lost Time.

47. In no school shall collections be taken up or subscriptions received from the pupils, nor shall any bills or other advertisements be distributed by the teacher for any purpose whatever without the consent of the Trustees.

48. Except when severing his connection with the school, no teacher shall receive any presents from the pupils, nor shall he give any medal or prize to any pupil without the consent of the Trustees.

49. No teacher shall make up lost time by teaching on a holiday or during vacations, and any attendance during such time shall be disallowed by the Inspector.

INSPECTORS.

Qualifications.

50. Any person holding either (a) a first-class Provincial certificate, grade A, obtained at the Departmental Examinations, or (b) a degree in arts from any University in Ontario, with first-class honors in one or more of the recognized departments of examination in such University, and furnishing evidence of having taught successfully for five years, (of which at least three years must have been spent in a Public School) shall be eligible to be appointed a Public School Inspector.

County Inspector's Duties.

51. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector—

(1) *To visit each school* under his jurisdiction at least once in each term.

(2) *To spend half a day in each school.* Where a school has several departments, the Inspector should devote half a day to each department. When, however, from the character of the work done, an

Inspector thinks it would be in the interest of the school to extend his visit over the whole day, he should do so. The half day limit is the average time required for each visit.

(3) *To satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time.* This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will therefore be necessary for the Inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching; and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the Inspector's own observation.

(4) *To examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher.* To do this the Inspector should require the teacher of the school to teach several lessons in his presence. In this way the teacher's methods can be observed and hints given for improvement should he evince any faults of method or of manner. Great attention should be paid to methods: the proper and logical presentation of a subject is so important that success is impossible without it.

(5) *To teach a few model lessons himself.* The proper method of teaching subjects that are found to be neglected or badly taught by the teacher should be exemplified by the Inspector. Here all the qualities which go to form the model teacher should be exercised. His methods of questioning and of receiving answers, of rousing the enthusiasm of the class, of securing attention, of reaching by apt illustration the judgment of the pupils, are all eagerly watched by the teacher and should serve both as a model and as a stimulus to him in the future.

(6) *To ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher.* This no doubt will appear from the attention and diligence of the pupils, without special enquiry. The *manner* of the teacher will very soon indicate the nature of the discipline. It would be well, nevertheless, to ascertain whether corporal punishment is frequently resorted to, and if not, what are the punishments (if any) usually inflicted.

(7) *To examine the registers, maps, seats, and all the internal and external equipments of the school-house* (a) registers: he should see that the register is properly and neatly kept, and ascertain whether or not entries are made therein daily; (b) that the maps are suitable and well preserved; (c) that blackboards are in proper repair, and that crayons and brushes are fully supplied; (d) that the furniture is generally adequate; that proper attention is paid to the heating (e) and ventilation of the rooms; (f) that the fences and out-houses are in proper repair; (g) that the School Library is suitably cared for.

(8) *To report to Trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention.* This duty the Inspector should never neglect. The Trustees of a school expect to be informed and directed as to many matters coming under the cognizance of the Inspector, who is, in a certain sense, their

officer, and is appointed for the very purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duties. His report, therefore, on the school should be full. Everything coming within the scope of the duties of the Trustees should be mentioned in detail, and in no case should the school grant be withheld, until they have had an opportunity of removing any defect to which their attention has been called.

(9) *To give such advice to teachers as may be deemed necessary.* This part of the Inspector's duty should be performed with tact and delicacy, and perfect frankness. Whatever defects in the teacher's manner, or in his discipline of the pupils, or methods of instruction are discovered during the inspection of the school, should be plainly pointed out. Wherever the Inspector has reason to believe that there is any defect in the organization of the school, or in its classification, or in attention on the part of the pupils, it should be referred to, and the proper remedy suggested. This, of course, should be done privately—not in the presence of the pupils.

(10) *To see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school.* No books should be placed in the hands of the pupils, except those authorized for their use. Under the disguise of recommending certain works for "home study," many unauthorized text-books are introduced into the school. This should be prevented by the Inspector in the exercise of his authority as an officer of the Education Department.

(11) *To withhold the school grant in certain cases.* Before the school grant is withheld two things are necessary. (1) An opportunity should be afforded the Trustees to remedy the wrong complained of. (2) A full statement of the case should be sent to the Department, and the consent of the Minister of Education obtained. As the grant can be withheld for any violation of the School Act or Departmental Regulations, the power thus conferred should be exercised judiciously, and only when other remedies fail.

(12) *To divide the school grants.* Care should be taken to see that the semi-annual returns of the Trustees are properly added up, and if any doubt exists as to their accuracy they should be compared with the school register. When the division of the grant is made, as required by law, it will be sufficient for the Inspector to send a statement to the Township Treasurer of the amount due each school section, and at the same time to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of each Board of Trustees of the amount due their section. The Trustees can then give an order either to the teacher or to some other person to whom they desire to have the money paid, and on this order the Township Treasurer is authorized to pay the money.

(13) *To decide complaints made within twenty days* in regard to the election of Trustees and other matters. In discharging this duty the Inspector should remember that he is exercising judicial functions and should accordingly proceed with due deliberation. He has a right to withhold his decision until such evidence is produced as he may deem necessary in regard to the question at issue.

(14) *To grant, on examination, temporary certificates.* These certificates should only be granted (1) when petitioned for by a Board of Trustees, and only for the school over which such Board has jurisdiction; and (2) until the date of the next ensuing Departmental Examination; and (3) when it appears that a teacher holding a regular certificate is not available. The consent of the Minister is also necessary in every case.

(15) *To suspend a certificate* when he is fully satisfied that the teacher is incompetent or immoral, or has wilfully violated the school law or the regulations of the Education Department. In the final investigation by which such suspension is to be confirmed or set aside, the fullest opportunity should be afforded the teacher to vindicate himself. Judicial fairness should in this instance also characterize the conduct of the Inspector.

(16) *To visit the County Model School* at least twice in each term. It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school at least once during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers in training in the pursuit of their studies.

City Inspectors.

52. The Inspector of every city or town shall, as far as circumstances admit, be governed by the regulations respecting County Inspectors, and shall, in addition thereto, perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board of Trustees.

Powers of Inspector.

53. The Inspector, while officially visiting a school, has supreme authority in the school, and has the right to direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He may either examine the classes himself or direct the teacher to do so. He is at liberty to give such advice to pupils or to the teacher as he may deem necessary. All his counsels, however, should be given in a spirit of kindness, and his authority should be exercised, not with a view to over-awe or intimidate, but to reform abuses, correct mistakes, and inspire confidence and respect. He should be courteous and considerate, and when reproof is necessary it should be tempered with gentleness and sympathy.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Conditions of Establishment.

54. Any County Council may by resolution recommend the establishment of one or more High schools within its jurisdiction, but such resolution shall take effect only when approved by the Education Department. In asking the concurrence of the Department, parties interested should furnish the Minister of Education with a statement, showing:—

- (1) A certified copy of the resolution adopted by the County Council.
- (2) The distances of the proposed High school from the nearest existing High schools.
- (3) The population of the town or village municipality in which it is proposed to establish the High school.
- (4) The value of taxable property in the High school district.
- (5) The description of the proposed High school building, as regards—
 - (a) Its situation; the extent of its site; size of play-ground; and extent of outside conveniences, etc.
 - (b) A simple plan of the building shewing the number of class-rooms; rooms for teacher; hat, cloak, map and book presses, etc.

55. A written guarantee must be given to the Department by the corporation in which the proposed High school is to be established:—

- (1) That a suitable building distinct from the Public school house will be provided;
- (2) That at least two competent teachers will be employed in the proposed High school;
- (3) That all sums necessary for the efficient support of such High school, not provided by the Legislative and county grants, will be raised by local assessment;
- (4) That the expenses incurred by the Education Department in making the necessary inspection for the purpose of reporting to the Minister of Education will be paid.

56. On receipt of this statement and the report of the High school Inspector to whom the matter may have been referred, the Minister of Education will make such recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor as he may deem expedient.

Accommodation.

57. In order to be entitled to any portion of the grant voted by the Legislature for High School purposes, the Trustees of every High School shall provide the following:—

- (a) A site of at least half an acre in extent, well fenced, well drained, planted with shade trees, and suitably provided with walks in front and rear.
- (b) A playground, and all other necessary provision for physical exercise.
- (c) A well, or other means for supplying pure drinking water.
- (d) Separate water closets for the sexes, properly screened from observation.
- (e) A building large enough to provide ample accommodation for every pupil in attendance, with all necessary provision for light, heat, and ventilation, and two entrances with covered porches.

(f) Suitable separate cloak-rooms for boys and girls, furniture, desks, maps, apparatus, black-boards and Library of reference.

(g) A Headmaster, and at least one assistant.

58. In case the High School Inspectors report that the equipment of any High School is insufficient, or that the grounds are too limited in area, or that the school building is inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils, or that the staff or any member thereof is incompetent, the Minister of Education will forthwith notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on the neglect or refusal of the said Board to comply with the regulations herein contained within a reasonable time, then such High School shall forfeit all claims upon the legislative grant until such time as the regulations are complied with.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

59. Before any High school can be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute, the Trustees thereof shall furnish the Minister of Education with a statement, showing:—

(1) The name and literary standing of each master employed, and the subject or subjects of the High school curriculum which he is specially appointed to teach.

(2) The names of the assistants and other teachers occasionally employed, the nature of their duties and the number of their teaching hours per day.

(3) The number of pupils on the school register for each of the two terms next preceding the date of application.

(4) The value of the school property devoted to High school purposes.

(5) The amount expended the previous year in teachers' salaries and maintenance of the school respectively.

(6) The area of the High school site and a simple plan of the building, showing the number of rooms available for school purposes.

(7) A list of the apparatus used in the laboratory, and the cost of the same, the number and names of the maps and the number and names of volumes in the library, and the amount expended for library purposes.

(8) The size and equipments of the gymnasium, and the extent of the outside conveniences.

60. No High School shall hereafter be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute without such a minimum equipment in the way of library, scientific apparatus, gymnasium, maps, charts and globes, as the maximum required for three or more master schools (not institutes) under regulation 112.

61. Any Collegiate Institute that fails to comply with the conditions prescribed herein for the status of a Collegiate Institute may, on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, be reduced to the rank of a High School, or deprived of the usual legislative grant, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Where Held—Notice to Inspector.

62. At every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be approved by the Minister of Education, there shall be a semi-annual examination for the admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, in the subjects prescribed for the 4th class of Public Schools, excepting Music and Business forms and Book-keeping.

63. Persons proposing to write at a town or city forming a separate inspectoral division must notify the Inspector of such town or city. In all other cases notice must be sent to the County Inspector, and if more examinations than one are held in the County, the place at which the candidate proposes to write should be named.

64. Applications shall not be received by any Inspector later than the 1st day of June for the summer examination, nor later than the 1st day of December for the winter examination. Where a fee is imposed by the Board of Examiners, all applications must be accompanied by the amount of such fee.

65. The Inspector shall notify the Department not later than the 3rd day of June or the 3rd day of December (as the case may be) in each year, of the number of persons proposing to write at any High school or other place within his jurisdiction.

Presiding Examiner.

66. In cities or towns forming a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall conduct the examination, and, in conjunction with the Board of Examiners for such city or town, shall read the papers and report to the Department.

67. In counties in which more High schools than one are situated, the Inspector for the county shall elect at which High school he will preside, and shall notify the Department of the choice he makes. In each of the other High schools the Principal of the High school shall preside.

68. In the case of examinations being held where there is no High school, the Inspector shall appoint a presiding Examiner, notice of which appointment shall be sent to the Department; but all such examinations shall be considered as held in affiliation with a High School to be named in such notice, and the Inspector within whose jurisdiction such examination is held shall be a member of the Board of Examiners.

69. Where, from the number of candidates or any other cause, additional presiding Examiners are required, the Inspector shall make such appointments as are necessary, but no person shall be eligible to be appointed presiding Examiner who has any pupils writing for admission at a High school where he is presiding.

70. Where more examinations than one are held in an Inspectoral division the papers will be sent by the Education Department to the Inspector, who shall be responsible for their delivery to the various presiding Examiners within his jurisdiction.

71. The parcel containing the examination papers shall not be opened till the morning of the examination day, nor shall any envelope containing the papers in any subject be opened until the time appointed in the timetable for the examination in such subject.

Duties of Examiners.

72. The presiding Examiner shall be in attendance at the place appointed for the examination at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the first subject, and shall see that the candidates are supplied with the necessary stationery, and seated so far apart as to afford reasonable security against copying.

73. He shall open the envelope containing the papers in each subject in full view of the candidates at the time prescribed, and shall place one paper on each candidate's desk.

74. He shall exercise proper vigilance over the candidates to prevent copying, and shall allow no candidate to communicate with another, nor permit any person, except a co-examiner, to enter the room during the examination.

75. He shall see that the candidates cease writing promptly at the proper time, fold and endorse their papers properly, and in every respect comply with the regulations herein contained.

Duties of Candidates.

76. Every candidate shall be in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed at which the examination is to begin, and shall occupy the seat allotted by the presiding Examiner. Any candidate desiring to move from his allotted place or to leave the room, shall first obtain permission from the presiding Examiner to do so. Any candidate leaving shall not return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

77. Every candidate shall write his answers on one side only of the paper and shall number each answer. He shall arrange the sheets numerically, according to the questions, and fold them once crosswise, endorsing them

with his name, the name of the subject, and the name of the place at which he is examined. No paper shall be returned to a candidate after being placed in the hands of the Examiner.

78. Any candidate who is found copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or who brings into the examination room any book, note, or paper having any reference to the subject on which he is writing, shall be required by the presiding Examiner to leave the room, and his papers, and the papers of all parties concerned, shall be cancelled.

79. Candidates for examination in Drawing must place their drawing books in the hands of the presiding Examiner on the morning of the first day of the examination. Every exercise must be certified by the teacher as being the candidate's own work, and should shew his progress during, at least, three months. Examiners should inspect the books, and return them to the candidates on the evening of the second day.

Reading and Valuing Papers.

80. At the close of the examination the presiding Examiner shall submit the answers of the candidates to the Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements as may be deemed most convenient for reading and valuing the same, and for reporting the results to the Education Department.

81. The papers of the different candidates shall, in order to secure uniformity in valuation, be so distributed, that the same Examiner shall read and value the answers in the same subject throughout.

Marks to be Assigned.

82. In reading the papers the Examiners shall be guided by the following schedule of values:—

Reading, 50 marks; Drawing, 50; Neatness, 35; Writing, 20; Orthography and Orthoëpy, 50; Literature, 100; Arithmetic, 100; Grammar, 100; Geography, 75; Composition, 100; History, 75.

83. The marks for Neatness shall be divided equally among the last seven subjects, and shall be added to the values herein assigned to those subjects. Of the marks for Drawing, 25 will be assigned to the paper on that subject, and a maximum of 25 may be awarded as the result of the inspection of the candidate's drawing book. In examining Reading special attention should be paid to Pronunciation, Emphasis, Inflection and Pause. One mark shall be deducted for each misspelt word wherever it occurs.

84. In every case, the marks shall be distinctly written on the face of each answer. The special marks for Neatness and the marks to be deducted for bad spelling are to be distinctly and separately marked on the candidates' papers in which such marks are allowable.

85. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject (neatness included), and one half of the aggregate may be admitted to a High School by the Board of Examiners, subject to the approval of the Education Department. On receipt of such approval the Board of Examiners shall issue a certificate of admission to each successful candidate.

86. In the case of candidates who fail in reaching the standard above prescribed, but who, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, should be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Education Department, the Report of the Board should show on what special grounds such recommendation is based.

87. The report of the Examiners, shewing the marks awarded and by whom each set of the papers was read, together with the answers of the candidates, shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Education Department (charges prepaid) within ten days after the close of the examination.

88. Any candidate may, within one month after the result of the examination has been announced, appeal to the Education Department for a re-reading of his examination papers, providing the grounds of such appeal are specifically stated, and the sum of two dollars deposited with the Department.

Fees of Examiners.

89. Every Examiner presiding or reading and valuing papers shall be entitled to be paid the sum of four dollars for each day during which he is so engaged. Where, however, the County Council agrees to pay the sum of seventy-five cents per candidate, the Board of Examiners shall by resolution determine what sum shall be paid each Examiner.

90. All accounts for stationery, express charges, postage, attendance, presiding, reading and valuing papers, or for any other purpose connected with the examination, shall be certified by at least one Inspector, and shall be forthwith paid as provided in section 42 of the High Schools Act.

91. The Board of Examiners for each High School may at its discretion require each candidate to pay a fee not exceeding one dollar.

School Hours in High Schools.

92. Every High School and Collegiate Institute shall open each school day not later than nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall close not later than four o'clock in the afternoon. Such intervals for recreation during the day shall be allowed as the Trustees may deem expedient.

Courses of Study.

93. Pupils, on entering the High School, shall pursue one or other of the following Courses:—(a) That prescribed for a High School Commercial

Course. (b) That prescribed for Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario, or for the Preliminary Examination of any of the learned professions. (c) That prescribed for a Teacher's Non-professional Certificate. Special Classes for the study of Agricultural Chemistry may be established by the Trustees, with the concurrence of the Head Master.

94. Any High School pupil may take, in addition to the subjects in the course selected, such subjects in any of the other courses as may be agreed upon by his parent or guardian and the Head Master of the High School; but no subject not mentioned in the High School Course of Study shall be taken up by any pupil without the consent of the Education Department.

95. In classifying his pupils, the Head Master shall be guided by the capabilities of his pupils and the circumstances of the school. The Head Master is not restricted in the sub-division of Forms, but he shall make at least two sub-divisions in Form I.

96. It shall be the duty of the Head Master to prescribe the number of pupils in each Form, the division of subjects among his assistants, and the order in which each subject shall be taken up by the pupils—whether or not all the subjects in the Course of Study shall be taught concurrently; also, to make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient; and generally so to limit the sub-divisions of each Form as will best promote the interests of his pupils.

97. In every High School and Collegiate Institute, Vocal Music should be taught, as well as the theory thereof; Chemistry and Physics should be taught experimentally, and Botany practically; and it shall be the duty of the High School Inspectors to report specially those schools in which this recommendation is not observed. Gymnastics, Drill and Calisthenics shall also form part of the obligatory course.

98. The following subjects, as herein limited, shall constitute the Course of Study in the different Forms:—

Form I.

1. *Reading (oral) and Principles of.*—A general knowledge of the principles of elocution; reading with proper expression, emphasis, inflection, and force.

2. *Orthography and Orthoëpy.*—The pronunciation the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of passages from any English author, and the spelling of all non-technical English words

3. *English Grammar.*—Etymology and Syntax; exercises.

4. *Composition.*—The framing of sentences and paragraphs; familiar and business letters; paraphrasing; synonyms; correction of errors; themes based on the prose literature prescribed for this Form.

5. *Literature*.—The critical reading of such works as may be prescribed by the Education Department from time to time.

6. *History*.—The leading events of Canadian and English History.

7. *Geography*.—Political, physical, and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

8. *Arithmetic and Mensuration*.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelepipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone; Mental Arithmetic.

9. *Algebra*.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; simple problems.

10. *Euclid*.—Book I, with easy problems.

12. *Physics*.—The elements of Physics, as treated in Huxley's Introductory Science Primer and Balfour Stewart's Science Primer.

14. *Botany*.—The elements of structural Botany, including systematic examinations of common plants selected to show variety of structure in the different organs; true nature of the parts of the flower; various forms of roots, structure and uses, how distinguished from underground stems; various forms of stems, bulbs and tubers, herbs, shrubs and trees; nature and position of buds; forms and disposition of foliage leaves; kinds of inflorescence, special forms of flower-leaves, morphology of the calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil; modifications of the flower due to adhesion, cohesion, and suppression of parts; classification of fruits; the seed and its parts; germination; the vegetable cell; protoplasm; chlorophyll; formation of new cells; various kinds of tissues; intercellular spaces; structure of leaves; exogenous and endogenous growth; food of plants; reproduction in flowering plants; nature of the pollen-grain; fertilization of the ovule; reproduction in ferns; the spore. Outlines of classification; examination and classification of common plants belonging to the following natural orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Labiatae, Coniferae, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Triliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Gramineæ; the characters and general properties of these orders.

15. *Latin*.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

16. *Greek*.—The Elementary Greek Book.

17. *French*.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

18. *German*.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

19. *Writing*.

20. *Book-keeping*.—Single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

21. *Drawing*.—Freehand; practical Geometry; perspective; industrial designs.

22. *Music*.—Vocal and Theoretical.

Form II.

1. *Reading*.—Course for Form I. continued.

2. *Orthography and Orthoëpy*.—Course for Form I. continued.

3. *English Grammar*.—Course for Form I. continued. (As prescribed for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.)

4. *Composition*.—Course for Form I. continued.

5. *Literature*.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.

6. *English History* (including Colonial History).—From William III. to George III., inclusive. Roman history from the commencement of the second Punic War to the death of Augustus. Greek history from the Persian to the Peloponnesian Wars, both inclusive (University Pass).

7. *Geography, Modern*.—North America and Europe. *Ancient*.—Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor (University Pass).

8. *Arithmetic*.—Course for Form I. continued (University Pass).

9. *Algebra*.—To the end of Quadratics (University Pass).

10. *Geometry*.—Euclid books I., II., III.; easy deductions (University Pass).

12. *Physics*.—Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia, statement of Newton's Laws of Motion, composition and resolution of forces, condition for equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definition of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's Law, the barometer, air-pump, water-pump, siphon (University Matriculation Examination).

13. *Chemistry*.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry (chaps. I to XVI, inclusive).*

14. *Botany*.—Course in Form I. continued.

15. *Latin*.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

16. *Greek* " " " " " " " " " "

17. *French* " " " " " " " " " "

18. *German* " " " " " " " " " "

* The text-book in Chemistry is intended to show teachers how the course is limited. It is not a text-book for pupils.

19. *Writing*.—Course for Form I. continued.

20. *Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions*.—Course for Form I. continued.

21. *Drawing*.—Course for Form I. continued.

22. *Music*.— “ “ “

23. *Precis-writing and Indexing*.

24. *Phonography* (optional).

Form III.

3. *English Grammar*.—Course for Form II. continued.

4. *Composition*. “ “ “ “ “ “

5. *Literature*.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University, Toronto.

6. *History*.—English history under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart.

7. *Geography*.—The British Empire, including the colonies (Honor Matriculation University).

9. *Algebra*.—To the end of Binomial Theorem (Honor Matriculation University).

10.—*Geometry*.—Euclid, Books I, to IV. inclusive, Book VI. and definition of Book V. (Honor Matriculation University).

11. *Trigonometry*.—(Honor Matriculation University) The solution of Triangles.

13. *Chemistry*.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry chaps. I. to XXVI. inclusive. (University Matriculation Examination.)

14. *Botany*.—The structure and classification of Canadian flowering plants. (University Matriculation Examination).

15. *Latin*.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

16. *Greek* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

17. *French* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

18. *German* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

Form IV.

99. The subjects for study in Form IV. shall be those now prescribed by the University of Toronto for Senior Matriculation, Pass and Honors. As far as possible, the classes shall be the same as those in Forms II. and III.

Commercial Course.

100. Candidates for a diploma in the Commercial Course will be examined at the same time and place, and on the same papers as candidates for second class non-professional certificates.

Graduation Diploma.

101. Any pupil who passes the Departmental or the University examination in any of the courses herein prescribed for Forms II., III. or IV., in High Schools, shall be entitled to a Graduation Diploma signed by the Minister of Education and the Head Master of the High School at which such course was completed.

Certificates of Attendance and Character.

102. In addition to passing the prescribed examination, each candidate for a Graduation Diploma shall submit to the Education Department, through the Head Master, the following documents:—(1) A certificate from the Head Master that the candidate is a High School pupil who has attended for at least one year. (2) A certificate of character signed by the Head Master.

Presentation of Diplomas.

103. Commencement Exercises should be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute, at a suitable time during the Autumn term of each year, at which the Graduation Diplomas may be presented to the successful candidates.

Duties of Teachers and Pupils.

104. The regulations respecting the duties of teachers and pupils in High Schools shall be the same as those affecting teachers and pupils in Public Schools, except as herein otherwise provided.

Qualifications of Head Masters and Assistants.

105. The qualifications for the Headmastership of a High School or Collegiate Institute shall be (a) a degree in Arts obtained after a regular course of study from any chartered university in the British Dominions; and (b) one year's successful teaching either as assistant master in a High School or in a College or a Private School.

106. After the first day of July, 1885, no one shall be deemed qualified for the position of High School Assistant unless he hold a First Class Professional Public School Certificate; or unless he be a Graduate in Arts (as above), or an Undergraduate in Arts of at least two years' standing, who has obtained a professional certificate at a Training Institute.

107. Any teacher who is not qualified as above, but who, on the first day of July, 1885, is employed as an Assistant in a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be deemed a legally qualified Assistant for such High School, but for no other.

INSPECTION.

108. It shall be the duty of each High School Inspector to visit the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the section of the Province assigned to him, at least once in each year; to spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters; and in schools with four or over four masters, to spend two or more days, as the interests of the school may require.

109. At each visit he shall ascertain by means of an oral or a written examination the standing of the pupils in the departments of English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Science; and shall also make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils.

110. He shall report to the Department, one week after his inspection, the result of his observations and enquiry on a form prescribed for that purpose, and in the case of a Collegiate Institute he shall make a special report based on the regulations under which Collegiate Institutes are established, setting forth in detail any departure from the said regulations.

111. No High School Inspector shall, during his incumbency, hold any other office or perform any other duties than those assigned to or prescribed for him, without the permission of the Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT.

112. On and after the first of July, 1886, the Annual Legislative Grants to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, so far as the annual appropriation made by the Legislature will admit thereof, namely:—

I.—Two Masters' Schools.

(a) Fixed grant	\$400 00
(b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—20% on salaries over \$1,500 00, <i>max.</i>	100 00
(c) Grant on total amount invested in equipment:—10% of expenditure [detailed by the High School Boards to the Education Department (in a form to be provided) and <i>annually</i> certified and approved by the High School Inspectors] on the following bases, the maximum recognized expenditure on each being also as follows:—	

(1) Library of reference	\$275 00	
(2) Scientific apparatus, physical and chemical (not including chemicals)	275 00	
(3) Gymnasium and equipment ..	250 00	
(4) Charts, maps, and globes	100 00	
	<i>max.</i>	90 00
<i>(d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises:—</i>		
(1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school- building.*		
2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap- rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*		
	<i>max.</i>	90 00
<i>(e) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.</i>		

II.—Three or more Masters' Schools (not Institutes).

(a) Fixed grant	\$400 00	
<i>(b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—</i>		
(1) Twenty % on salaries over \$1,500 00 <i>max.</i>	100 00	
(2) Twenty-five % " " \$2,000 00 "	500 00	
<i>(c) Grant on total amount invested in equip- ment:—10% of expenditure [detailed by the High Boards to the Education Depart- ment (in a form to be provided) and annually certified and approved by the High School Inspectors] on the following bases, the maximum recognized expendi- ture in each being also as follows:—</i>		
(1) Library of reference	\$450 00	
(2) Scientific apparatus, physical and chemical (not including chemicals)	450 00	
(3) Gymnasium and equipment ..	325 00	
(4) Charts, maps, and globes	125 00	
	<i>max.</i>	135 00
<i>(d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises:—</i>		

* A maximum will be determined, and classes recognized, under each sub-head.

- (1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school-building.*
 - (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*
- max.* 135 00
- (c) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.

III.—Collegiate Institutes.

- (a) Fixed grant..... \$400 00
- (b) Grant on expenditure for teachers' salaries:—
 - (1) Twenty % on salaries over \$1,500 00 *max.* 100 00
 - (2) Twenty-five % “ “ 2,000 00 “ 500 00
 - (3) Twenty % “ “ 4,000 00 “ 500 00
- (c) Grant on condition and suitability of school-premises:—
 - (1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school-building.*
 - (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private-rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*

max. 180 00
- (d) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.
- (e) Special grant, based partly on equipment and partly on qualifications of staff 250 00

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

113. The County Board of Examiners for each county or group of counties shall set apart at least one Public School as a Model School for

* A maximum will be determined, and classes recognized, under each sub-head.

the professional training of Third Class Teachers, subject to the approval of the Education Department.

114. In order to entitle a Public School to be ranked and used for Model School purposes, the following conditions must be complied with:—

(1) The Principal must hold a First Class Provincial Certificate and have at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(2) There must be at least three assistants holding Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(3) The equipment of the school must be equal to that required by the regulations for the fourth class of a Public School.

(4) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, must be provided, either in the same building or elsewhere.

(5) An assistant must be employed to relieve the Principal of Public School work during at least half the day while the Model School is in session.

115. The teachers in training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole Model School term, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

116. The Principal shall report at the close of the session the status of each teacher in training, as shown by the daily register.

117. The teachers in training shall be subjected to an examination in practical teaching at the close of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Department.

118. In any county where there are two or more Model Schools the County Board shall distribute the students equally among the different schools, and in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School to accommodate all the students, the County Board may give the preference of admission to such as have gained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

119. Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher in training, and in addition thereto the County Board of Examiners may impose a fee not exceeding two dollars per student as an examination fee in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

120. There shall be one session of thirteen weeks in each Model School during the year, beginning on the second Tuesday in September.

121. Each Model School shall be visited at least once during the session by the Departmental Inspector.

Course of Study.

122. The course of study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following:—

(1) *Principles of Education.*—School organization, management, discipline, methods of instruction, and practice in teaching.

(2) *Practical Teaching.*—Such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government.

(3) *Physiology and Hygiene.*—(a)—Laws of health, temperance, cleanliness, hours for study, rest, recreation, and sleep. (b)—Heating and ventilation of the school-room. (c)—Functions of the brain, eye, stomach, heart and lungs.

(4) *Music, Drawing and Calisthenics.*—As prescribed for the Fourth Class of Public Schools.

(5) *Review of Non-Professional Work.*—A review of the principal subjects in the Public School curriculum, such as composition, grammar, arithmetic and literature.

(6) *School Law.*—A knowledge of school law, so far as it relates to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Text Books.

123. Every teacher in training shall supply himself with the following text books:—1. A complete set of all the text books prescribed for use in the first four classes of a Public School. 2. Baldwin's Art of School Management. 3. Oscar Browning's Educational Theories.

Final Examination.

124. At the close of the term an examination shall be held by the County Board of Examiners, who shall also determine the minimum marks of each candidate, subject to an appeal to the Education Department. The results of this examination, together with the report of the Principal, will determine the final standing of each student. Although music and drill are optional the Board of Examiners should see that due credit is given for attainments in these subjects. The final examination shall be conducted on the following subjects:

	Marks.
Education (theory)	100
Education (methods)	100
Practical teaching	100
Physiology and Hygiene.....	100
School Law and Regulations.....	50
Drawing.....	50
Music (optional)	50
Drill and Calisthenics (optional)	50

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

125. In each county or inspectoral division, a Teachers' Institute shall be formed, the object of which shall be to read papers and discuss matters having a practical bearing on the daily work of the schoolroom.

126. The officers of the Institute shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. There shall also be a management committee of five. The officers of the Institute and the management committee shall be elected annually.

127. There shall be at least one meeting of the Institute each year, extending over two or more days, to be called the annual meeting, for the election of officers and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the management committee.

128. The session of the annual meeting on the first day shall be from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; on the second day from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

129. The time and place for holding the annual meeting and the programme for the same, will be arranged by the Education Department on consultation with the Inspector or Inspectors of the county or divisional Institute. A copy of the programme should be sent to every teacher in the county or inspectoral division, at least one month before the time of the meeting. All questions and discussions foreign to the Teachers' work should be avoided.

130. A portion of the afternoon of the second day should be set apart for discussing such matters as affect the relations between the Teacher and the Trustee, of which special notice should be given to every Board of Trustees in the county or inspectoral division.

131. Another meeting, arrangements for which should be made at the annual meeting of the Institute, for the county or inspectoral division, may be held during the year; or in lieu thereof a series of Township Institutes may be held in the townships or union of townships in the county.

132. It shall be the duty of every teacher to attend continuously all the meetings of the Institute held in his county or inspectoral division

(two days in each half year so spent to be counted as visiting days), and in the event of his inability so to attend, he shall report to his Inspector, giving reasons for his absence.

133. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to furnish the secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his county or inspectoral division. From this list the roll shall be called at the opening of each session. He shall also report to the Department on the form prescribed.

134. The following order of business is recommended.

First Day.

1. Opening.
2. Appointment of committees.
3. Business.
4. Reading and discussion of papers.
5. Lecture in the evening by the Departmental Director of Teachers' Institutes.

Second Day.

1. Opening.
2. Receiving report of Committees.
3. Business.
4. Reading and discussion of papers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Closing.

135. The Departmental Director of Teachers' Institutes shall attend the annual meeting of each Institute, and shall discuss at least three subjects on the programme, and deliver a public lecture on the evening of the first day.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

General.

136. There shall be two sessions of the Provincial Normal Schools in each year:—The first, opening on the third Tuesday in January, and closing on the third Friday in June; the second, opening on the third Tuesday in August, and closing not later than the twenty-second of December.

137. The hours of daily work shall be from 9 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The daily sessions shall be opened and closed as prescribed in the Regulations for Public Schools.

138. The students shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal; and shall not be out of their boarding-house

after 9.30 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication of every kind between the sexes is strictly prohibited.

Duties of the Principal.

139. The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline, classification and organization of the Normal Schoolstudents; he shall prescribe the duties of the Masters, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education; he shall cause such examinations to be held from time to time as may be deemed necessary, and keep a record of the same; he shall give such directions to the officers of the Normal School as will secure the efficiency of the service.

Duties of the Masters.

140. The Masters shall be responsible to the Principal for the order, discipline, and general progress of their classes; they shall report monthly to the Principal the standing of each student in the subjects of their departments, and, daily, the absence of any student from their classes.

Duties of Students.

141. Every student shall attend regularly and punctually all the classes during the term; he shall conduct himself with becoming courtesy towards his teachers and fellow-students; he shall make reparation for all damage caused by him to furniture or other property belonging to the school, and he shall submit to such discipline as may be required by the Principal or Masters of the Normal School.

Course of Study.

142. The course of study in the Normal Schools shall embrace the history, science and art of education, school organization and management, school hygiene, practical English and English literature, natural science, mathematics, drawing and writing, music, drill and calisthenics, as defined in the Syllabus of Lectures prescribed by the Education Department.

Practical Teaching.

143. Every student shall be required to conduct classes in the Model School, and to teach such subjects as he may be directed, under the supervision of the teachers of the Normal and Model School.

Examinations.

144. At the close of each term an Examination shall be held by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education. The results of this Examination and of the Examinations held during the term, together with the Reports of the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, and the Teachers of the Model School, shall determine the final standing of each student. A minimum of forty per cent. of the marks obtainable in each

subject and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be required to entitle the student to a certificate.

Subjects for Final Examination.

SUBJECT.	TIME.	MARKS Allowed.
History of Education	1 hour.	100
Science of Education.....	"	150
Principles and Practice of Education.....	"	150
School Organization and School Management	"	150
English Literature.....	"	100
Practical English.....	"	100
Hygiene	"	100
Chemistry.....	"	100
Physics	"	100
Botany	"	100
Zoology.....	"	100
Drawing.....	"	100
Writing.....	"	100
Music.....	"	100
Calisthenics	"	100
Drill.....	"	100
Language Lessons, Grammar, etc.....	"	150
Reading	"	100
Arithmetic.....	"	150
Algebra.....	"	100
Practical Teaching in Model School	"	500

Model School.

145. The Masters of the Model School, shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline and progress of the pupils attending the Model School.

146. The terms of the Model Schools shall correspond to those in High Schools, and, except to fill up vacancies, pupils shall be admitted only at the beginning of a term.

147. The Regulations respecting pupils in Public and High Schools shall apply to the pupils of the Model School, subject to such variations as may be approved by the Minister of Education on the report of the Principal.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

148. In every county there shall be a Board of Examiners for examining candidates for Third Class Professional Certificates, and for such other purposes as are prescribed in the Public School Act, consisting of the Inspector or Inspectors of the County, and the Inspector of any city or

town within the territorial limits of the county, and two other persons appointed by the County Council.

149. Any person having three years' experience as a teacher in a Public or High School, and who holds (a) a First Class Provincial Certificate, or (b) a Degree in Arts from any chartered University in the Province of Ontario, or (c) a Certificate as Head Master of a High School, shall be eligible to be appointed a member of a County Board of Examiners.

150. The Board shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, and accurate minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose.

151. The Chairman shall call meetings of the Board for the transaction of such business as may lawfully be brought before it; he shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in his absence the other members of the Board may elect a Chairman.

152. The County board of Examiners shall—

(a) Investigate all appeals against the action of any Inspector within their jurisdiction who suspends a teacher's certificate, and, where such suspension refers to a Third Class certificate, they shall confirm or set aside such appeal, but in the case of a First or Second Class certificate, they shall report to the Minister of Education

(b) Conduct the professional examination of the Third Class teachers at the close of the Model School term, and award certificates valid for three years, and report the result to the Education Department;

(c) Exercise a general supervision over the County Model School and make recommendations in regard to its location, continuance or improvement, as they may deem expedient.

153. Where the County Council appoints two members to conduct examinations in French or German, as provided in section 170 of the Public School Act, such additional persons shall be members of the Board for all purposes prescribed in the said School Act and in the regulations herein set forth.

154. In preparing examination papers for candidates who write in the French or German language, the standard prescribed for entrance to High Schools shall, as near as possible, be adopted by the examiners.

155. In addition to the examination conducted in the French or German language every candidate for a teacher's certificate shall be required to pass such examinations in English Grammar and in translation from French or German into English as may be required by the Board of Examiners.

156. A fee not exceeding two dollars may be imposed by the County Board of Examiners on each candidate at the professional examination, in lieu of the allowance prescribed in section 171 of the Public School Act.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

157. Certificates to teach a Public School shall rank as of the First, Second or Third Class; those of the First Class shall be sub-divided into grades A, B and C; those of the Second and Third Class shall be each of one grade only. Third Class Certificates shall be valid for three years.

158. There shall be two examinations for granting certificates, one for testing the literary attainments of the candidates, to be known as the non-professional examination; the other at a County Model School for Third Class teachers;—at a Provincial Normal School for Second Class teachers;—and at a Training Institute for First Class Teachers, to be known as the Professional Examination for each class respectively.

159. The holder of the Ontario Art School Certificate, grade B, will be exempted from the examination herein prescribed in Drawing for Non-Professional Certificates of every class and grade.

Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

160. Candidates for a Third Class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form I. of the High School Course of Study, viz.:—Nos. 1-10, 19, 20 and 21, with an option between 15, 17, 18, and group 12 and 14.

161. When a Third Class certificate has expired, the holder thereof may, on passing the Departmental examination, obtain a renewal of the same for a period of three years, subject to attendance at a County Model School, at the discretion of the County Board of Examiners.

162. In the case of such applicants for a renewal of Third Class Certificates as take the minimum number of marks in each subject, but fail in the aggregate, a bonus not exceeding 200 marks for efficiency and aptitude in teaching may be allowed on the report and at the discretion of the County Inspector.

163. A holder of a Third Class Certificate who passes the Non-Professional examination for any certificate of a higher grade shall, on application to the County Board of Examiners, and on proof of his efficiency as a teacher, be entitled to have such Third Class Certificate extended, by endorsement, for a period not exceeding three years from the date of such examination, but no certificate shall be extended for a longer period than three years without re-examination.

164. In case of an emergency, such as a scarcity of teachers, or for any other special cause, Third Class Certificates may be extended by the Minister of Education, on the joint request of any Board of Trustees and the County Inspector; but all such extensions shall be limited to the school on whose behalf the request is made.

165. A temporary certificate may be given by the County Inspector under the conditions stated in regulation 51 (14).

Second Class Non-Professional Certificates.

166. Candidates for a Second Class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form II. of the High School Course of Study, excepting Ancient History and Geography, viz.:—Nos. 1-10, 13, 21, with an option between 15, 17, 18, group 12 and 14, and group 19, 20, and 23. Candidates who do not take the commercial option for Second Class, shall pass the Third Class Non-Professional examination in Nos. 19 and 20.

First Class Non-Professional Certificates—Grade C.

167. Candidates for a First Class Non-Professional Certificate Grade C will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form III. of the High School Course, viz.:—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of Form III., and also 12 of Form II. At the examination in Botany, candidates will be expected to describe and classify a submitted specimen of a Canadian flowering plant. Only such candidates as pass the Second Class Non-Professional examination will be eligible to write for First "C" but both examinations may be taken the same year.

168. Candidates who, in addition to the Departmental Second Class Non-professional examination, have passed the junior matriculation examination of Toronto University with first class honors in Mathematics, English, and History and Geography, or an equivalent examination in any of the chartered Universities of Ontario, shall be awarded a First C Non-professional certificate without further examination.

Grades A and B.—Non-Professional.

169. Candidates for a Departmental Certificate, Grade A or B, taking the Departmental examinations, shall not be eligible to write for this grade until they have first passed the examination required for Grade C, but nothing herein contained shall prevent a candidate from writing at both examinations the same year. A candidate for Grade A or B will be allowed an option between English and Mathematics.

170. Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degree, and who, at their final examination, have taken First or Second Class Honors in one of the departments of Science, Classics, Mathematics or Modern Languages, or in the department of Mental and Moral Science and Civil

Polity, shall, on application to the Education Department, receive a First Class Non-Professional Certificate, grade A or B, according as the Honors were First or Second Class.

171. Non-Professional examinations for First Class Certificates, Grade A or B, shall be limited as follows:—

4
Department of English.

Composition.—History and Etymology of the English Language; Rhetorical Forms; Prosody.

Books of Reference; Earle's Philology of the English Tongue; Abbot and Seeley's English for English People; Bain's Composition and Rhetoric, or Hill's Rhetoric; Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

Literature:

1. History of English Literature, from Chaucer to the end of the reign of James I. Books of Reference: Craik's History of the English Literature and Language, or Arnold's Literature, English Edition; Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

2. Specified works of standard authors as prescribed from time to time by the Department.

History:

Greece.—The Persian to the Peloponnesian War inclusive.—Cox's History of Greece (unabridged).

Rome.—From the beginning of the Second Punic War to the death of Julius Cæsar.—Mommsen's History of Rome.

England.—The Tudor and Stuart Periods, as presented in Green's Short History of the English People, Macaulay's History of England (or Franck Bright's History of England, Second Volume), and Hallam's Constitutional History.

Canada—Parkman's Old Regime in Canada and Wolfe and Montcalm

Geography:

So much Ancient Geography as is necessary for the proper understanding of the portions of the Histories of Greece and Rome prescribed.

Department of Mathematics.

Algebra.—Symmetry, Binomial Theorem, Multinomial Theorem, Exponential and Logarithmic Series, Interest and Annuities, Indeterminate Coefficients; Partial Fractions. Series (Convergency and Divergency,

Reversion, Summation), Inequalities, Determinants as far as in Gross, Reduction and Resolution of Equations of first four Degrees and of Binomial Equations, Relations between Roots and Coefficients of Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Problems.

Analytical Plane Geometry.—The Point (including Transformation of Co-ordinates), the Right Line, the Circle, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, the General Equation of the Second Degree, Abridged Notation.

Trigonometry.—Trigonometrical Equations, Solution of Triangles, Measurement of Heights and Distances; Inscribed, Circumscribed, and Escribed Circles of a Triangle; Quadrilaterals, Description of Vernier and Theodolite, Trigonometrical and Logarithmic Tables, Demoiivre's Theorem.

Statics.—Equilibrium of Forces acting in one plane; Parallelogram of Forces, Parallel Forces, Moments, Couples, Centre of Gravity, Virtual Work, Machines, Friction, Experimental Verifications.

Dynamics.—Measurement of Velocities and of Acceleration, Laws of Motion, Energy, Momentum, Uniform and Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Falling Bodies, Moments of Inertia, Uniform Circular Motion, Projectiles in Vacuo, Collisions, Simple Pendulum, Experimental Verifications.

Elementary Geometrical Optics.—Reflection and Refraction of Light at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, including Prisms and Lenses (aberration not considered); the Eye; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments.

The following books are recommended for reference in addition to those prescribed for grade C:—

Algebra.—Gross & Todhunter.

Analytical Geometry.—Vyvyan and C. Smith. Refer to Salmon.

Trigonometry.—Hamblin Smith; Refer to Colenso or Todhunter.

Dynamics.—Garnet, or Gross's Kinematics and Kinetics.

Geometrical Optics.—Aldis.

Valuation of Subjects for First, C, Second and Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

172. The values of the different subjects in which candidates for Non-Professional Certificates will be examined, shall be as follows:—Reading (oral), 50 marks; Reading, Principles of, 50; Orthography and Orthoëpy, 50; English Grammar 150; Composition, 100; Literature, Poetry and

Prose, 200; History, 100; Geography, 75; Arithmetic, written and Mental, 200; Algebra, 100; Geometry, 100; Trigonometry, 100; Physics, Chemistry and Botany, each, 100; Latin, French, and German, each, 200; Writing, Book-Keeping and Commercial transactions, Precising and Indexing, 200; Drawing, 75.

173. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject, and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable, shall be entitled to rank as the holder of a non-professional certificate of the class for which he is such candidate.

Professional Certificates.

174. The holder of a Third Class Non-Professional Certificate, who takes the course and passes the examination prescribed for County Model Schools, shall be entitled to rank as a Third Class Teacher of Public Schools.

175. The holder of a Second Class Non-Professional Certificate, who has taught a Public School successfully for one year, and who attends a Provincial Normal School one session, and passes the prescribed examination, shall be entitled to rank as a Second Class Teacher of Public Schools.

176. Any Graduate in Arts with Honors as prescribed in Regulation 170, or the holder of a First Class Non-Professional Certificate, who has passed an examination at a Provincial Normal School, and who attends a Training Institute one session and passes the prescribed examination thereat, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher of Public Schools or an Assistant Master of High Schools.

177. Any teacher who holds a First Class Non-Professional Certificate and a Second Class Professional Certificate, and who has taught successfully for at least two years in a Public School, High School, or Collegiate Institute, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher or Assistant Master of a High School, on passing the final examination prescribed for a Training Institute, without attendance thereat.

DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

178. The Boards of Examiners, constituted under section 163 of the Public Schools' Act of 1885, may issue Certificates, valid only in such portions of their respective district or districts as they may deem expedient, for a period not exceeding three years.

179. The Board of Examiners shall prepare the examination papers, fix the time and place for holding the examinations, read and value the answers, determine the fees to be paid by candidates, and generally exercise all the powers of County Boards of Examiners.

180. Each Board of Examiners shall, as soon after the examination as possible, report to the Minister the names and residences of the Candidates examined, the number of Certificates granted, and enclose therewith a full set of the examination papers.

181. The District Board is authorized to require attendance at a County Model School, or such other professional training as may be deemed expedient.

182. The members of District Boards of Examiners shall be entitled to the same remuneration as the members of County Boards. Where county organization exists, all the expenses of the examinations, so far as they may not be covered by fees, shall be paid by the County Council.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.

183. The examination papers for the Departmental Examinations shall be prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners.

184. Each paper shall be approved by the whole Committee at a regular meeting called for that purpose, and shall bear the name of an examiner.

185. The papers on each subject shall be limited strictly to the Course of Study prescribed in the regulations, and shall be placed in the Minister's hands not later than the first day of March in each year.

186. The Minister of Education shall appoint such sub-examiners as may be deemed necessary to read and value the answers of candidates—such sub-examiners to work under the direction of, and to report to, the Central Committee.

187. Except when special qualifications are required, no person will be considered eligible for the position of sub-examiner unless he possess the qualifications at least of a member of a County Board of Examiners. No person shall serve as sub-examiner for more than three years continuously.

188. Each sub-examiner shall be paid the sum of six dollars per day under the restriction that the whole amount paid for the examination shall not exceed the sum of one dollar for each candidate.

189. The hours for work shall be from 8.30 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and no sub-examiner shall make up lost time or read examination papers at any other hours.

Time and Place of Examination.

190. The examination of candidates for Departmental Certificates shall be held in the month of July, in each year, on the days appointed by the Minister of Education.

191. Candidates for First Class Certificates of all grades, will be examined at the Normal School, Toronto; candidates for Second and Third Class Certificates will be examined at their respective High Schools, or at such other places as may be appointed by the Minister of Education.

192. Where a High School is situated in a town or city constituting a separate Inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall be responsible for the conduct of the examination held thereat, and shall receive applications from intending candidates, and report to the Department, but in all other cases the County Inspector shall be responsible and receive the necessary applications.

Notice to be given by Candidates, etc.

193 Every person who purposes to present himself at any examination for a Second or a Third Class Certificate shall send to the Inspector within whose inspectoral division he intends to write, not later than the 1st of June preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and what optional subject or subjects he has selected.

194. Such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each certificate for which the candidate proposes to write, one half of which shall be forwarded, by the Inspector, with the list of candidates, to the Education Department, and the other half to the Treasurer of the High School Board.

195. Every person intending to write for a First Class Certificate shall notify the Education Department, such notice to be accompanied by a fee of \$2.

196. The Inspector shall preside at and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examination, but in case of his inability to attend he shall send to the Education Department for the approval of the Minister, one month before the examination, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint as his substitute, otherwise the Department will make the appointment. When more rooms than one are required for the candidates, a presiding Examiner, approved by the Minister, must be appointed for each room, and the Examiner, in his report to the Department, shall indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

197. The Inspector shall not nominate as his substitute any teacher employed in a school from which there is any candidate at such examination, or any person who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates; nor shall any such person be appointed as presiding Examiner, or be present with the candidates, in any room at such examination; and at least one Examiner shall be present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates.

198. Every Inspector shall send to the Education Department, not later than the 2nd of June, a list of the names, with the fees, of those who intend to present themselves for examination. To each name the Department will affix a number, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature, throughout the entire examination.

199. Each Inspector, or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister, shall himself in person receive from the Department, or Inspector, the examination papers, and shall thereupon be responsible for the safe-keeping of the parcel containing the same, unopened, until the morning of the first day of the examination.

200. No presiding Examiner shall admit any candidate, either as an additional candidate, or in the place of any absent one, whose notice has not been duly given to the Department; no candidate who, in his notice to the Department, elects to take any specific optional subject, will be allowed to substitute any other; no candidate who has given notice to the Department of his intention to be examined at a specified place, will be allowed to appear for examination elsewhere.

201. Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination, and any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate should be reported to the Department.

202. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Education Department on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following

declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any Examiner):

“I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate.”

Mode of Conducting Examinations.

203. Places should be allotted to the candidates for certificates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room; all arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery distributed at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

204. Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination.

205. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within *one hour* after the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on the subject in hand.

206. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination, the presiding Examiner shall, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers for the first subject, and give them to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

207. Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind, in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made that such aid or assistance has been given or received.

208. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or in taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

209. Every candidate shall write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for every page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners. If a candidate write his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his paper other than the number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

210. Candidates, in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, and shall mark the sheets in each subject, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; and on the last sheet shall write distinctly the total number of sheets enclosed in the envelope, and thus prevent any question arising as to the number of sheets actually put into each envelope. Having written the distinguishing NUMBER on each page, and having arranged the answer papers in the order of the questions, they shall fold them once across, place them in the envelopes provided by the Department, and write on the outside of the envelopes their numbers and the subjects of Examination. They shall then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

211. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

212. The Presiding Examiner shall keep upon his desk the certified list of the candidates and as each paper in any subject is handed in he shall check the same by entering the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate on the form provided.

213. After the papers are handed in, the Examiner shall not allow any alterations to be made in them, and he shall be responsible for their safe keeping until he has transmitted them, with all surplus examination papers, to the Education Department.

214. The presiding Examiner, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of the candidates, and on the same day shall forward by express (pre-paid), or deliver to the Education Department, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are to be arranged by subjects and in numerical order. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect: and also a certificate, that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each candidate.

215. The Inspector or presiding Examiner (as the case may be), shall appoint an Examiner in Reading who shall hear each candidate read, from an authorized Reader, one passage selected by the Examiner, and another from any book, chosen by the candidate. The result, on the form provided, shall be transmitted to the Department.

216. The Treasurer of the High School Board, on the Certificate of the County Inspector, shall pay all the expenses of the Examination, including the sum of three dollars per day and actual travelling expenses, for the Inspector and presiding Examiners.

217. If an examination is held at a Public School then such fees as are herein mentioned shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Public School Board, who shall also upon the order of the Inspector pay all the expenses of the Examination.

Appeals.

218. A candidate for a non-professional certificate of the *Second* or the *Third* Class, may claim to have his papers re-read, upon the following conditions:—

(1) Such appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister on or before the 15th day of September; and the ground of the appeal or claim must be specifically stated.

(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained, but otherwise it will be forfeited.

(3) The Central Committee of Examiners shall meet on the earliest possible day after the 15th of September, and shall dispose of all the appeals without delay; and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever.

TRAINING INSTITUTES.

Requisites of a Training Institute.

219. The requisites of a Training Institute shall be as follows:—

(a) Such equipment and accommodation as may be required for a Collegiate Institute.

(b) A staff of thoroughly competent specialists in the Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, and Science; and, in addition, teachers competent to give instruction in Music, Drawing, and Drill and Calisthenics.

General.

220. Application for admission to a Training Institute shall be made, on or before the first Monday in September, to the Minister of Education, who will assign to each Training Institute its quota of teachers-in-training.

221. There shall be each year in every Training Institute one session of fourteen weeks, beginning on the second Monday of September, and ending on the second Friday of December.

222. The hours of daily attendance for each teacher-in-training shall in each case be determined by the Principal of the Training Institute, who shall make such arrangements as may best suit the requirements of his school, subject, however, to the regulations hereinafter provided.

223. Each Training Institute shall be inspected by one of the High School Inspectors at least once during the session. It shall be the Inspector's duty to report to the Minister of Education on the condition of the Training Institute, and to make such recommendations as he may consider necessary to secure its efficiency.

224. The term Department Master, as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean the Master of the department of English, Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages, or Classics, or of any sub-department thereof.

Course of Study and Training.

225 The course of study and training to be followed in each Training Institute shall be as follows:—

- (a) The History of Education.
- (b) The Science of Education.
- (c) The Principles and Practice of Teaching with especial reference to High School work.
- (d) The organization and management of schools with especial reference to the different grades of High Schools.
- (e) Systematic observation of the mode of conducting a High School.
- (f) Practice in managing classes and in teaching the High School course under the supervision of the Principal and his staff.
- (g) Special instruction by the Principal and the Department Masters.
- (h) Hygiene; School-law in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Duties of the Principal.

226. The duties of the Principal, (who shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the proper conduct of the Training Institute,) shall be as follows:—

- (a) Throughout the session he shall take general charge of the teachers-in-training.

(b) During the first two weeks of the session he shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall give them such preliminary instruction as is herein provided.

(c) If himself a Department Master, he shall perform in addition such duties towards the teachers-in-training as are required from a Department Master.

(d) He shall arrange the division of duties among the members of his staff.

(e) He shall from time to time visit the class-rooms of the different members of his staff while they are in charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall satisfy himself that the design of the Training Institute is being properly carried out.

(f) At the close of the session he shall furnish the Examining Inspector, for transmission to the Minister of Education, a statement in a form to be provided, of the standing of each teacher-in-training, as shown by the Training Registers of the Department Masters and by the record of such examinations as may have been held with a view to determine the progress and qualifications of the teacher-in-training.

Duties of a Department Master.

227. Each Department Master shall be responsible to the Principal for the discharge of his duties in connection with the training of teachers, and shall be subject to his control in all matters pertaining thereto, with the right of appeal to the Minister of Education in case of dispute. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training while taking up the subjects of his department, and shall give them such instruction as is herein provided. He shall keep a Training Register, to be provided by the Minister of Education, in which he shall record from time to time his estimate of the capacity of the teachers-in-training as evidenced by them while under his charge.

Duties of a Teacher-in-Training.

228. The teacher-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole session of the Training Institute, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Minister of Education. Before attending the Training Institute, he shall make himself acquainted with the following professional text-books, as a preparation for his course of training:

(a) An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. By Oscar Browning.

(b) School Management. By Joseph Landon.

- (c) The Culture demanded by Modern Life. By E. L. Youmans.
 (d) Education. By Herbert Spencer.

General Directions as to Management.

229. The session of each Training Institute shall consist of four sections:—

(a) During the first week, the Principal shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, as herein prescribed.

(b) During the next six weeks, the Department Masters shall, each in succession as follows, take especial charge of the teachers-in-training as herein prescribed:—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | The first two weeks shall be devoted to the | <i>English</i> | Department |
| (2) | “ third week | “ | “ <i>Science</i> “ |
| (3) | “ fourth “ | “ | “ <i>Mathematical</i> “ |
| (4) | “ fifth “ | “ | “ <i>Classical</i> “ |
| (5) | “ sixth “ | “ | “ <i>Modern Languages</i> “ |

(c) The next six weeks shall be devoted by the teachers-in-training to systematic observation and practice of teaching in the different departments, under the supervision of the members of the staff, according to a weekly programme to be prepared by the Principal for each member of the staff and for each teacher-in-training.

(d) During the last week, the teachers-in-training shall not be required to teach, but shall review their work in preparation for the coming Examinations, with such assistance from the Training Institute staff as may be necessary.

230. When the special instruction in a department has been discontinued, illustrative teaching by the Department Master and practice in teaching by the teachers-in-training shall be continued in that department, according to the weekly programme prepared by the Principal, who shall make due allowance for the special requirements of each teacher-in-training and for the time required, during the second section of the session, for new subjects.

231. During the first week of the session the Principal shall discuss with the teachers-in-training the organization, classification, and management of a High School, with especial reference to the Collegiate Institute with which the Training Institute is connected. He shall also give them directions as to the best methods of deriving benefit from observation and criticism of the teaching, explaining to them the course and their duties therewith. He shall accompany them to the class-rooms on their visits of observation, and shall there illustrate the principles he has laid down. During this period the other members of the staff shall cooperate with the Principal as he may direct.

232. During the period specially devoted to his department, the Department Master shall develop systematically the best modes of dealing with each subject in his department at each stage of a pupil's progress, using as the basis of his discussions the text-books prescribed, and illustrating his explanations by subsequent teaching.

233. Before teaching a class in presence of the teachers-in-training, the Department Master shall lay before them the purpose and plan of the lesson. He shall require them to take notes of the lesson, and shall discuss with them afterwards the observations they have made.

234. After consultation with the Principal, the Department Master shall assign to the teachers-in-training the lessons in his own department; and, when doing so, he shall keep in view the interests of his ordinary pupils, arranging the work so as to secure both variety and progress.

235. When the teacher-in-training himself takes charge of a class, the Department Master shall leave him as much as possible to his own resources, and shall, during the progress of the lesson, take notes for subsequent entry in his Training Register. At some suitable time he shall criticise fully and freely the lesson as given by the teacher-in-training.

236. The teacher-in-training shall devote the first week of the session wholly to the preparatory course herein prescribed. During the rest of the session, besides continuing, under supervision, his daily observations, he shall each day teach, under the direction of one of the staff, at least one of the regular classes of the school, taking the different subjects and forms in rotation, and making himself especially familiar with the work of the lower forms.

237. A teacher-in-training shall not attempt to teach a lesson before the mode of dealing with the subject has been illustrated for him by the Department Master. The lesson to be taught shall be assigned to him in time to allow sufficient preparation on the part of all who are to be present, to teach it themselves or to criticise the teaching of others.

238. Before attempting to teach a lesson, the teacher-in-training shall hand to the Department Master in charge a scheme of the lesson, setting forth its purpose and plan. If necessary, this scheme shall be criticised by the Master before the teacher-in-training attempts to teach the lesson.

239. Under the supervision of the Department Master, the teachers-in-training shall teach before one another, and shall at some suitable time thereafter criticise one another's teaching in presence of the Department Master who shall direct the discussion.

240. When the teacher-in-training has acquired some skill in the management of classes, he shall occasionally be entrusted with a class, or a subdivision of a class, in a room in which no member of the staff is present. With him shall be associated another teacher-in-training, who

shall afterwards, in the presence of the Department Master, criticise the method and management of his associate.

241. Teachers-in-training who desire to become teachers of special departments shall devote themselves chiefly to these departments, but every teacher-in-training shall teach all the subjects covered by his non-professional certificate as often as may be considered advisable by the Principal.

242. Candidates for First Class Public School Certificates shall take only such parts of the course as are suitable for them; and, as far as may be necessary, they shall receive special training, subject, however, to the conditions imposed on all teachers-in-training.

243. Teachers-in-training who have no knowledge of Music, Drawing, Drill and Calisthenics, and who desire to obtain a certificate of competency in these subjects, shall study them under the Institute Masters who shall also instruct them in the best modes of teaching these subjects. As soon as they are adjudged able to do so, they shall teach these subjects in the lower forms of the Collegiate Institute.

Examinations.

244. During the session, the teachers-in-training shall be subjected to such oral and written examinations on the course of study as the Principal may deem expedient.

245. At the close of the session, the teacher-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching by one of the High School Inspectors, at the Training Institute at which he has been trained; and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Departmental Examiners, on the subjects hereinafter detailed.

246. At the Examination in Practical Teaching, each candidate shall be allowed to teach lessons which he has prepared for the occasion, and a scheme of which he shall hand to the examiner; but he shall also teach lessons the subjects of which shall be selected by the examiner, sufficient time, however, being allowed for preparation in this case also. The results of these examinations, together with the report of the Principal, based on the record in the Training Register, shall determine the final standing of each candidate.

247. No certificate shall be awarded to a candidate who fails to satisfy the examiners that he has made himself acquainted both theoretically and practically with the best methods of teaching at least the elements of all the subjects covered by his non-professional certificate. The professional certificate of each passed candidate shall show in detail those departments or subjects which he is most competent to teach. The Departmental Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

Subjects for Final Examination.

248. The written examination at the close of each term of a Training Institute shall embrace the following subjects and text-books:—

(a) Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of teaching Observation, and the training of the Senses; Association; Memory; Reasoning; Imagination; The Conduct of the Understanding; The Will, and how to train it; Habit and Character Authority and Discipline; Rewards and Punishment.

(b) The History of Education.

(c) The practical application of the principles of Education:—School Organization and Management; Special Methods in the Departments of *English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German.*

(d) Hygiene; School-law in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Text-books.

1. The History of Education.

(a) Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. By O. Browning.

(b) Systems of Education. By J. Gill.

(c) Lectures on the History of Education. By Jos. Payne. Or, Essays on Educational Reformers. By R. H. Quick, M.A.

2. The Science of Education.

(a) Education as a Science. By Alex. Bain, LL.D.

(b) The Action of Examinations. By H. Latham.

3. The Principles and Practice of Teaching.

(a) School Management. By Joseph Landon.

(b) Lectures on Teaching. By J. G. Fitch, M.A.

(c) Teacher's Manual of Method and Organization. By Robert Robinson.

(d) Education. By Herbert Spencer.

(e) The Culture demanded by Modern Life. By E. L. Youmans.

4. Hygiene. (See Syllabus for Normal Schools.)

5. School Law. (Public and High Schools Act, 1885, and Regulations.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Religious Instruction.

249. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.

250. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose, by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.

251. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.

252. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

253. When required by the Trustees, the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

254. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction, within one year from the date hereof.

255. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.*

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

256. All sums of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in aid of schools in new and poor townships, will be distributed by the Education Department, subject to the following conditions:—

* The Regulations prescribing the "Hours of Daily Teaching" provide that they shall not exceed six hours in duration, but "a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Public School, at the option of the Trustees." Arrangement may, therefore, be made by the Trustees for closing the ordinary school work earlier than the usual hour, on certain days, so that time may be given for Religious Instruction.

(1) That a School Section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the forty-first section of the Public Schools Act, 1885.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school, have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the half-yearly and yearly reports in the prescribed forms have been sent in to the Inspector, at the times specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render additional aid absolutely necessary.

257. In townships with municipal organization the grant made by the Education Department shall not exceed the special grant made by the township or county, except in such cases as are reported exceptional by the Inspector.

258. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund beyond the discretion of the Education Department.

259. On the receipt of the report of the Inspector, the Minister of Education will make such recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor, as he may deem expedient.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR INSPECTION.

260. Every teacher in an Indian school shall have a speaking acquaintance with the Indian language, and shall, as far as possible, give his instructions in English.

261. The qualifications of teachers shall be regulated by the County or District Board of Examiners. A certificate of having passed the entrance examination prescribed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be accepted in lieu of any other certificate.

262. The subjects of study in these schools shall be as follows, viz. :— Reading, Writing, Object Lessons, Elementary Drawing, Elementary Arithmetic, (the four simple rules), Elementary Geography, (the maps of the World and Dominion of Canada), Spelling and Grammar, (formation and analysis of simple sentences).

263. The County Inspector, in conjunction with the Indian Agent, shall have a controlling influence in the selection of teachers, except in the case of such schools as are established by any religious denomination under the Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Inspectors shall report upon the competency of the teacher of each Indian school inspected by him, and such other matters as may, in his opinion, affect the interests of the school.

264. A fee of six dollars (\$6) per visit and legitimate travelling expenses will be paid the Inspector by the Indian Department for two visits per annum.

LIBRARIES.

265. In case of the establishment of a Township Library, the Township Council may either cause the books to be deposited in one place, or recognise each School Section within its jurisdiction as a branch of the Township Library Corporation, and cause the Library to be divided into parts or sections and allow each of these parts or sections of the Library to be circulated in succession in each School Section.

266. Each Township Library shall be under the management of the Township Corporation; and each Branch or School Section Library shall be under the management of the Board of School Trustees. The Township Council shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the Township; and each Board of Trustees shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the School Section. In default of such appointment, the teacher shall act as Librarian.

267. Each Township Council and each Board of School Trustees receiving Library Books must provide a proper case for the books, with a lock and key; and shall cause the case and books to be kept in some safe place and repaired when injured; and shall also provide sufficient wrapping paper to cover the books, and writing paper to enable the Librarian to keep minutes of the delivery and return of books, and write the needful notes or letters. The Township Council and School Trustees are responsible for the security and preservation of the books in their charge.

268. When any books are taken in charge by the Librarian, he shall make out a full and complete catalogue of them; and at the foot of each catalogue the Librarian shall sign a receipt to the following effect:

"I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge that the books specified in the preceding catalogue have been delivered to me by the Municipal Council of the Township of———, (*or, as the case may be,*) by the Trustees of the School Section No.———, in the Township of———, to be carefully kept by me as their Librarian, for the use of the inhabitants within their jurisdiction, according to the regulations prescribed by the authority of the Statute for the management of Public School Libraries, to be accounted for by me according to said regulations, to said Council (*or Trustees as the case may be*), and to be delivered to my successors in office. Dated,"

etc. Such catalogue, with the Librarian's receipt, having been examined by such Council or Trustees, or by some person or persons appointed by them, and found to be correct, shall be delivered to such Council or Trustees, and shall be kept among their official papers.

269. The Librarian shall be accountable to the Trustees or Council appointing him for the cost of every book that is missing, or for the whole series of which it formed a part. The Librarian shall be also accountable in like manner for any injury which a book may appear to have sustained by being soiled, defaced, torn, or otherwise injured; and shall be relieved from such accountability only by the trustees or Council, on its being satisfactorily shown to them that some resident within their jurisdiction is chargeable for the cost of the book so missing, or for the amount of injury so done to any work.

270. The Librarian shall see that in each book belonging to the Library the number of the book and the name of the Library to which it belongs are written either on a printed label pasted inside the cover of the book, or on the first blank leaf of it; and he shall on no account give out any book which is not thus numbered and identified. He shall also cause all the books to be covered with strong wrapping paper, on the back of which is to be written the title of the book, and the number in large figures. As new books are added, the numbers shall be continued, and they shall in no case be altered; so that if the book be lost, its number and title must be continued on the catalogue, with a note that it is missing.

271. The Librarian shall keep a blank book, which may consist of a few sheets of writing paper stitched together—ruled across the width of the paper, so as to leave five columns of the proper size, for the following entries—to be written lengthwise of the paper: In the first column, the Title and No. of the book; in the second column, the Name and Residence of the person to whom delivered; in the third column, Date of Delivery; in the fourth column, the Date of its Return; in the fifth column, Remarks respecting the condition of the books, as good, injured, torn or defaced.

272. The Librarian shall act at all times and in all things according to the orders of the Corporation appointing him: and in case of his removal or suspension he shall deliver to his successor, or to the order of his Trustees or Council, all books, catalogues and papers appertaining or relating to the Library; and if they are found to be satisfactory, his Trustees or Council, or successor in office, shall give him a receipt to that effect. But if any of the books shall have been lost, or in anywise injured, the Librarian shall account or pay for such loss or injury, unless released by his Trustees or Council.

273. The Trustees and Council shall attend faithfully to the interests of their Library; they shall at all times when they think proper, and as often as possible, examine the books carefully, and compare the books with the catalogue, and note such as are missing or injured; and see that all

forfeitures are promptly collected, and that injuries done to books are promptly repaired, and that the Library is properly managed and taken care of.

274. The foregoing regulations shall apply to Branch School Section Libraries, as well as to School Section Libraries; also to Township Councils, to the same extent as to Trustees of School Sections, and to Township Libraries, to the same extent as to School Section Libraries, and to the residents in a Township in which there are no School Section Libraries, to the same extent as to the residents of a School Section: likewise to the Librarian of a Township to the same extent as to a Librarian of a School Section.

275. When a Township Councillor or School Trustee shall be notified as having incurred a forfeiture for detaining, injuring, or destroying a book borrowed from the Library, he shall not act as a judge in his own case, but such case shall be decided upon by other members, or a majority of them, of the Township Council or School Corporation authorized to act in the matter. In all cases, the acts of a majority of a Corporation shall be considered as the acts of the Corporation.

276. The Council or Trustees have authority, if they shall think proper (according to the common practice of circulating libraries), to require the borrower to deposit with the Librarian a sum equal to the cost of the book taken by him, as a security for its safe return, and the payment for any injury which may be done to it.

277. These regulations shall apply to Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, as well as to School Sections.

278. The Inspectors of schools shall inspect and inquire into the state and operations of the Libraries or Branch Libraries within their respective jurisdictions, and give the results of their observations and inquiries in their annual reports: and each Township and School Section Corporation shall report annually, at the time of making the annual School Reports, the condition of their Libraries, with the number of volumes in each, and the success and influence of the system.

SUPERANNATED TEACHERS' FUND.

279. In order to be entitled to any portion of the Legislative Appropriation for Superannated Teachers every Teacher of a High, Public or Separate School, and every Inspector, must have contributed \$4 annually to the Superannuation Fund during the whole time of his professional service.

280. Arrears, if any, from 1854 inclusive, (if the applicant was then teaching,) shall be charged at the rate of \$5 per annum, and must be paid before the applicant ceases teaching. All arrears must be paid before 1st July, 1886.

281. In the case of Inspectors, or Local Superintendents, who are now Inspectors, services as an Inspector shall be considered equivalent to services as a Teacher.

282. In the case of Teachers or Inspectors under sixty years of age, proof of disability must be furnished annually to the Department. The retiring allowance shall be withdrawn whenever the disability ceases, and the recipient shall annually present himself to the Inspector, in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

283. Teachers or Inspectors, sixty years of age, are entitled to Superannuation, provided the regulations aforementioned regarding payment and arrears are complied with, without proof of disability. In all cases evidence of good moral character is required.

TEXT-BOOKS.

284. No book shall hereafter be authorized as a text-book in any Public School until the copyright thereof has been vested in the Education Department.

285. Every text-book for Public or High Schools printed and published in Canada, shall be subject, at any stage of its manufacture, to the inspection and approval of the Department in regard to printing, binding, and paper.

286. A sample copy of every edition of every authorized book shall be deposited in the Education Department by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate from the Minister of Education approving thereof.

287. Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes, without the written consent of the Department.

288. The Education Department may require the publisher of any text-book to make such alterations from time to time as may be deemed expedient; but no alterations in contents, typography, binding, paper, or any other material respects, shall, in any case, be made without the approval of the Education Department.

289. Every publisher of an authorized text-book shall, before placing any edition of such authorized book upon the market, execute such agreements and give such security for the due fulfilment of these regulations as may be required by the Education Department.

290. All authorized text-books may be published by any firm of publishers in Ontario on the payment to the original publishers of such sum

or sums of money as may be agreed upon by arbitrators to be appointed for that purpose by the publishers concerned and the Minister of Education respectively.

291. The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, after making full enquiry into the cost of manufacture, reduce the retail price of any authorized text-book. He may also remove such book from the list of authorized text-books, if the publisher fail to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, or if it be considered to be in the public interest so to do.

292. In case the Education Department shall at any time recommend any books as aids to the teacher, for private reference or study, it is to be distinctly understood that such books are not to be used as text-books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text-book for the public schools, to be used as such shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES.

Procedure at School Meetings.

293. The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it.

294. Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order as soon as the hour appointed arrives, and nominate a chairman.

295. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order:—

(1) *Addressing chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector or electors, shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until every one choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest.*—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment.*—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motion to be in writing and seconded.*—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion.*—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received.*—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion.*—All questions shall be put in the order in which they move. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion.*—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

296. At the end of every annual or special meeting the Chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

297. Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the School Meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

298. The seal of the School Corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

Care of School Property.

299. Trustees should appoint one of their own number or some responsible person to look after petty repairs, such as fixing fences, outhouses, walks, windows, seats, blackboards, and stoves.

300. No public school house or school plot (unless otherwise provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other than Public School purposes, without the express permission of the Trustees acting as a corporation.

301. Provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school house regularly, for whitewashing walls and ceilings at least annually during the summer holidays, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school, from the first of November until the first of April in each year.

Arbor Day.

302. The first Friday in May should be set apart by the Trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Fire Drill.

303. In every school house consisting of more than one story the pupils should be regularly trained in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire.

3.—CIRCULARS FROM THE MINISTER.

CIRCULAR TO THE RETAIL BOOK TRADE.

GENTLEMEN,—With the view of assisting the retail book-trade to exchange surplus stocks of the old Readers, which may be wanted elsewhere for schools that will continue to use them during the present year, the Minister has requested the publishers to facilitate such exchanges so far as may be in their power, and desires me to inform you that—

The Canada Publishing Company reply as follows:—

“We beg to assure you that we are doing all we can to assist those retail dealers who are overstocked with old Readers in disposing of them. We keep a list of those who report to us that they have old Readers for sale, and direct any orders that come in to us to them.”

Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co. reply as follows:—

“Respecting the exchange of the former series of Readers for the Ontario Readers we beg to say that we have been doing that, and have in several instances exchanged the old series and Gage’s Canadian Readers for other books. So far as regards the Royal Readers we have, unfortunately, a very large lot of those, and have been compelled to decline to exchange those, but we have only had one request. We are very desirous of making the change as little burdensome to the retail booksellers as possible, and will in every way that we consistently can ease them in the way indicated.”

Messrs. J. W. Gage & Co. have also intimated their readiness to assist in the exchange of books.

It is hoped this information may be of some service if you have stocks of the old Readers on hand.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MARLING,

Secretary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, February, 1885.

CIRCULAR RESPECTING AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT.

SIR,—I have the honor of calling your attention to the following amendments to the school law by the Public Schools Act of the recent Session of the Ontario Legislative Assembly:—

1. By sub-section 7 of section 2 it is made quite clear that a farmer’s son or any person assessed for income may be elected public school trustee.
2. By section 9 it is provided that no territory distant more than three miles in a direct line from the school house can be included in forming any new school section.
3. By section 23 a newly-elected trustee may make the declaration of office before a justice of the peace.
4. When trustees exempt indigent persons from school rates, they must notify the clerk of the municipality to that effect before the first day of August.
5. The trustees of townships (in which there are township boards), cities, towns and incorporated villages, must submit their accounts for audit to the municipal auditors.
6. The qualification of the trustee of a township board is the same as that of a rural school trustee.
7. Arbitrators appointed by a county council to consider an appeal from a township council may, under certain circumstances, reconsider their decision.
8. Union school sections can only be formed, altered or dissolved by arbitrators appointed by the municipalities interested and the county inspector.

9. An appeal is allowed from the decision of the arbitrators to the county council when the union school sections lie wholly within the county, or to the Minister of Education when they lie between two or more counties.

10. The assessment of union school sections is to be equalized once in three years by the assessors of the municipalities concerned, and such person as may be named by the Inspector of public schools.

11. The portion of a township united to a village or town can only be withdrawn in the same way as union school sections are altered.

12. Trustees in townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages may be elected by ballot or the same time as municipal councillors are elected, if required by resolution of the Board, passed before the 1st of October in any year, and such resolution, when once adopted, need not be repeated.

13. The chairman of a board of school trustees (sec. 115) has only a casting vote in case of an equality of votes on any question. He has no second vote.

14. Trustees of cities, towns and incorporated villages may require the assessor to furnish them with the names of all children between the ages of 7 and 13.

15. Township councils may levy the sum of \$100 for every school section by uniform rate over the whole township, and the balance required by the trustees over the section requiring the same.

16. Parts of undivided lots are to be assessed in the section in which they are situated irrespective of the residence of the occupant.

17. Pupils attending rural schools shall be reported for the purpose of dividing the school grant as belonging to the school they attend. This does not apply to non-residents attending city, town or village schools.

18. First class county board certificates are made Provincial.

19. Teachers who violate an agreement at common law are liable to the suspension of their certificates.

20. It is obligatory in county councils to pay the sum of \$150 to each County Model School, and \$25 to each Teachers' Institute, and also the reasonable travelling expenses of the Inspector.

21. Any teacher who does not wish to continue his contributions to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund may withdraw one-half his contributions even if he does not retire from the profession. Contributions hereafter will be optional, but no teacher whose name has not been already entered on the books of the Department will be allowed to contribute, and all subscribers are required to pay arrears of subscription by 1st July, 1886, in order that their names may be retained on the list.

22. In rural districts the schools will close for the summer holidays on the first Friday in July, and re-open on the third Monday in August. The other holidays remain as before. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, public and high schools also close on the first Friday of July and re-open on the last Monday in August. Trustees cannot reduce the holidays as heretofore.

23. Where a separate school is established in the same municipality as a high school, the separate school trustees may appoint a member of the high school board.

24. Every member of the board of examiners for the entrance examination to high schools is entitled to be paid for his services as the board may by resolution determine. The remuneration is fixed at \$4 per day, or 75 cents for each candidate, in lieu of a per diem allowance, as may be decided by the county council.

It is intended to issue immediately a compendium of the Public and High Schools Acts, and the regulations governing Normal, Model, Public and High Schools.

This brief summary is merely intended to point out the more important amendments

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, March, 1885.

CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

SIR,—From reports made to me from time to time, as well as from personal observation, it appears that in the majority of cases very little attention is paid to the improvement of school grounds and premises. Notably there appears to be an almost utter absence of shade and ornamental trees, very few walks and flower beds, and only here and there a well-kept lawn or shrubbery. I need not point out that the effect of such a state of things is necessarily injurious, not only from a sanitary point of view, but educationally. From a sanitary point of view it is well known that shrubbery absorbs the poisonous gases and effluvia too often prevalent around school houses. Educationally, it needs no argument to show that the more attractive you make the school house and its surroundings, the more interest will you arouse in both parents and pupils.

Order, neatness, cleanliness and system, should form part of every child's education, both inside and outside of the school room. The education of the school yard is in many respects quite as important as the education of the school room. Refinement can be cultivated in the arrangement of the school grounds just as well as through books and problems.

In order thus to furnish an occasion for making a special effort for improving the school premises, and planting suitable shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, I hereby proclaim Friday, the 8th day of May, a holiday in every rural and village school, to be known as Arbor Day, subject to the approval of the Trustees. The programme for the day should be somewhat as follows:—

1. Arrangements should be made during the forenoon for levelling the school grounds properly, laying out walks to the rear and front, and making such walks passable by means of gravel or plank.

2. Where the soil is suitable, a few flower beds might be laid out, or a part of the ground sodded, or seeded down with lawn grass seed.

3. In the afternoon the trees selected for ornament or shade should be carefully planted in the presence of the pupils. Soft and hard maples, elms, basswoods, walnuts, butternuts, birches, chestnuts, or other deciduous trees, are preferable for purposes of shade. Spaces might be left for the evergreens, which should not be planted before the first week in June.

4. On the following Friday afternoon the teacher might spend an hour with his pupils discussing Canadian forestry and the different species of trees and shrubs to be found in Ontario, their uses, commercial value, characteristics, etc. Many excellent literary allusions might also be made in connection with this lesson. After the grounds are laid out, and the trees planted, the teacher should see that some care is exercised in preserving them from injury. If the pupils are made partners in the improvements, and their co-operation secured in every part of the work of the day, there need be little fear they will wantonly destroy that which their own labour created.

Will you kindly communicate with trustees and teachers, and urge upon them the propriety of carrying out as far as possible the views of the Department. I shall be glad also to have a report from you as to the number of trees planted, and the general result of local efforts on this our first Arbor Day.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, April, 1885.

CIRCULAR TO MUNICIPAL TREASURERS.

SIR,—In order to simplify the mode of paying the Municipal and Legislative grants, Inspectors are instructed to make out a tabulated statement of the amount apportioned to each school section in the Municipality, and to send the same, duly certified, to the Township Treasurer, as soon after the receipts of the semi-annual returns as convenient. All sums so apportioned are payable to the order of the public school Trustees, but such order must

be attested by the corporate seal of the section. On the presentation of such an order by any person, the Township Treasurer is required to pay the amount set opposite the No. of any school section in the tabulated list supplied by the Inspector—the order of the Trustees being his voucher for the payment of the money, and the tabulated list supplied by the Inspector being his authority for such payment. Vouchers should be endorsed and numbered according to the sections which they severally represent.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, April, 1885.

CIRCULAR TO SECRETARIES OF CERTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

SIR,—Last year I called the attention of school boards to the condition of our Model Schools, and pointed out the importance of:—

1. Employing an assistant for the Principal during the whole of the Model School term.
2. Procuring a separate room for Model School purposes.

The importance of these two provisions must be apparent to any person who has paid the least attention to school organization. As all the Model Schools of the Province, with only a few exceptions, have complied with the regulations, and have found them conducive to their own prosperity, I am anxious that those in which there still linger some defects, should make such changes as would perfect this necessary part of our school system.

I trust your Board will make an effort to carry out the wishes of the Department, and that it is only necessary to point out defects in order to have them remedied. You will find herewith, a brief report from the Inspector of Model Schools.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, July, 1885.

CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

SIR,—I forwarded to you, a few weeks ago, a parcel containing a copy of the authorized Scripture Readings, for each school and Department in your Inspectoral Division. While conducting your usual visit next term, I trust you will be able, without much inconvenience, to distribute them among your teachers. Before doing so, however, I desire to call your attention to the regulations respecting religious instruction recently issued.

By paragraph three, "Any teacher having conscientious scruples against opening and closing his school, as provided by the regulations, is required to notify the Trustees in writing to that effect." In carrying out the intention of this regulation, every precaution should be taken that the liberty which may be rightfully exercised, as therein provided, should not be used as a means of ostracising the teacher of any denomination or creed, nor should his conscientious scruples be a reason for official censure, much less for his dismissal, by any Board of Trustees.

The right conceded to the pupil of absenting himself from the religious exercises of the school, as provided in paragraph four of the regulations, requires the most careful attention of every teacher. In order that the parents and guardians of Roman Catholic pupils may be saved unnecessary trouble in giving notice to teachers under this regulation,

it is to be assumed that the parent or guardian of a Roman Catholic pupil has notified his wish to the teacher, as by this rule required, unless such parent expressly notifies such teacher, in writing, that he desires the pupil of which he is such parent or guardian to attend and be present at the religious exercises prescribed. Before entering upon the closing exercises of the school, the teacher should therefore allow a short interval to elapse, during which such pupils might retire, and in this way remove all doubts as to the faithful observance of the regulations.

While the Education Department is most anxious to promote the moral welfare of the pupils attending the Public and High Schools of the Province, it is equally anxious that the rights guaranteed to all by the Public Schools' Act should not be interfered with. You will, I trust, in the discharge of your public duties, endeavour to impress these views upon every teacher and trustee within your jurisdiction.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, July, 1885.

4.—CONFIRMATION OF BY-LAWS.

The following is a list of the By-laws confirmed during 1885.

Municipality passing By-law.	Date of Application to confirm.	School Corporation affected.	Other Municipalities concerned.	How disposed of.
Township of Albion...	Dec. 12th, 1884.	2 Albion	3 Albion and Bolton ..	By-law No. 260, Confirmed 3rd Feb. '85.
Township of East Luther	May 19th, 1885.	Section No. 1	None.....	By-law No. 72, Confirmed 27th June '85.

APPENDIX B.—PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

I.—THE TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of the Toronto Normal School, 1885.*

Thomas Kirkland, M.A.....	Principal.		
James Carlyle, M.D.....	Mathematical Master.		
J. H. McFaul.....	Drawing Master, and in Model School.		
S. H. Preston	Music	“	“
Richard Lewis.....	Elocution	“	“
Sergt. T. Parr.....	Drill and Calisthenics	“	“

2. *Students in the Toronto Normal School, 1885.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	31	93
Second Session	40	80
Total.....	71	173

2.—THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of the Ottawa Normal School, 1885.*

John A. MacCabe, M.A.....	Principal.
Geo. Baptie, M.A., M.B.	Science Master.
Wm. Scott, B.A.	Mathematical Master,
R. H. Whale.....	Drawing Master, and in Model School.
W. G. Workman	Music “ “ “
B. B. Cope.....	Drill and Calisthenics Master, and in Model School.

2. *Students in the Ottawa Normal School, 1885.*

	ADMITTED.	
	Male.	Female.
First Session	40	31
Second Session	34	33
Total.....	74	87

3.—THE TORONTO MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of the Toronto Model School, 1885.*

Charles Clarkson, B.A.	Head Master, Boys' Model School		
Angus McIntosh	First Assistant,		
James McLurg	Second		
Miss Hattie McLellan	Third		
" Margaret T. Scott	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" K. F. Hagarty	First Assistant,		
" M. Meehan	Second		
" J. Meneilley	Third		
" B. E. Hailman	Kindergarten Teacher.		

2. *Number of Pupils in 1885.*

Boys, 150. Girls, 156. Total, 306.

4.—THE OTTAWA MODEL SCHOOL.

1. *Staff of the Ottawa Model School, 1885.*

Edwin D. Parlow	Head Master, Boys' Model School.		
Thomas Swift	First Assistant,		
R. H. Cowley	Second		
Miss Eliza Bolton	Third		
" Adeline Shenick	Head Mistress, Girls' Model School.		
" Mary G. Joyce	First Assistant,		
" Margaret A. Mills.....	Second		
" M. E. Butterworth	Third		

2. *Number of Pupils in 1885.*

Boys, 172 Girls, 180 Total, 352.

5. —REPORT OF JAMES A. McLELLAN, ESQ., LL.D., INSPECTOR.

Since my official examination into the working of some of the best Normal Schools in the United States, in the year 1882, I have had them frequently in mind during my visits to our own Normal Schools, and have on each occasion compared or contrasted our own system and its results with those of the most successful schools in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The more closely our own system is examined the more reason is there, in my opinion, to be justly proud of it, and the greater cause have we to congratulate ourselves on having at least approached, if we have not yet quite reached, an ideal Normal School.

There is not the least doubt that the system of professional training adopted by the Education Department is the soundest, most practical, and most economical that has been hitherto devised by any State; and the excellent results which have been attained during the short time it has been in operation justify the expectation of pre-eminent success in the not distant future.

Under what may be called the *old regime*, the attention of our Normal School masters was so much directed to the mere literary education of the students, (as is still the case in nearly all the United States schools) and the purely *professional* training of the students was, as a necessary consequence, so far neglected, that the results could not be entirely satisfactory. The students may, indeed, have had the benefit of excellent literary instruction—more than that, this instruction may have been imparted to them in manner illustrative of the soundest principles of the philosophy of education: but in too many instances the student was so very backward at the commencement of his course that all his time was required for the mere preparation of his class-work, and he was necessarily too anxious about the *matter* of his daily lesson to pay much attention to the *manner* in which it was taught. Hence it not unfrequently followed that the average Normal School student went out of the institution very little better, so far as professional training was concerned, than he was when he entered it.

But now "we have changed all that," and by insisting on adequate preparation in literary subjects before the student is admitted to the Normal School, we have relieved the masters of responsibility for the general education of their student-teachers, and so have enabled them to devote nearly all their time and energy and zeal to the work of professional training in pedagogy—the art and science of teaching. The students, too, being already "brought past the wearisome bitterness of their learning," are able to devote themselves with energy and pleasure to the work of methodizing their knowledge, and learning the noblest of all merely human lessons—the best, easiest and most pleasant method of imparting instruction to others, and so contributing to form that intellectual and moral manhood which is the very essence of national life.

They are now able to devote the necessary time to acquiring a knowledge of the psychological principles that underlie intellectual and moral education,—of the hygienic principles that form the foundation, and no inconsiderable portion of the superstructure of physical education,—and of the deeper and too much neglected elements which form the basis of æsthetic culture, and constitute so large a part of the worth and strength of man. The acquisition of clear ideas and sound principles on these all-important subjects are of such vital importance in the qualifications of the teacher, that no one at all worthy of the name now dreams of neglecting them, and no one unworthy of the name should be permitted to practise his hireling hand in even the humblest school-room in the land. The Normal School student of to-day has good reason to be thankful for the opportunities he enjoys of obtaining the most useful information so pleasantly in the lecture-room, instead of being forced, as were his less fortunate predecessors, either to enter their profession in a state of eyeless ignorance of its first principles, or to acquire them by plodding through the dreary volumes of "professional literature," many of which have been compiled by mere book-makers, or written by education theorists, ignorant, perhaps, of the very subjects that they profess to show "how to teach." It is, therefore, no small advantage to our Normal students that they have able practical educators to expound the true principles of education, and to illustrate their application in the practical work of

the school-room; to methodize the "methods," and to systemize the "systems" with which educational literature teems in bewildering confusion.

It is worth while to call attention to the important fact, which is too often ignored by disclaimers against the expense of our High School system, that were it not for these COLLEGES OF THE PEOPLE, it would be impossible for us to accomplish all that we are now doing in preparing teachers for the public schools of this country. Were it not for the high degree of efficiency which now distinguishes our Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, the Normal Schools would be quite unable to discharge their true functions as institutions for the professional training of teachers. So that, once more we are face to face with the indisputable fact that the thoroughness of our public school education depends essentially on the thoroughness of our High School education. I am not aware that there is a single State in the Union that has solved the problem of "the separation of the *academic* from the *professional* training of teachers." It has been solved for the first time in Ontario; and I am of opinion that if some of our American friends, who have advanced theoretic reasons against the separation of the academic instruction of the student-teacher from his professional training, could witness the degree of success which we have already attained, they would, perhaps, acknowledge that the facts are too strong for them, and that in the professional training of teachers, as well as in her system of school inspection, Ontario stands without a rival among the States of the Union.

Another advantage of our present system is that it enables both the masters and students to pay more attention to criticism in practical work than could be devoted to it under the old plan. There is more time for the cultivation of the powers of attention and observation, and a consequent quickening of the faculties called into play in the development of the powers of perception and reflection. And here it may be well to note that there is a possibility, nay, a danger, of giving misdirection to the critical faculty, a danger against which the student alone can guard himself by examining himself as well as others, and by a candid criticism of his own mental processes as well as of the mental manifestations of others. He must guard himself against the error of supposing that fault-finding is criticism. He must, it is true, be ever ready to note and correct whatever is improper in the language, statement, method or manner of his teacher or pupil; but, if he aims at the cultivation of the true critical spirit, he must be even more ready to note and applaud whatever is excellent, than to condemn what falls short of his ideal. He must bear in mind that to be forever on the alert, pencil in hand, to jot down every little *lapsus lingue* that may fall from the lips of lecturer or fellow-student, is to be very far indeed from exercising the true function of a critic, and will be utterly inadequate to secure him either the reputation of an exemplary student now, or that of an efficient teacher in the future.

The literary preparation of the students in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes is on the whole satisfactory, and no doubt will be still more so in the future, as, under the new regulations for professional training, the teachers in these schools will be still better qualified for what is required of them in educating the teachers for the 6,000 schools of the province. At present very little time can be given in the Normal Schools to mere academic work; still, something is done to improve the scholarship and literary culture of the students, and I think with excellent effect. It is a matter of common observation among the students, no less than the masters, that the best prepared students—those having the least need for literary instruction—are the most ready to acknowledge the necessity for the *review* of their academic work, which is still required as an essential part of the professional course. It is only just to say that we now hear very few complaints of the "unfairness" of being re-examined in such work after having passed the previous non-professional examination. I am satisfied that if there are now to be heard any such complaints they come from those who have the least right to complain. If a student, after obtaining his non-professional certificate, spends from one to three years in teaching—so bereft of the spirit of the true teacher that he spends scarcely a single studious hour in improving his knowledge of mathematics, science and literature,—in fact, disposes of his books and makes haste to forget the elements of scholarship which he had acquired—how can he justly complain when it is forcibly revealed to him that professional knowledge cannot be based on ignorance,—that ignorance of a subject means

ignorance of the method of teaching it? I have a strong conviction that the course of teaching, recently recommended by the department, will do much to foster studious habits amongst our young teachers, and that, as a consequence, their subsequent course at the Normal Schools will prove, not only a pleasant experience, but pre-eminently an educational power for the discharge of the high duties of the teacher. As to the general conduct of the students in attendance, the system of discipline adopted in both our Normal Schools, and the constant daily and hourly attendance by the principals, who never are and never ought to be absent from their charges, are productive of the most salutary effects. Both principals have been able to make highly gratifying reports of the gentlemanly and lady-like behavior and deportment of those placed under their control.

APPENDIX C.—*COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.*

I.—REPORT OF J. J. TILLEY, ESQ., INSPECTOR.

All the County Model Schools were open during the term, and one was opened for the first time in the Village of Bracebridge for the District of Muskoka. This school is well equipped, and should be of very great service. Fifteen students were in attendance. Model Schools should be established in Algoma and Parry Sound Districts, and in the County of Haliburton, if schools possessing the necessary requirements can be provided. There is no school in Haliburton sufficiently large for this purpose, but arrangements might possibly be made for utilizing the Fenelon Falls Public School. The attendance for 1885 was 1305, which was considerably larger than that in any previous year. Very good work was done in the schools, especially in those in which provision was made for allowing the principal to give all his time to the Model School. After carefully observing the work done in our Model Schools, and after comparing one school with another, I cannot but come to the conclusion that the best results can be achieved only when the principal is relieved of all public school teaching during the Model School session. In 26 schools the principals were relieved during the whole of each day; in 18 schools they were relieved during half of the day, which is all the regulations require, and in 8 schools no relief whatever was afforded them. In the last mentioned schools the principals were required to teach their own divisions from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. The students in these schools received instruction from the principal before and after the regular school hours, and were left during the day almost entirely in the hands of the assistants. As I said in my last report, to expect satisfactory results under such circumstances is most unreasonable; it is unfair to the principal, and unjust to the students. Schools which still neglect to comply with the regulations should no longer be recognized as Model Schools.

Separate rooms for the training of students were provided in 49 schools; 3 are yet required.

Too much credit cannot be given to the teachers in the Model Schools for the faithful manner in which they discharge their duties. These duties are often surrounded by considerable difficulties, and in many cases add more to the teacher's labor than to his salary. In small schools some difficulty is experienced in providing for the thirty lessons to be taught by each student, especially when the number of students is large. The assistants in these schools complain of their work being too much disturbed. I would advise that in such cases the number of lessons be reduced to twenty-five or even to twenty if necessary. Little was done during the year in furnishing works of reference for the students. The syllabus furnished to the schools, lightened the labor of the principals, and was of considerable service to the students. The number of copies required for the students should, in future, be sent to each school at the beginning of the session. "Browning's Educational Theories" was not well received. The general opinion is that there is not sufficient time at the disposal of the principal during the short Model School term to do anything like justice to this work, which, though excellent in itself, is felt not to be in the line of the introductory work which should be done in County Model Schools. The principals spoke very highly of the attention and diligence of the students during the session, and, judging from what I saw at the annual inspection, the commendation was merited. The students in attendance were certainly a superior class, and should hereafter give a good account of themselves in the school-room.

Our present Model School system, when established in 1877, was undoubtedly a tentative measure with considerable uncertainty surrounding its introduction. After a fair trial, extending over nine years, I think it can no longer be regarded as an experiment, but it may justly claim to be considered a satisfactory and economical means of providing a fair amount of professional training for all who wish to enter the teaching profession. There may possibly be those who do not look with favor upon the Model School system

but it is very doubtful if any intelligent person would be willing to return to the system which existed prior to 1877, under which any one, by passing a literary examination, and without receiving any professional training, or furnishing any evidence whatever of his aptitude to impart instruction, or to govern a school, could at once enter upon the important work of teaching the youth of our country. Assuming that the value of preparatory professional training for all teachers is recognized by every one, we may properly conclude that the work must go on, and that it must be done either in Model Schools or in provincial Normal Schools. The accommodation afforded by each of the two Normal Schools now established, provides for about 240 students per year, and as this accommodation is fully taxed for the training of second-class teachers, it necessarily follows that four or five Normal Schools, equal in capacity to those now established, would have to be built to furnish the requisite accommodation for the 1,100 or 1,200 students that enter our Model Schools year by year. If these were provided, the annual cost of maintenance, added to the interest on capital account, could not be less than \$60,000 a year—a very large amount, and one which the Province is, probably, not prepared to assume. The Government pays \$7,500 yearly to County Model Schools, and an equal amount is contributed by the counties. The total cost is, therefore, about \$15,000, or not more than one-fourth of the amount that would be required if Normal Schools were provided to do the work which is now done in Model Schools. If, then, all teachers are to be trained, the retention of the system of County Model Schools is certainly justifiable on the basis of economy. This conceded, the question of their efficiency should be fully considered, their defects should be candidly discussed and remedied, if possible, and all necessary provision made to render them still more efficient.

DEFECTS.

One of the most serious defects is the too frequent change of teachers. During the past nine years the average number of Model Schools in operation per year was about 44, and there were no fewer than 78 changes among principals. During that time the schools were under the charge of 112 different persons. 4 schools had 6 different principals; 6 had 5; 2 had 4; 22 had 3 or 2, and 18 schools retained the same principal during the nine years. As there are from 5 to 10 assistants in nearly every Model School we may safely assume that the number of changes among the assistants was five times greater than it was among the principals. This would give us 112 principals and 560 assistants for 44 schools in nine years. It is unnecessary to speak at length of this defect, as the injury occasioned thereby must be apparent to every one. If Normal School masters were changed with the same frequency, public attention would very soon be called to the subject. One cause of change is the large number of Model Schools scattered over the province. Another is the close connection between the Model School and the Public School, and the dependence of the former upon the latter. The principal of the Model School being responsible for a division in the Public School, various complications arise in connection with the latter; the principal retires, and the Model School work passes into the hands of an inexperienced man. Another cause, and perhaps the most fruitful one, is that the remuneration for doing what is, in many cases, really double work, is not sufficient to retain the services of many good men. Each Model School receives \$300 a year from government and municipal grants, and about \$100 as fees from students. About one-half of these receipts is usually applied to supplementing the principal's salary; in some cases not more than a third is used in this way, and in other cases the whole amount is appropriated by the trustees, and used for current expenses. If trustees place their school at the disposal of the students, and furnish a separate room, properly seated and heated, they are entitled to some suitable remuneration for doing so. Another defect is the too great dependence of the Model Schools in many places upon the regular staff of teachers in the Public School. When the principal is enabled to give all his time to the Model School work, little difficulty arises, but when he is relieved for only a portion of the time, the training of the students must be either neglected or assigned to the assistants. I know, from frequent visits to Model Schools, that many assistants do not regard this work with favor; they are disposed to look upon

it as a disturbing element, and as an additional duty which brings them neither remuneration nor credit. Under such circumstances it may be fairly questioned if the students receive that attention and assistance which they need and to which they are justly entitled. Another serious defect is the comparatively short time during which the work is carried on. The time and attention of the principal having been given exclusively to Public School work during two-thirds of the school year, it necessarily follows that there will be a considerable waste of both time and energy before the Model School can be properly organized. As the session is but short every loss is serious. Continuous work along one line is necessary to produce the best results.

SUGGESTIONS.

If the number of Model Schools were reduced, and the efficiency of those retained, increased, I believe much better results would be achieved than can be produced under the present arrangement.

To this end I would recommend :—

I. That the Province be divided into about 20 Model School districts, each containing an important Public School which can readily furnish all the requirements for a well equipped Model School

II. That there be two sessions in the year, the first beginning about the 1st of September and ending in December: the second beginning about the 1st of February and ending in May.

III. That the Model School master be principal of the Public School in which the Model School is established, and that his whole time be given to the training of the students and to the general supervision of the Public School.

IV. That the income of a Model School from grants and fees be not less than \$1,000 a year, and that this sum, at least, be the salary of the principal.

V. That the Public School Inspectors in a Model School district and the principal of the Model School constitute the Board of Examiners for that district.

VI. That the expenses of the examinations be divided equally among the counties forming a Model School district.

OBJECTIONS MET.

It is but natural to suppose that difficulties stand in the way. I do not, however, consider them either insuperable or very serious, nor do I consider them of sufficient importance to weigh in the scale against the advantages of the scheme outlined above; they are certainly not greater than those which presented themselves at the introduction of the present system, and which have been largely overcome. The following objections would probably be offered :—

I. County Councils would be unwilling to grant money for the support of a school not within their own municipality: but County Councils have been contributing for years to the support of Model Schools, situated in separate municipalities, without raising any objection thereto. The County of Frontenac contributes to the support of the Model School in the City of Kingston, Wentworth, to the school in Hamilton, Middlesex, to the school in London, and in many other instances the Model School for a county is situated in a town separated from the county for municipal purposes. The proposed union of counties is, of course, somewhat different from these cases, but if the advantages to be gained were properly understood I do not believe any serious objection would be raised.

II. Trustees would object to the closing of the Model School established in connection with their Public School. Model Schools were not established for the benefit of any particular Public School, but for the training of students and for advancing the general interests of education. The facilities which large graded schools afforded were utilized, and equivalents by way of fees and grants were given to the trustees of these schools. The amount received in every case has been sufficient to pay for the services of an assistant, and also to pay a considerable portion of the principal's salary. The Model Schools cannot, therefore, be charged with any pecuniary indebtedness.

As Model Schools were generally established in thriving towns, the separate room provided for the use of the students will doubtless soon be required to meet the increasing demand for additional Public School accommodation, and as the Model Schools under the proposed arrangements would undoubtedly be selected from among those now established, this difficulty would scarcely be felt.

III. Objection might be raised to the re-organizing of the County Boards, but it cannot be denied that the Inspectors of Public Schools and the Principals of Model Schools are, from the nature of the work in which they are constantly engaged, the best qualified to judge of the fitness of students to take charge of Public Schools.

IV. The inconvenience to those students who could not attend during the fall term would probably be the most serious difficulty. If 20 Model Schools were established, there would be about 60 students for each school, or 30 per session; 600 students would therefore have to wait for the second term. Of these, about 100 would be below the age at which certificates can be obtained, and could not, therefore, engage schools until some time during the following year at least. Again, if only those who had obtained third-class non-professional certificates were detained for the second term, many of them would avail themselves of the further opportunity afforded for attending some High School, and would thereby be farther advanced toward the standard for second-class certificates. The plan proposed would cause a considerable reduction in the supply of teachers for the first half of the year following its introduction, but special arrangements could be made for carrying the supply forward until midsummer, where necessary. Many young teachers would then begin their work after the summer vacation, which is certainly a more suitable time than the first of the year.

ADVANTAGES.

I. If the government and municipal grants and fees now paid to the 52 Model Schools in operation, were divided equally among 20, there would be a yearly income of at least \$1,000 for each. This sum would be sufficient to secure and retain the services of first-rate men, and the loss now sustained by the frequent change of teachers would be very much reduced.

II. The Principal, by being relieved of all class teaching, and by giving his attention continuously to Model School work, would be able to do far better work than he can possibly do under the present system. He would also have sufficient time at his disposal to enable him to attend to the organization and general supervision of the school, and to conduct the half-yearly promotion examinations. The benefit thus conferred upon the Public Schools, in which Model Schools were established, would be very great.

III. The Principal, having all his time at his disposal, could do all the marking of the students, and thus not only relieve the assistants very much, but also reduce to a minimum the friction which sometimes exists between Model and Public School work, and of which teachers and trustees often complain.

IV. A Model School can now be regarded only as an appendix to a school, and it cannot be denied that in some cases it is merely tolerated by trustees, but if Model

Schools were established at important centres, as I have suggested, they would at once take rank as important permanent institutions, and would be relieved of many difficulties and contingencies which now surround them.

V. If there were but 20 Model Schools, the Principals of these could come together from time to time, without much inconvenience, exchange opinions and discuss their common work. By this means all would be benefited and a greater degree of uniformity would be secured than is possible under present circumstances. The training of third-class teachers would then become a distinct and most important branch of our educational system, a prize to be sought for by all teachers, and a reward to the most successful.

If the plan which I have outlined were adopted, I believe our Model Schools would be placed upon a more satisfactory and permanent basis, and would at once enter upon a career of increased usefulness.

The statistics for the year are given in the annexed table:—

SCHEDULE A.—2. STATISTICS OF

NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL.	No. of Student Teachers on Roll.		Increase over last year.	No. who withdrew during the term.	No. who passed Final Examination.			No. that failed.	No. of Lectures on Education.	No. of Lectures on School Law.	No. of Lectures on Hygiene.	No. of Lessons taught by each Student.	No. of Departments used.	No. of Assistants with the required qualifications.			
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.										
1 Barrie	33	16	17	13	33	16	17	35	10	10	28	11	6				
2 Beamsville	13	7	6		13	7	6	40	10	20	30	3	3				
3 Berlin	12	7	5		11	7	4	90	6	10	50	6	6				
4 Bracebridge	15	4	11		15	4	11	60	30	40	18	5	1				
5 Bradford	18	12	6	6	18	12	6	24	12	22	30	4	2				
6 Brampton	22	10	12	9	18	8	10	3	46	5	10	30	5	5			
7 Brantford	29	13	16	9	1	28	13	15	52	14	34	40	8	16			
8 Caledonia	22	14	8		22	14	8	30	5	10	20	4	4				
9 Chatham	32	36	9	27	36	9	27	85	13	60	24	14	6				
10 Clinton	28	19	9		24	15	9	4	48	7	15	33	8	6			
11 Cobourg	28	12	16		22	7	15	6	12	6	5	36	10	10			
12 Cornwall	24	6	18	13	24	6	18	30	5	10	30	6	3				
13 Durham	15	10	5	4	14	10	4	1	35	12	18	36	4	3			
14 Farmersville	39	13	26	4	1	38	13	25	74	10	14	15	3	3			
15 Forest	18	8	10	2	13	4	9	5	124	22	42	32	4	3			
16 Galt	12	6	6		12	6	6	62	6	13	36	9					
17 Goderich	27	12	15		19	8	11	8	40	3	6	28	8	8			
18 Hamilton	17	5	12		17	5	12				35	3	3				
19 Ingersoll	15	1	14	1	13	1	12	2	24	4	6	30	12	8			
20 Kingcardine	29	13	16	8	4	25	10	15	32	4	11	40	7	6			
21 Kingston	19	5	14		19	5	14	53	18	25	32	6	6	6			
22 Lindsay	23	6	17		22	6	16	1	45	7	12	20	9	6			
23 London	37	7	30	9	3	35	5	20	10	88	5	10	30	4	2		
24 Madoc	37	8	29	18	2	25	8	27	40	10	20	15	5	5			
25 Martintown	22	3	19	7	1	21	3	18	10	10	15	30	3	2			
26 Milton	19	12	7	2	19	12	7	65	11	15	27	5	3				
27 Morrisburg	16	8	8		16	8	8	70	5	20	25	5	3				
28 Mount Forest	41	17	24		2	35	14	21	4	36	6	8	16	7	3		
29 Napanee	27	6	21		27	6	21	20	5	8	12	6	5				
30 New Edinburg	15	8	7		15	8	7	40	5	15	30	4	2				
31 Newmarket	23	16	7	13	23	16	7	60	10	10	30	5	3				
32 Norwood	9	4	5		8	3	5	1	55	10	15	30	4	2			
33 Orangeville	19	12	7	3	19	12	7	35	10	15	30	10	7				
34 Owen Sound	22	8	14	7	18	5	13	4	43	12	15	40	5	4			
35 Parkdale	27	11	16		24	9	15	3	65	30	32	30	10	7			
36 Perth	33	14	19	12	1	31	14	17	1	38	15	13	30	7	3		
37 Picton	19	5	14		19	5	14	62	4	44	33	8	5				
38 Port Hope	24	9	15		1	23	9	14	60	8	16	30	15	8			
39 Port Perry	16	9	7		16	9	7	65	13	26	30	5	3				
40 Prescott	17	4	13	2	17	4	13	42	7	24	37	6	5				
41 Renfrew	49	16	33	28	49	16	33	64	10	16	35	5	2				
42 St. Thomas	52	22	30	15	1	43	17	26	8	32	8	10	22	8	5		
43 Sarnia	25	9	16		1	22	7	15	2	56	10	25	30	9	5		
44 Simcoe	16	5	11		16	5	11	38	6	17	32	7	7				
45 Stratford	78	36	42	16	1	76	34	42	1	50	10	20	30	19	15		
46 Strathroy	34	17	17	5	1	23	9	14	10	46	9	8	34	8	7		
47 Vankleeckhill	24	5	19	16	1	22	4	18	1	61	26	53	31	4	4		
48 Welland	21	3	18	7	19	2	17	2	30	6	12	30	4	4			
49 Whitby	16	8	8		16	8	8	42	15	25	32	4	3				
50 Windsor	17	7	10	5	16	7	9	1	20	10	10	45	7	6			
51 Woodstock	20	6	14		20	6	14	20	6	12	30	6	6				
52 Walkerton	36	17	19		34	16	18	2	43	8	14	30	7	3			
Total	1305	520	785	234	21	1203	467	736	81	1467	509	936	1559	340	253		

* In 1884, 13 Candidates were awarded District Certificates.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS. 1885.

Time given daily by Principal to Lectures, Criticisms, etc.	Was an Assistant provided?	To what extent was Principal relieved each day?	Is separate room for Model School purposes provided?	Is this room in the school buildings?	Was Vocal Music taught?	Was Drill taught?	Allowance to Assistants for Model School work.	Allowance to Principal for Model School work.
							£ c.	£ c.
1	2½ hrs.	yes	2½ hours	yes	yes	no	40 00	
2	all day	"	all day	"	yes	yes		200 00
3	"	"	"	"	"	"		150 00
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	125 00	100 00
5	3 hrs.	"	2½ hours	"	"	"	90 00	700 00
6	all day	"	all day	"	no	"	125 00	100 00
7	5 hrs.	"	3 hours	"	yes	"		175 00
8	all day	"	all day	"	no	no	125 00	
9	3 hrs.	"	3 hours	no	yes	yes	200 00	
10	4 hrs.	"	2½ hours	no	no	"		
11	2½ hrs.	"	2½ hours	yes	yes	"		200 00
12	3 hrs.	"	2½ hours	"	"	"	50 00	
13	3 hrs.	"	3 hours	"	"	no	150 00	
14	all day	"	all day	"	"	"	120 00	
15	"	"	"	no	"	"	160 00	
16	2½ hrs.	no		no	"	"		150 00
17	2½ hrs.	yes		yes	"	"		
18	2 hrs.	"		"	some	"		190 00
19	all day	yes	all day	"	no	a few lessons	130 00	
20	"	"	"	yes	"	"	130 00	
21	4 hrs.	"	3 hours	"	"	yes	120 00	
22	2½ hrs.	"	2½ hours	"	"	no		
23	2½ hrs.	"	2½ hours	"	"	"	80 00	120 00
24	4 hrs.	"	all day	"	Kinderg'n sgs.	yes	160 00	
25	3 hrs.	no	"	"	yes	no	25 00	100 00
26	all day	yes	all day	"	"	yes	120 00	50 00
27	"	"	"	"	no	Calisthenics	150 00	
28	2½ hrs.	"	"	"	yes	yes	120 00	100 00
29	all day	"	"	"	no	"	75 00	
30	2 hrs.	no		no	yes	no		300 00
31	3 hrs.	yes	3 hours	yes	yes	yes	78 00	115 00
32	3 hrs.	no		"	"	"		100 00
33	all day	yes	all day	"	no	"	100 00	
34	"	"	"	yes	"	Calisthenics	500 00	
35	"	"	"	"	yes	yes	250 00	100 00
36	"	"	"	"	no	"	100 00	
37	"	"	"	"	yes	"	160 00	
38	"	"	"	"	no	"		
39	2½ hrs.	"	2½ hours	"	yes	"	100 00	100 00
40	3 hrs.	"	3 hours	"	"	"	90 00	150 00
41	2 hrs.	no		"	no	"		50 00
42	all day	yes	all day	"	yes	yes	125 00	
43	3½ hrs.	"	3 hours	"	"	"	80 00	70 00
44	all day	"	all day	"	no	"		150 00
45	"	"	"	yes	no	no	75 00	
46	3 hrs.	"	3 hours	no	"	yes	100 00	
47	3 hrs.	no		yes	yes	no		120 00
48	3 hrs.	yes	3 hours	"	no	yes	\$6 per week	
49	4 hrs.	"	3 hours	yes	yes	"	125 00	100 00
50	all day	"	all day	"	no	no	150 00	100 00
51	3 hrs.	"	"	"	"	"	125 00	
52	all day	"	"	"	"	"		25 00

† 1 male and 4 females were awarded District Certificates.

SCHEDULE B.

NAME OF MODEL SCHOOL.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	CLASS OF CERTIFICATE.
Barrie	T. O. Steele	1st Class A.
Beansville	W. H. Harlton	1st " "
Berlin	J. Suddaby	1st " C.
Bracebridge	R. F. Greenless	1st " A.
Bradford	Isaac Day	1st " "
Brampton	A. Martin	1st " "
Brantford	William Wilkinson, M.A.	M.A.
Caledonia	Isaac Rowat	1st Class A.
Chatham	George B. Kirk	1st " "
Clinton	William R. Lough	1st " C.
Cobourg	W. S. Ellis	B.A., B. Sc.
Cornwall	P. Talbot	1st Class C.
Durham	James Winterborn	1st " A.
Farmersville	Thomas M. Porter	1st " C.
Forest	John R. Brown	1st " "
Galt	Robert Alexander	1st " B.
Goderich	Allan Embury	1st " A.
Hamilton	George W. Johnson	1st " "
Ingersoll	H. F. McDiarmid	1st " "
Kincardine	F. C. Powell	1st " B.
Kingston	R. K. Row	1st " "
Lindsay	Richard Lees	1st " C.
London	W. J. Carson	1st " A.
Madoc	Donald Marshall	1st " B.
Martintown	Alex. Kennedy	1st " "
Milton	Henry Gray	1st " "
Morrisburg	G. E. Broderick	1st " C.
Mount Forest	Samuel B. Westervelt	1st " "
Napanee	James Bowerman	2nd " "
New Edinburg	John McJanet	1st " C.
New Market	William Rannie	1st " "
Norwood	A. Hutchinson	1st " "
Orangeville	M. N. Armstrong	1st " "
Owen Sound	T. Frazer	1st " "
Parkdale	J. A. Wisner	1st " "
Perth	M. M. Jaques	1st " C.
Pictou	R. W. Murray	1st " B.
Port Hope	F. Wood	1st " "
Port Perry	Alex. M. Rae	1st " C.
Prescott	Crawford Macpherson	1st " B.
Renfrew	J. Boag	1st " C.
St. Thomas	N. M. Campbell	1st " "
Sarnia	Alex. Wark	1st " B.
Simcoe	George Sharman	1st " C.
Stratford	Chas. Wm. Chadwick	1st " A.
Strathroy	Thos. Dismore	1st " C.
Vankleekhill	R. J. Sangster	1st " "
Welland	Robert Grant	1st " "
Whitby	James Brown	1st " "
Windsor	James Duncan	1st " "
Woodsstock	G. W. Vanslyke	1st " A.
Walkerton	W. R. Telford	1st " B.

APPENDIX D.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

1. ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 1885.

Extract from the proceedings of Convention held on the 11th, 12th and 15th days of August, 1885.

The Convention met on Tuesday, August 11th, 1885.

The 1st Vice-President, Dr. Purslow, in the chair.

Reports respecting County Associations were received from—

J. E. Elliott.....	West Gray.....	Representing	100	Members.
John Spence.....	Ontario.....	"	125	"
James Birch.....	West Kent.....	"	90	"
John Munro.....	Ottawa.....	"	50	"
John C. Linklater.....	North Huron.....	"	36	"
R. H. McMaster.....	Dufferin.....	"	70	"
Neil D. McKinnon.....	W. Bruce.....	"	80	"
William Linton.....	Waterloo.....	"	80	"
E. H. Anderson.....	S. Hastings and Belleville	"	105	"
James Duncan.....	N. Essex.....	"	102	"
T. O. Steele.....	N. Simcoe.....	"	75	"
W. J. Osborne.....	P. E. County.....	"	90	"
J. W. Henstridge.....	Frontenac.....	"	140	"
S. McAllister.....	Toronto.....	"	250	"
James McElroy.....	Carleton.....	"	120	"
Charles Ramage.....	S. Grey.....	"	100	"
C. H. Fuller.....	S. Essex.....	"	64	"
John R. Brown {	..... East Lambton.....	"	100	"
Thomas White }				
R. E. Brown.....	Centre Huron.....	"	50	"
Thomas McKee.....	South Simcoe.....	"	70	"

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

High School Section.

Resolved, That the Senate of Toronto University be urged, as soon as practicable, to make such arrangements regarding the Local Examinations as will enable it to allow to candidates writing at such Examinations all the privileges allowed to candidates writing at Toronto.

Resolved, 1st, that Chaucer should be removed from the First Year's Examination to a later stage in the curriculum, and be replaced by some modern author; 2nd, that English prose should receive due recognition in the English course of the University; 3rd, that the study of the earlier forms of the language should be provided for in the later years of the curriculum.

Resolved, That equal recognition should be given in the Junior Matriculation in the matter of Scholarships, to Modern Languages and to Classics: and that Ancient History and Geography should be annexed to Classics, and Modern History and Geography to Modern Languages.

Resolved, That such a value should be assigned to the department of science, in awarding the General Proficiency Scholarship at Junior Matriculation, as to encourage the teaching of science in the High Schools.

Resolved. That this Section call the attention of the University Senate to the objectionable character of the honor paper in English and the pass paper in History and Geography at Junior Matriculation.

Resolved. That the University Senate be requested to allow all candidates at Junior Matriculation to take more than one sub-department of Natural Science, and that the course in Botany be more accurately defined.

Resolved. That the Section appoint a Committee to wait upon the Hon. the Minister of Education, and explain to him the objectionable nature of some of the Second and Third class papers set at the recent Departmental Examinations.

Report of the Committee on High School Graduation:—

“The committee appointed by the High School Section in August, 1884, to bring in a scheme for High School Graduation, in accordance with the general resolution then passed by this Section in favour of such a provision being made, begs leave to report as follows:—

“I. That the committee met on the 4th of April last, and after carefully examining a draft of scheme submitted for consideration by the Hon. the Minister of Education, decided to recommend its adoption with a few amendments as to certain subjects in several courses.

“II. Your committee find that; subsequently to its meeting, the Minister has recast the scheme for High School Graduation in harmony with the new course of study proposed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, embodying at the same time the minor changes we suggested regarding subjects.

“III. As thus simplified the scheme may be outlined as follows:—

“(a) Any pupil who passes the Departmental or the University examination in any of the courses prescribed for Form II., III., or IV., in a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be entitled to a Graduation Diploma signed by the Minister of Education and the Head Master of the High School at which such course was completed.

(b) The courses above referred to are as now arranged:

1. Course of Form II., H.S., being that of Junior Matriculation at the University of Toronto. (Pass.)

2. Course of Form III., H.S., being that of Junior Matriculation with Honors.

3. Course of Form IV., H.S., being that of Senior Matriculation.

4. A Commercial Course, being that required of candidates for Second Class Certificates.

“(c) These four courses, covering the ordinary work of the High Schools, provide for four distinct forms of Graduation Diploma, viz.: 1, Commercial Course; 2, Junior Matriculation (Pass); 3, Junior Matriculation with Honors; 4, Senior Matriculation; the highest of these also reaching the upper limit of the High School Course.

“(d) In addition to passing the prescribed examination, each candidate shall submit to the Education Department through the Head Master, the following documents: 1, a certificate of having attended at least one year; 2, a certificate of character.

(e) Commencement exercises should be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute at a suitable time during the autumn term of each year, at which the Graduation Diplomas may be presented to the successful candidates.

“The committee believe that by this simple scheme all the more serious objections urged last year are removed. It will be observed that no separate examination is required, no extra work is imposed, nor is the ordinary course of our teaching interfered with in any manner.

“The scheme, we think, possesses all the advantages of the more elaborate one at first proposed, without any of its incumbrances.

“ We therefore recommend its adoption and, since its acceptance by individual schools is entirely optional, we trust that members of the Section will use their influence to make High School Graduation generally acceptable throughout the country.” *Report adopted.*

D. C. McHENRY, *Chairman of Committee.*

The Hon. the Minister of Education addressed the Section on the Proposed Regulations for the Distribution of the High School Grant and it was resolved :—That a hearty vote of thanks be presented to the Hon. the Minister of Education for his kindness, and still more for his consideration in inviting the teachers of the Province to make suggestions touching the proposed regulations.

Report of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the status of Upper Canada College and its relation to the Provincial system of Education.

“ The High School Section of the Ontario Teachers' Association would respectfully submit to the Hon. the Minister of Education, that although at one time Upper Canada College was a necessary adjunct of the Provincial University, it is no longer in the interests of secondary education that a school of this character should be maintained from Provincial funds. In support of their contention they submit—

“ 1. That the records of the matriculation examination at the Toronto and other Universities of Ontario clearly prove that the work of preparing candidates for this examination is quite as well done at the County and City High Schools as at Upper Canada College.

“ 2. That in the training of Public School teachers the High Schools do an important work in which Upper Canada College has no part.

“ 3. That the Education Department has found it necessary to select Training Institutes from the High Schools, which depend largely on local support.

“ They submit further that the funds that have been diverted to the support of Upper Canada College are urgently needed for the purposes of higher education.

“ It is, therefore, the opinion of this Section that, in the general interests of education in the Province, Upper Canada College should be closed, and its revenues appropriated for other purposes.”

The report of the Committee on Mr. Wetherell's paper on the present and possible influence of the High School Section was read and considered *seriatim*. The following clauses were adopted :—

1. “ That the Executive Committee of the High School Section be requested (1) to draw up a Constitution, By-laws and Rules of Order for the Section, and to report at our next annual meeting ; (2) to send at a suitable time to all High School teachers a circular, pointing out the special objects of the annual meeting, and urging the attendance of the masters ; (3) to refer the question of a change of time of the annual meeting to the general Executive.

Resolved, That the High School Section of the Executive Committee be recommended to make such changes in the constitution and duties of the Legislative Committee, that it may take the place of an advisory committee to be consulted by the Minister on all questions on which he may wish to consult the High School masters.

Resolved, That the High School Entrance Examination be placed at the end of the Fourth Class, and that the examination be held only once a year.

Resolved, That the questions set in History for the late High School Entrance examination were too abstract and comprehensive to be properly understood and intelligently answered by boys and girls under fifteen years of age ; and that the attention of the Minister of Education be respectfully called to this fact.”

Report of the committee on the retention of the Fifth Class in our Public Schools:—

“That while we approve of making the Public School course of studies fit into that pursued in our High Schools, we think that, to have the Public School course end with the Fourth Class, or to enforce any regulations tending to discourage the retention of the Fifth Class in our Public Schools, would be disastrous to the interests of Public School education.” *Report adopted.*

INSPECTORS' SECTION.

The School Programme.

Resolved, That supplementary reading be recommended for use in all classes.

Resolved, That writing on paper be added to programme for First Class work.

Resolved, That easy Vulgar Fractions be added to Arithmetic (Third Class).

It was recommended that Book-keeping by Single Entry form a subject of study in all Schools, and that the title “Writing” on the margin be changed to “Writing and Book-keeping.”

Resolved, That the Geography for Third Class be “Definitions, Map of the World, North and South America, Dominion generally and Ontario minutely,” and that for Fourth Class the following be added to proposed standard, “Dominion, British Isles and United States to be thoroughly taught.”

Resolved, That the tonic Sol-Fa System, possessing, as it does, advantages as to ease of acquisition and simplicity, be recommended for use at the option of the Teacher.

Resolved That *Classification of Words and Correction of Common Errors* be added to Third Class Grammar.

Resolved, That the Minister be requested to change the Regulation respecting School accommodation to read that “where the school population exceeds one hundred, or the average attendance exceeds forty, there shall be two rooms.”

Resolved, That the Hon. the Minister of Education be requested to prepare a circular to County Councils respecting reasonable travelling expenses.

Resolved, That at least *three* of the *five* years required for an Inspector's Certificate under (6) should be in Public School work while holding a Provincial certificate of qualification.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish the Departmental Examination for First Class Non-professional Examinations as the qualification for Inspector's Certificates.

Resolved, That the first clause of Clause 2 (page 14, Regulations) be amended to read “To spend on an average one half-day in the visitation of each school.”

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Brebner and Dearness, be appointed to prepare an improved form for Inspector's Reports to Trustees at the close of each visit, and to submit the same to the Minister of Education for his consideration; also to bring in a report respecting this matter to the meeting of Public School Inspectors at next session.

Resolved, That the words “not longer than” be inserted after (2) in Clause 14, page 16.

Resolved, That this Section considers a minimum of 350 cubic feet of air capacity per pupil should be made obligatory in all schools erected after 1885.

Resolved, That Book-keeping by single entry should form one of the subjects of Examination for Entrance to High Schools.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Section a County Board of Examiners, composed of the Public School Inspectors and Head-masters of High Schools, should read the answers of Candidates for a Mission, and that the subjects should be so divided that all the answer papers in any subject may be valued by the same examiner.

During the Sessions of the Association the following papers were read, viz.:—

- The Historical Development of Education. David Allison, LL.D.
- Education in Reference to Character. Very Rev. C. W. E. Boly, M.A.
- A Plea for Science in Schools. J. C. Gashan.
- The Study and Teaching of English. William Houston, M.A.
- Permanency of the Teaching Profession. D. Fotheringham.
- Reading as part of Elocution. Thomas Swift.

2.—REPORT OF JAMES A. McLELLAN, Esq., LL.D., DIRECTOR.

Since the Fall of 1884 the Teachers' Institutes have been somewhat more directly under the guidance and control of the Education Department than they had previously been, that is to say, the Department has more directly helped to secure the efficiency of these highly important local associations of the teachers; and as the new system of conducting them has been in operation now for a little more than a year, the present is a fitting opportunity to say something of the success that has attended the new departure.

PRIOR TO 1884.

In some form or other teachers' associations or institutes had been held in a few of the counties of Ontario for many years before the practice had become general, much less universal, as is the case at present: and so much good had resulted from them, whenever established, that it was thought advisable by the Education Department to increase their efficiency by giving them distinct, official sanction and countenance. Accordingly, the regulations of 1877 for the first time recognized teachers' institutes as forming an integral part of the educational system of the Province, and, subsequently, they received pecuniary assistance also in the shape of an annual grant of money from such funds as might be available for that purpose by the Minister of Education. Aided by this official recognition, and ably supported by the zeal and energy of the great bulk of the profession, as well as of the Inspectors, they quickly acquired an influence and importance much greater than had yet attended them, and soon came to be considered throughout the Province, as they had for many years been regarded in several of the counties, as a most useful adjunct to the Model and Normal Schools, and an essential element in our educational machinery. It was thought, however, that their usefulness might be promoted still further, and their popularity both with the teachers and the public might be enhanced by the appointment of one or more officers by the Department, whose duty it should to be present at the annual meeting of each association, and aid the local authorities by taking an active part in the discussions, and by such other means as might be considered desirable. Many of the Inspectors and other leading educators in the Province made representatives to that effect to the Minister of Education. They pointed out that in some places there has been considerable difficulty in filling good and useful programmes, and that occasional disappointments, from this and other causes, had occurred and were likely to be still more frequent in the future. It was represented, too, that in a considerable number of districts the labor of getting up the necessary number of topics constantly fell on the almost unaided efforts of the Inspectors, assisted by a very few teachers who could be induced to undertake the trouble of preparing a suitable paper or subject for discussion. In several places the experiment had been tried of procuring the services of some outside educator, and this plan had been found to work tolerably well, but it was difficult to obtain lecturers of experience and ability, and besides, the

expenses which had to be incurred in securing efficient lectures were necessarily heavy and proved to be quite a burdensome tax on the somewhat limited funds at the disposal of the association.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Under these circumstances the Department deemed it advisable to act upon the well-considered representations of the Inspectors and teachers, and to relieve the local associations of the expense necessarily incurred in securing "outside" assistance. The Minister, therefore, appointed me to the position of "Director of Teachers' Institutes," and late in the year 1884 I entered on my official duties in this capacity with pleasure and with diffidence about equally divided. With pleasure, because it is a work in which I take the deepest interest, and with diffidence, because my previous experience had abundantly shown me how difficult it would be for me, or, indeed, for any man, to attain to the high standard of excellence expected, or at least desired, by the teachers. The comparative shortness of the season during which it is possible for the Institutes to be held, places it entirely out of the power of any man to be present at them all: but my colleague, Mr. Tilley, divided the duty with me during the past year, and gave unqualified satisfaction at all the institutes attended by him. The subjoined list will show the dates and places of meeting of the several Institutes visited by Mr. Tilley and myself, respectively, from the inauguration of the present method of conducting them in October, 1884, down to the close of the year 1885.

DATES OF ANNUAL MEETINGS.—1884-1885.

1884.	
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
Lambton.....	Oct. 9th and 10th.
Kent.....	" 16th and 17th.
Huron.....	" 23rd and 24th.
Halton.....	" 30th and 31st.
Wentworth.....	Nov. 6th and 7th.
Renfrew.....	Sep. 26th and 27th.
Prescott and Russell.....	Oct. 3rd and 4th.
Dundas.....	" 10th and 11th.
Prince Edward.....	" 17th and 24th.
1885.	
JANUARY.	
<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>
South York.....	15th and 16th
North York.....	22nd and 23rd
Simcoe.....	29th and 30th
FEBRUARY.	
Peterboro'.....	5th and 6th
Durham.....	12th and 13th
	19th and 20th
Waterloo.....	26th and 27th
MARCH.	
East Victoria.....	2nd and 3rd
	5th and 6th
Brant.....	APRIL 30th and MAY 1st
	Storment
	Lanark
	Welland
MAY.	
Hastings.....	7th and 8th
Lennox and Addington.....	14th and 15th
Prince Edward.....	18th and 19th
Frontenac.....	21st and 22nd
Renfrew.....	28th and 29th
	East Bruce
	West Bruce
	North Grey
	South Grey
JUNE.	
Northumberland.....	5th and 6th
Haldimand.....	12th and 13th
Wellington.....	19th and 20th
Dufferin.....	26th and 27th
	Haliburton
	Huron
	Halton

<i>Counties.</i>	SEPTEMBER.	<i>Counties.</i>
Glengarry	17th and 18th	Norfolk
Prescott and Russell.....	24th and 25th	Kent
	OCTOBER.	
Lincoln	1st and 2nd	Wentworth
Elgin	8th and 9th	Oxford
Middlesex	15th and 16th	Laurelton
Perth	22nd and 23rd	Essex
Dundas	29th and 30th	
	NOVEMBER.	
Carleton	5th and 6th	

SUCCESS AND VALUE OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It would be impossible, within the limits I have allowed myself, to give a detailed or circumstantial report of each of the Institutes separately; but a few words may be said in a general way of the success attending them as a whole, and of their general effect and value to the teachers themselves, the public at large, and the Education Department.

a. —Success and General Effect of the Teachers' Institutes.

It will readily be conceded that the action of the Education Department, in appointing officers to attend the annual meetings of the Institutes, has been highly acceptable to the vast majority of the teachers in the Province, and the hearty manner in which the efforts of the Department were sustained reflects very great credit on the Inspectors and teachers in the several counties. In almost every instance the Inspectors and other working members of the associations threw themselves heart and soul into the work of the meetings, and most ably seconded the Departmental officers in their efforts, in increasing the efficiency of the Institutes. As a natural consequence we had unusually good and stirring conventions: programmes carefully selected and carried out with thoroughness and ability, debates and discussions conducted with the greatest energy and complete good feeling, attendance far above the average in most places, and a much greater proportion of the teachers than formerly taking part in the actual business of the meetings. The interest taken in these meetings is shown by the fact that many of them walk from 10 to 20 miles to be present at the discussions. I know of one who walked 30 miles mainly to get information on a single difficult point, which he wanted to handle well for an advanced class. Too much praise can hardly be awarded to the Inspectors, for it is abundantly evident that the success of these and all similar gatherings of teachers must depend very greatly on these officers. A good Inspector will invariably have good wide-awake, zealous teachers, and good teachers will have good conventions; so that these meetings form an almost infallible test of the great energy and ability of the Inspectors first, and then of the teachers. Applying this test to our own Province, it is not much to say that it would be extremely difficult to find a body of educators equal to those of Ontario and impossible to find their superiors. In a very few of the Institutes it appears that the members had fallen into the error of supposing that the appointment of a Director had relieved them of all responsibility for the success or failure of the Institute. The error was perhaps an excusable one, and, indeed, I had expected to find traces of it in a much greater number of instances, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Department to guard against it. But as every Institute has now been visited, it is only reasonable to expect that on the occasion of our second and all subsequent visits, the teachers, in the few Institutes I have referred to, will take the same warm and active interest in its success as was exhibited with such gratifying results in the great majority of Institutes last year. Lest there should still be any lingering misconception in the mind of any teacher as to the object of appointing a Director, it will not be out of place to repeat here the outline of his duties indicated in the Depart-

ment circular on Teachers' Institutes, issued in Department 1884 : The circular sets forth, that the duties of the Director of Teachers' Institutes briefly are : (a) To visit each Institute annually ; (b) to deliver at least three lectures to the Institute, and one public address at each visit ; (c) to form the teachers into classes for instruction in methods of teaching ; (d) to direct the profession either by examination, or otherwise, as to the literature that should occupy their attention during their spare hours ; (e) to arouse their professional enthusiasm by personal intercourse and advice ; (f) to meet trustees and other school officers and give such information in regard to school matters as may be required ; (g) to report annually to the Department the attendance at each meeting, the nature of the work done, etc.

It further goes on to point out to all concerned that, it is not to be forgotten that while assistance is being rendered, as above indicated, much will still depend upon local effort. The object of the Department in providing official assistance is not to supersede but to supplement home talent.

(b) *Value of the Institutes to the Teachers.*

1. It has frequently been observed that the general tendency of all gatherings, or conventions of any body of people of the same calling or profession is to promote an *esprit de corps* among the members ; and this tendency may be very distinctly observed as one of the consequences immediately resulting from these Institutes. Association, for a common object, engenders in teachers as in others, a fellow feeling that would never arise if they remained constantly isolated, and with little or no sympathy with their fellow-workers. They form a higher estimate of the dignity of their profession and become more deeply imbued with a feeling of determination never to allow it to be degraded by any word or deed of theirs. Seeing of what a large and influential body they form a part, they readily rise to the exigencies of the position, and resolve by their individual conduct and by their kindly help to each other to maintain the honour of their profession, and to merit the deference due to it from the outside world.

2. These meetings greatly increase the zeal of the members in most cases, and have a tendency to do so in all. Enthusiasm, begets enthusiasm, and many a student, in whom long isolation had begotten a feeling of apathy, has found his flagging courage reanimated, and his zeal and energy quickened into new life by the contagious enthusiasm that develops so quickly in a band of co-workers assembled for a common purpose. Hearing his fellow-workers tell of trials, overcome and difficulties vanquished, he begins to hope that he too may triumph, and he returns to his daily work after the meeting with a heart warmed towards his profession, and buoyed up with a fresh resolve to do with all fidelity and zeal the high work that has been entrusted to his hands.

3. In these meetings the teachers find their best opportunity for the discussion of what they may consider defects in the practical working of our educational system. Here they may bring before the notice of their fellows whatever ideas have suggested themselves to them regarding the working of the School Law and Regulations, and whatever changes and modifications they think might be of service to the teaching profession, or to the country at large. They are sure at least of a respectful hearing, and if, their ideas appear to be feasible and good, they will no doubt receive the approval and endorsement of the Institute ; and, in this way, finally produce an effect in the legislation of the Province that, they would otherwise be very unlikely to have.

4. These Institutes tend to render the teacher's position more secure. For they not only promote that *esprit de corps* in a general sense, of which I have already spoken, but they develop and strengthen the bond of union and brotherhood in a very special and personal sense as well. How often has it not happened that a good teacher, secure in the knowledge of a careful, painstaking, efficient discharge of his duties, has been startled at the close of perhaps an unusually successful session, by the curt information that the trustees no longer require his services ; that some other, some hireling, a disgrace to his profession, had offered his services at a "lower figure," and had been "hired" accordingly (the word suits such a one exactly) by the trustees in their zeal for economy : the thing has happened with too great frequency in the past ; it happens occasionally every now

and then, because the members of the profession have not been imbued with that feeling of brotherhood, of personal loyalty, that ought to exist among members of the same body. The necessity for meeting in these conventions will assuredly do a great deal towards stamping out this most pernicious practice. Nor, is the time far distant, when it will be impossible for any teacher to be guilty of such a shameful thing. Under the comparative laxity of the former mode, it would always be possible for such "an underminer" to remain away from the Institute altogether; but all this is changed, and the mere dread of the consequences of improper professional conduct will exercise a powerful influence in promoting honourable conduct among teachers in their dealings with one another. It is difficult to act meanly towards one with whom we have to meet on friendly terms, and he who might otherwise stoop to such degradation will surely be deterred from it by the consciousness that, at the annual meeting at least, he must stand face to face with the fellow teachers whom he has wronged; and by the knowledge that such conduct would certainly entail on him the bitter and not silent scorn of the whole Association, and subject him to the keen torture of being sent to Coventry by the profession.

5. In their relations with the untried world the position of the teachers will be strengthened and improved by regular attendance at the meetings annual and occasional. The public is, on the whole, a kindly entity, needing only some special excitement to evoke its sympathy; and latterly the people have been manifesting an interest in the teachers' associations at once gratifying and commendable. At these meetings they are brought into direct contrast with the teachers in their collective capacity, and they are inspired with that feeling of respect that is nearly always felt for numbers. Seeing that their own teacher is one of the numerous and highly-respectable class, they begin to feel a deeper interest in him and in his work. And it must be the teacher's own fault if he cannot turn that interest to good account in promoting the good of his school and improving his own social position in his community. He can stimulate their interest into kindness and respect by letting them see with what courtesy and respect his opinions are received by his fellow-teachers; for modestly expressed opinions are invariably received with the utmost respect in every well-conducted teachers' institute.

6. And here the principle of associations of contrary ideas suggests that another advantage of the teachers' conventions is that they constitute a most powerful machinery for the annihilation of "prigs." For just as modest merit is almost certain to be discovered, no matter how bashfully it may seek to hide itself from the convention, so surely are the loud-mouthed vaporings of pretentious ignorance recognized; and with just as much heartiness as they award the meed of deference and praise to quiet usefulness, with just as much, or even greater zest, do they unmask the false pretences of the charlatan and overwhelm him with confusion by remorseless ridicule.

7. Of the more strictly personal advantages conferred on the teachers by these meetings it may be noticed that they bring the teacher and the Inspector together under the best possible conditions for their mutual benefit. The teacher may, without the smallest hurt to his self-respect, receive a lesson, or even an admonition, from the Inspector that could scarcely be given in a private conversation. The Inspector may, under this guise of a public recommendation of general application, convey a hint, or even a rebuke, calculated to remove some abuse or neglect of duty, whereas if he attempted to correct the evil by private counsel or remonstrance his well-meant interference might be misconstrued and utterly fail to accomplish the desired object. Many a teacher has had a necessary hint for his special benefit conveyed in this very manner, and has been deeply grateful for the kindly forbearance that prompted his Inspector to convey in the shape of general advice and criticism what in his particular case he felt might well have merited a rebuke. The relations between teachers and Inspectors are peculiarly liable to friction, and it is not the least of the advantages of the institutes that they have a tendency to remove all possible feelings of antagonism.

8. The best teachers in the Province are the readiest to admit the benefits conferred on the members of the profession and the keen pleasure excited in their minds by the discussion of various methods of teaching the several subjects on the curriculum and

securing the general and particular improvement of their schools. Whatever other benefits result from these associations are to a large extent merely incidental. *This* is their real object and their special *raison d'être*; and to promote this one object all others should give way. This must always take precedence as it does now; and indeed, the more closely and directly this primary object is kept in view the more surely all the other advantages will be gained as well. It is highly gratifying to be able to report that in this respect the institutes held last year were all that could be expected or even desired. In every institute this object was kept steadily in view and was regarded as the paramount consideration by the inspectors and their coadjutors. During the year we have joined in the discussion of every subject in the public school programme again and again, and in hardly an instance did we fail to observe some point of novelty and interest brought to light by some one or other of those who took part in the discussion. The pleasure of communicating knowledge lies very close to the pleasure of acquiring it; which should be placed highest in the roll of pleasure, it would be difficult to say; but in this, too, as in all else that pertains to things of human sympathy, "it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." It is undoubtedly not only a great benefit, but a great enjoyment as well, to point out the success that has attended their own methods, and to listen to the experience of others who may have employed the same general principles, but adopted a different mode of applying them. And this is a pleasure and an advantage that can be derived to a greater or less degree by every teacher who chooses to listen heedfully, even though his want of experience may not allow him to contribute to the discussion—he must be an attentive, if a silent, listener, for attendance without attention is of very little use. Some of the teachers have not had the advantage of professional training at the Normal School, nor even at the county Model School, and to these the Teachers' Institute should be especially fruitful of benefits. There they hear and see the best and most approved methods of instruction exemplified before them, and they hear the most experienced teachers in their association discuss these methods freely, with frequent specific illustrations of their usefulness. The Inspector brings to the discussion the wider experience he has at command as the result of his observation in all the schools of the county, and the director contributes his share to an elucidation of the matter in hand by describing what he has observed during his official visits to the various institutes throughout the entire Province. Nor are such discussions profitable to those only who have not received special professional training. The "old students" of the Normal Schools, as might be expected, take the keenest delight in such debates, and many an excellent graduate of earlier days has expressed his pleasure, at having his memory refreshed and his technical training recalled forcibly to his mind by the admirable review of his professional education, afforded by a well-sustained discussion of some good paper at an institute. In fact, the time and proper light in which to regard the institutes is to look upon them as the supplements of the Normal Schools and county Model Schools. A well-selected programme of sufficient variety, in a professional view, carefully prepared and fully discussed, is almost an entire Normal School course condensed into the space of a two days' convention.

9. Such a meeting gives an additional value to the institutes in its effect on the teacher, for it not only awakens his half-forgotten knowledge of principles and methods, but it invites him subsequently to reflect on the manifold duties devolving on him. It is not necessary to specify them in detail; but, most certainly, after these institutes the conscientious teacher will more carefully consider, and more faithfully try to discharge his duties to his pupils and their parents in the first place, to his Inspector and the trustees and other education authorities in the second place, and lastly, but by no means of least importance, to his fellow-teachers and to himself.

10. It will enable him to make his school much better as a general rule, and more easily managed in every case, by bringing it into harmony with the other schools in the County. A good deal has been done in this direction already by the system of uniform examinations, directly the product of the institutes. A good deal more remains to be done. Absolute uniformity is of course absolutely unattainable—it would not be desirable even if it could be attained—but the schools may be brought more into harmony with each other to the improvement of all, and the opportunities for comparing notes and

interchanging ideas and suggestions afforded by the Institute's meetings, will do more than any other agency could do to secure, not a minute uniformity of methods, but, what all desire, a uniformity of excellence.

11. The meetings of the teachers give them an easy opportunity of helping themselves and each other to situations by enabling them to learn of probable vacancies in time to take the necessary steps to secure them. This may, at first sight, seem such a trifling matter as not to be worthy of mention; but to young and inexperienced teachers, and in the case of remote schools in country districts, it is certainly a consideration of no slight moment.

(c) *Value of the Institutes to the People.*

I am glad to be able to say that the public interest in these gatherings of teachers is constantly increasing. I have known intelligent farmers to drive twenty miles to be present at the daily meetings and the evening lecture. In general the public meetings held in connection with the conventions have been exceedingly well attended. I suppose that during the past year not less than 20,000 people have attended these educational meetings, and I believe that in 1886 will be witnessed results still more gratifying. There has been, too, a deep interest shown in even the professional meetings of the conventions. This is a source of great encouragement to the teachers, and is of great importance to the cause of education generally. Where there is little or no public interest in the teacher and his work, there one may expect to find a half-hearted teacher and a feeble school; where public interest is strong and intelligent, one will find a zealous teacher and a vigorous school. The teacher makes the school, it is often said; so, to be sure, he does; but it may be pertinently asked, what makes the *teacher*? Is it scholarship, or professional training, or legal certificates, or contracts for work and wages—any or *all* of these? Doubtless these are necessary elements, but there are some other things of not less worth in preparing the true teacher for his work: is public appreciation of his high calling nothing? Is warm sympathy for his self-sacrificing labours nothing? Is co-operation of parents and trustees nothing? Is a "fair day's work for a fair day's pay" nothing? These and other things like them are with the people: they have a mighty influence in making the teacher "what he *is*, or in preventing him from being what he *is not*." Communities are beginning at last to understand that while it is true that "as is the teacher, so is the school," it is all but equally true that "*as are trustees, so will be the teacher, and that as are the people, so will be the trustees*"—in a word, that the people are co-factors (if I may use the word) with the teacher in making the school what it ought to be. When this is fully realized—when, instead of the ignorance, indifference and illiberality that are all too prevalent, there shall be an intelligent appreciation of the work of education, a sympathetic co-operation with the teacher and a liberal reward for a work that demands all the energies of life, it will be clearly seen how powerful are these influences in the TRAINING of the TEACHER, and we shall witness the beginning of a brighter era in national education.

(d) It will, I think, be generally conceded that it will be of no small advantage to the Department of Education to be placed, through the medium of these institutes, in more direct contact with the best "educational thought" of the country. In earlier days the complaint was general—whether well-founded or not, I shall not now take upon me to decide—that the teachers of the country had little or no influence in shaping its educational policy. Teachers may not always have known what was best to be done in every complex question of educational policy, but with the higher standing in education and professional skill which has been now attained—with a body of inspectors such as cannot be equalled on this continent for education, professional experience, and practical ability—it would be strange, indeed, if the professional thought of the country were of no worth in contributing to the solution of the great question of national education—"the hardest and most difficult problem ever proposed to man."

3. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1884.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	No. of Institutes.	Total Number of Members.	Government Grants.		Municipal Grants.		Members' Fees.		Balances and other sources.		Total Receipts.		Printing and Postage.		Libraries, Educational Journals, etc.		Miscellaneous.		Total Expenditure.		Balances.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1 Brant	1	110	25	00			17	00	49	98	91	98	5	30	40	00	11	65	56	95	35	93
2 Bruce, East	1	110	25	00					120	41	145	41	11	91			44	45	56	39	89	02
3 Bruce, West	1	40	25	00			11	00	92	40	128	40	20	19	4	00	59	97	84	16	44	21
4 Carleton	1	80	25	00					143	85	168	85	24	74			41	00	65	74	103	11
5 Dufferin	1	74	25	00					1	74	107	64	6	72			81	70	101	42	6	22
6 Dundas	1	67	25	00					54	13	91	63	15	87			22	10	85	07	6	36
7 Durham	1	130	25	00			8	75	39	50	73	05	11	88			26	05	37	93	37	12
8 Elgin	1	162	25	00					55	08	80	08	8	00					35	00	43	00
9 Essex, North	1	80	25	00					53	91	128	94	35	50			42	20	77	70	51	21
10 Essex, South	1	65	25	00					69	19	194	19	29	50	30	00			43	50	103	00
11 Frontenac	1	22	25	00			5	50	4	79	75	29	21	91			27	00	48	91	26	38
12 Glengarry	1	75	25	00					15	81	90	84	7	00	16	60	3	69	27	29	63	57
13 Grey, East	1	60	25	00					194	91	219	91	15	60	39	60			41	00	95	60
14 Grey, South	1	96	25	00					7	00	85	38	14	35	11	05			32	48	57	88
15 Grey, West	1	70	25	00					188	70	233	70	33	75	79	72			43	20	156	67
16 Haldimand	1	110	25	00			6	50	119	90	151	49	4	10	8	45			19	35	31	90
17 Haliburton	1	49	35	00					81	40	84	40					3	45	3	45	89	45
18 Haldimand	1	66	25	00					30	14	101	14	22	25			51	95	74	20	26	91
19 Hastings, North	1	60	25	00					108	27	133	27	7	39	4	35			59	60	71	34
20 Hastings, South	1	116	25	00					0	20	25	20	11	80			13	40	25	20	61	35
21 Huron, North	1	25	25	00					141	29	178	79	4	31			99	67	103	98	74	81
22 Huron, West	1	85	25	00					179	63	212	28	23	23			9	85	41	45	173	75
23 Kent, East	1	80	25	00					192	35	217	55	2	17			74	00	74	00	141	38
24 Kent, West	1	60	50	00					220	43	250	43	36	02	1	95			103	84	142	81
25 Lambton, East	1	97	25	00					135	24	187	31	15	39			41	75	57	14	30	20
26 Lambton, South	1	110	25	00					162	30	187	30	20	80			9	00	42	06	134	00
27 Lambton, West	1	100	25	00					210	29	290	59	7	89			23	50	53	50	160	15
28 Lanark	1	110	50	00			0	50	211	80	292	30	15	00	62	55	30	00	100	40	217	30
29 Leeds	1	100	25	00					42	90	67	90	9	50			0	50	10	00	57	30
30 Lennox and Addington	1	103	25	00					59	47	84	47	25	95			1	00	26	95	37	32
31 Lincoln	1	138	25	00					43	92	75	92	31	16			10	25	41	41	34	51
32 Middlesex, East	1	110	25	00					107	50	348	25	44	55	251	75			296	30	51	95
34 Middlesex, West	1	110	25	00																		

35 Norfolk	1	36	25 00	36 00	22 39	83 39	12 55	28 05	24 40	65 00	18 39
36 Newfoundland	1	120	25 00	15 25	65 64	103 80	14 50	7 50	15 70	37 70	66 19
37 Ontario	1	62	25 00	11 00	102 88	188 88	13 94	84 75	20 20	37 70	19 99
38 Oxford	1	100	25 00	29 00	44 63	69 63	14 89	29 95	37 30	52 19	17 44
39 Peel	1	72	25 00	29 00	85 80	139 80	8 75	37 10	13 75	32 42	87 35
40 Perth	1	170	25 00	50 00	74 67	99 67	16 12	7 30	61 50	77 62	22 05
41 Peterborough	1	158	25 00	4 65	118 30	118 30	18 25	14 60	7 30	52 65	65 65
42 Prescott	1	138	25 00	62 06	62 06	91 71	5 90	14 60	21 63	43 80	47 91
43 Prince Edward	1	90	25 00	91 42	91 42	116 42	5 90	14 60	30 75	36 65	79 77
44 Renfrew	1	72	25 00	34 80	34 80	59 80	9 54	24 75	24 75	31 29	25 51
45 Russell	1	72	25 00	3 25	28 13	56 39	9 54	24 75	40 32	46 80	9 39
46 Simcoe, North	1	19	25 00	50 00	149 31	243 31	30 84	88 82	44 93	164 39	78 72
47 Simcoe, South	1	25	25 00	50 00	71 14	149 14	8 82	6 85	5 20	20 87	128 27
48 Stormont	1	52	25 00	12 00	76 58	113 58	4 06	38 35	25 09	67 50	46 08
49 Victoria, East	1	60	25 00	9 25	249 79	284 04	36 21	158 25	19 50	213 96	70 08
50 Victoria, West	1	67	25 00	49 80	101 20	126 20	5 50	27 25	27 25	32 75	93 45
51 Waterloo	1	40	25 00	72 31	72 31	147 11	23 45	34 20	58 03	115 68	31 43
52 Welland	1	109	25 00	29 00	29 00	54 00	15 25	23 75	23 75	39 00	15 00
53 Wellington, North	1	107	50 00	37 45	107 95	17 95	11 31	37 90	35 95	85 16	22 79
54 Wellington, South	1	100	25 00	29 05	90 29	144 34	30 90	43 85	15 67	90 42	53 92
55 Wentworth	1	100	25 00	118 88	118 88	143 88	24 75	2 10	51 00	77 82	66 03
56 York, North	1	85	25 00	30 00	114 20	169 20	25 92	50 05	10 80	86 77	82 43
57 Algona District	1	33	25 00	25 00	25 00	50 00	3 33	7 30	7 30	11 03	38 97
58 Muskoka District	1	50	25 00	25 00	84 66	134 66	17 50	53 47	53 47	72 97	61 69
59 Parry Sound District	1	48	25 00	1 75	37 96	64 71	2 51	32 50	10 00	45 01	19 70
60 City of Hamilton	1	97	25 00	77 29	77 29	102 29	0 25	21 60	10 25	32 10	70 19
61 City of Kingston	1	33	25 00	61 91	61 91	89 91	11 20	22 60	5 70	39 50	50 41
62 City of London	1	18	25 00	213 83	213 83	252 83	4 75	21 00	40 00	65 75	187 08
63 City of Ottawa	1	60	25 00	10 87	35 87	35 87	1 85	3 75	10 30	15 90	19 97
64 City of Toronto	1	200	25 00	50 00	156 70	231 70	12 55	61 25	31 00	104 80	126 90
65 Ontario Teachers' Association, 1883-4	1	350 00	350 00	65 50	629 40	1,044 90	155 54	.....	375 35	530 89	514 01
Total, 1881	63	5189	2027 06	510 00	6210 36	9423 47	1088 74	1500 09	2286 60	4875 43	4548 04
Total, 1883	62	1821	1025 00	635 00	5120 08	10372 91	1186 80	1274 32	3409 67	5870 79	4502 12
Increase	3	368	1997 94	75 00	1090 28	949 44	98 06	225 77	1123 07	995 36	45 92
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX E.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	DECEMBER, 1884.					JULY, 1885.				
	CANDIDATES.					CANDIDATES.				
	Examined.	Passed.	From Preparatory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From Preparatory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.
Alexandria.....	48	7		33	16	31	10		23	8
Almonte.....	37	25		16	3	44	36		40	4
Armstrong.....	19	13		36	3	28	16		28	
Aylmer.....	36	14				49	21		49	
Barrie, C. I.....	67	28		57	10	110	28		103	6
Beamsville.....	11	6		11		32	21		32	
Belleville.....	113	60		104	8	116	58		105	10
Berlin.....	28	13		28		53	32		53	
Bowmanville.....	22	16		22		48	39		48	
Bradford.....	48	22		48		66	36		66	
Brampton.....	62	24		62		53	31		53	
Brantford, C. I.....	76	69	1	65	10	123	105	1	112	10
Brighton.....	28	9	1	27		82	10		32	
Brockville.....	52	15		52		51	36		49	2
Caledonia.....	46	30		46		72	33			
Campbellford.....	46	23		46		53	35		51	2
Carleton Place.....	17	5		17		32	21		32	
Cayuga.....	29	14		29		27	10		27	
Chatham.....	83	33		76	5	120	49		98	14
Clinton.....	62	45		61	1	64	26		64	
Cobourg, C. I.....	45	20	9	36		38	26	11	27	
Colborne.....	29	14		29		26	19		26	
Collingwood, C. I.....	56	25		56		93	54		93	
Cornwall.....	38	20		32	6	75	31		69	6
Drummondville or Niagara Falls, South.....	26	13		24		37	22		35	
Dundas.....	29	23		28	1	39	30		39	
Dunnville.....	38	22		38		28	13		28	

Elora.....	39	12	35	46	28	46
Essex Centre.....				49	20	49
Farmersville.....	78	25	78	63	19	63
Fergus.....	32	12	30	52	10	50
Galt, C. I.....	55	35	53	62	40	62
Gananoque.....	52	16	52	45	14	44
Goderich.....	84	34	82	92	47	85
Grimsby.....	29	16	29	23	11	23
Guelph.....	89	43	82	109	63	77
Hamilton, C. I.....	137	104	137	125	95	125
Harrison.....	42	34	41	63	23	63
Hawkesbury.....	23	9	23	18	5	18
Ingersoll.....	59	34	59	71	28	67
Iroquois.....	23	9	23	46	27	
Kemptville.....	38	24	38	57	39	57
Kincardine.....	67	25	67	93	40	89
Kingston, C.I.....	60	21	53	62	36	38
Lindsay.....	43	27	40	59	36	48
Listowel.....	43	30	43	50	34	50
London, C.I.....	82	46	70	81	51	67
Markham.....	40	22	40	49	34	49
Mitchell.....	46	18	46	33	20	33
Morrisburg.....	31	15	31	53	37	53
Mount Forest.....	39	20	39	54	30	46
Napanee.....	70	25	70	105	38	105
Newburg.....	28	18	28	39	22	39
Newcastle.....	14	10	14	29	21	29
Newmarket.....	47	21	47	55	28	55
Niagara.....	8	9	8	18	8	16
Norwood.....	46	19	46	45	22	43
Oakville.....	29	8	25	28	21	26
Oakwood.....	44	21	43	46	21	46
Oranence.....	22	6	22	20	12	20
Orangeville.....	100	64	100	131	54	131
Orillia.....	46	27	38	84	42	67
Oshawa.....	50	21	39	51	36	49
Ottawa, C.I.....	90	46	90	103	62	103
Owen Sound.....	123	56	88	140	66	137
Paris.....	33	12	26	30	15	28
Parkhill.....	61	33	60	84	28	84
Pembroke.....	35	28	32	60	30	48

APPENDIX E. -- DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES AT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS AT WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD.	DECEMBER, 1884.					JULY, 1885.				
	CANDIDATES.					CANDIDATES.				
	Examined.	Passed.	From Preparatory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.	Examined.	Passed.	From Preparatory Form.	From Public and Separate Schools.	From Private Schools.
Perth, C. I.	37	32		37		61	40		58	3
Peterborough, C. I.	32	35		52		94	36			
Petrolia	36	38		36		48	20		48	
Pictou	12	19		71	3	83	48			
Port Dover	21	12		24		19	7		19	
Port Hope	22	30		32		44	29		44	
Port Perry	55	55		55		43	24		43	
Port Rowan	11	11		3		35	22		35	
Prescott	29	13		29		45	34		33	12
Renshow	48	24		48		57	22	6	50	1
Richmond Hill	33	33		33		39	26		39	
Ridgetown	37	30		38		55	24		55	
Starnia	17	17		71	5	80	58		76	4
Seaford	48	30		48		92	58		92	
Simcoe	58	31		58		62	34		61	1
Smith's Falls	31	9		31		48	33		48	
Southville	35	18		35		22	13		22	
Stratford, C. I.	89	37		78	11	114	53		110	1
Stratford, C. I.	123	55		123		139	67		139	
Sturteville	20	16		20		46	25		61	1
St. Catharines, C. I.	41	15		44		65	37		61	
St. Marys, C. I.	59	25	1	114	1	200	28		61	5
St. Thomas, C. I.	123	57		114	1	300	106		196	4
Sydenham	30	11		30		30	11		30	
Thorold	46	11		38	8	33	15		33	
Toronto C. I.	125	72		61	2	166	122	71	89	2
Trenton	33	18		24	9	32	18		30	

Uxbridge	29	18	29	30	34	48	2
Vankleekhill	34	8	34	35	36	35	
Vienna	15	6	15	26	2	26	
Walkerton	35	28	35	47	37	46	1
Wardsville	15	15	12	14	18	11	
Waterdown	68	33	68	53	33	53	
Welland	27	19	26	63	21	61	2
Weston	34	12	33	35	21	35	
Whitby C. I.	32	25	49	63	51	61	1
Williamstown	32	15	32	40	19	50	
Windsor	67	32	67	36	28	35	1
Woodstock	91	42	91	85	47	81	1
OTHER PLACES.							
Bancroft	10	1	10	9	2	9	
Blenheim				27	14	27	
Bolton				15	11	15	
Charleston	10	1	10	7	2	7	
Deseronto	12	9	12	28	21	25	
Dresden				30	10	30	
Durham				16	8	16	
Exeter	22	19	22	11	7	11	
Florence				53	27	53	
Forest				12	5	12	
Georg Bay, Manitowaning & Sault Ste. Marie							
Kingsville	27	15	27	151	79	127	2
London East	151	69	152	58	33	56	2
Lancan	71	29	71	31	16	31	
Madoc	31	11	31	15	25	45	
Melford	40	18	40	32	15	45	
Millbrook	34	17	33	25	15	25	
Milton				70	28	70	
Paisley				13	3	13	
Pontiangishlene				5	4	5	
Pickering				15	37	49	
Shelburne	32	18	32	30	9	30	
Stirling	21	11	21	17	1	17	
Sutton							

APPENDIX F.—*CERTIFICATES**(Continued from Report of 1884.)*

I.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATES

NOTE.—All Inspectors will be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Examiners for their respective Counties.

Baptie, George, M.A., M.B. Burns, William. Bellamy, J. S., B.A. Cowley, Robert Henry.	Davidson, Alexander Bruce. Elliott, Wm., B.A. Hunter, James M., M.A.	Stevens, W. H., B.A. Smith, Lyman C., B.A. Weir, Archibald, B.A.
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2.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED HIGH SCHOOL MASTERS' CERTIFICATES.

Ames, A. F., B.A. Baptie, George, M.A., M.B. Bissonnette, J. D., B.A. Bald, Miss May B., B.A. Crichton, A., B.A. Cochrane, R. R., B.A. Campbell, P. S., B.A. Christie, J. Douglas, B.A. Fitzgerald, Miss Lizzie S., B.A.	Hunter, James M., M.A. Huston, William Henry, B.A. Lennox, Thos. H., B.A. McCormack, Joseph, B.A. McIntyre, E. J., B.A. O'Hagan, Thomas, B.A. Quance, Noah, B.A. Robertson, N., B.A.	Sherin, Fred, B.A. Sparling, George Betton, B.A. Sanderson, James Herbert, B.A. Stevens, W. H., B.A. Street, Jacob Richard, B.A. Scott, Colin A., B.A. Weir, Archibald, B.A. Williams, Nelson, B.A.
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3.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATES

Briden, William. Clark, William.	Johnston, W. D. Perry, S. W., B.A.
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4.—NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE QUALIFIED AS HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANTS

Bell, John Johnstone, B.A. Chisholm, William James, B.A. Clyde, William, B.A. Fair, Robert Elliott, B.A. Fowler, Richard Victor, B.A. Follick, Thomas Henry, B.A. Hogarth, George Henry. Lochhead, William, B.A. Logan, William M., B.A.	McCull, Allan Evan, B.A. MacKay, Donald, B.A. MacLean, Goodwin V. McDougall, Alexander H., B.A. McPherson, Wallace Alexander. Martin, Stephen, B.A. Morrow, Archibald Elston. Riddell, Frank P., B.A. Ross, Ralph.	Sanderson, Wm., B.A. Stork, Jennie. Sykes, Frederick Henry, B.A. Thompson, Robert Allen, B.A. Watson, Rev. Geo. Robinson, B.A. * Snell, Joseph A. * Sinclair, Arthur H
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* Will receive First Class Certificates on furnishing proof of having taught two years.

5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

THIRD, SECOND AND FIRST CLASS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Third Class, by County Boards, as per County Model School Reports	467	736	1203
Second Class, by Department, viz:			
Teachers who had taught three years prior to August 18th, 1877	1		1
Ottawa Normal School	67	84	151
Toronto Normal School	69	176	245
First Class, by Department	28	3	31
Total	632	999	1631

District Certificates granted under Regulations approved May, 1883.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	No. of Candidates.	No. who obtained Certificates.
Lennox, etc.	5	5
Renfrew	97	85

6.—LIST OF PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Certificates granted 15th January, 1885, by Minute of Education Department, to Candidates who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

No.	Name.	Grade.	No.	Name.	Grade.
6759	Adams, Jessie	B	6760	Brown, George S.	B.

Certificate granted 25th March, 1885, by Minute of Education Department, to Candidate who has taught three years prior to 18th August, 1877.

2nd Class.

6761	Eaton, Francis Hicks	B
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Certificate granted 15th April, 1885, by Minute of Education Department, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

6762	Little, Thomas H.	B
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Certificates granted 28th April, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidates who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

6763	Gray, Jennie	A	6766	Noble, Sarah	B
6764	Dowler, Thomas	B	6767	Nicol, Margaret Annie	E
6765	Marshall, Isabella E.	B	6768	Reid, Margaret	B

Certificate granted 1st May, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

6769	Loftus, John Thomas	A
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Certificates granted 4th July, 1885, by Minister of Education to Candidates who passed the second Class Professional Examination, June, 1885.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

2nd Class.

6770	Cope, Peter Procnier	A	6793	Easson, Margaret	A
6771	Dow, James	A	6794	Gourlay, Christina	A
6772	Foster, James Milton	A	6795	Hendrie, Charlotte	A
6773	Hoath, James S.	A	6796	Hendrie, Annie	A
6774	Harrop, Lewis	A	6797	Kirk, Alice	A
6775	Kaiser, Jesse Bennett	A	6798	Keddie, Helen Maude	A
6776	Luckham, Daniel Rosengrave	A	6799	Kyle, Agnes	A
6777	Middlebro, Thos. Holmes	A	6800	Lewis, Elizabeth	A
6778	Malloy, Joseph A.	A	6801	Marty, Aletta Elsie	A
6779	McLaughlin, Richard Good	A	6802	Miller, Eleanor	A
6780	Plummer, Albert Henry	A	6803	McCusker, Jennie	A
6781	Rice, John	A	6804	Mackenzie, Catherine Jane	A
6782	Scott, Arthur Samuel	A	6805	McDermid, Minnie	A
6783	Scott, Thomas Bennett	A	6806	Ross, Bessie Anna	A
6784	Shaw, John William	A	6807	Rogers, Sara Catherine	A
6785	Weidenhammer, Andrew	A	6808	Smith, Margaret	A
6786	Anderson, Henrietta	A	6809	Smith, Mary Elizabeth	A
6787	Andrews, Sarah Louise	A	6810	Sturgeon, Sarah Louise	A
6788	Armstrong, Elizabeth	A	6811	Sinclair, Mary	A
6789	Abram, Esther	A	6812	Sinclair, Christina	A
6790	Crosson, Emma	A	6813	Taylor, Margaret	A
6791	Caulfield, Mary Kate	A	6814	Thomson, Margaret	A
6792	Crawford, Sarah Tresham	A	6815	Thornton, Emma Frances	A

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

No.	Name.	Grade.	No.	Name.	Grade.
6816	Wright, Geraldine	A	6852	Howard, Emily	B
6817	Wells, Elizabeth	A	6853	Helyar, Jemima Cecil	B
6818	Weir, Hannah	A	6854	Keen, Mary Victoria	B
6819	Agar, Jabez	B	6855	Kipp, Alice Eleanor	B
6820	Brown, James Scott	B	6856	Kipp, Mary Louise	B
6821	Bennett, Josiah	B	6857	Kerslake, Eliza Jane	B
6822	Bradley, John Ward	B	6858	Laing, Margaret	B
6823	Brick, Wm	B	6859	Logan, Martha	B
6824	Coatham, Wm. Cammish	B	6860	Loan, Hannah	B
6825	Dunbar, Henry	B	6861	Morter, Martha Elizabeth	B
6826	Harper, Wm. Edward	B	6862	McLaren, Nettie	B
6827	Muir, Peter Donaldson	B	6863	McBean, Mary	B
6828	McDonald, Laughlin	B	6864	McColl, Mary Jannette	B
6829	McLean, Neil	B	6865	McMillan, Flora Ann	B
6830	Robston, Fred. Wesley	B	6866	Natras, Nellie	B
6831	Sherman, Joseph	B	6867	Newhouse, Maria	B
6832	Wiseman, James	B	6868	Perley, Elsie McColl	B
6833	Anderson, Annie Emily	B	6869	Ryan, Catharine	B
6834	Anderson, Janet	B	6870	Roddick, Jeanie Martin	B
6835	Brown, Caroline Sophia	B	6871	Rogers, Maggie Ann	B
6836	Byam, Carrie Louise	B	6872	Ross, Mary Jane	B
6837	Barr, Isabella	B	6873	Rogers, Kate	B
6838	Boughner, Cerena Agnes	B	6874	Richards, Hannah	B
6839	Barr, Lydia Adams	B	6875	Ross, Christina Elizabeth	B
6840	Bird, Elizabeth Eleanor	B	6876	Smith, Isabella	B
6841			6877	Smith, Mary Jemima	B
6842	Corkery, Catharine	B	6878	Scott, Lillie Ann Margaretta	B
6843	Craig, Lucy Ames	B	6879	Simpson, Lily Reid	B
6844	Catley, Margaret Jane	B	6880	Shepley, Luella	B
6845	Cronin, Mary Isadore	B	6881	Thompson, Clara Elizabeth	B
6846	Durant, Ella Lucinda	B	6882	Thursson, Hollie Gertrude	B
6847	Fielding, Mary Lucinda	B	6883	Vair, Agnes	B
6848	Ghent, Jennie	B	6884	Walbrond, Harriet Ellen	B
6849	Graham, Sarah	B	6885	Waters, Edith Louise	B
6850	Harvey, Nettie Adeline	B	6886	Wilson, Maggie	B
6851	Hamilton, Augusta Mary	B	6887	Young, Annie Eugenie	B

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

6888	Brough, Thos. Allardyce	A	6917	Hough, Annie K.	A
6889	Brown, John W.	A	6918	Hunter, Jessie	A
6890	Brown, William	A	6919	Laidlaw, Jennie Robson	A
6891	Clark, Malcolm N.	A	6920	Lewis, Alicia	A
6892	Colborne, Griffith J.	A	6921	McDougall, Catharine	A
6893	Cosens, Thomas Wesley	A	6922	MacKenzie, Mary Jane	A
6894	Fell, Lennie A. H.	A	6923	Rogers, R. Annie	A
6895	Fraser, Wm. Andrew	A	6924	Salmon, Charlotte Annie	A
6896	Huston, Wm. J.	A	6925	Scott, Sarah	A
6897	Murray, James Stewart	A	6926	Shiels, Minnie F.	A
6898	McClellan, Fred-ric E.	A	6927	Smallfield, Mary E.	A
6899	McCrea, James	A	6928	Steele, Mary	A
6900	McKee, Henry Thos.	A	6929	Stratton, Barbara	A
6901	McLean, Alex. Kennedy	A	6930	Sutherland, Christina F.	A
6902	Neven, Peter J.	A	6931	Becksteadt, Norris L.	B
6903	Nidderly, Robt. Jas.	A	6932	Brown, William Henry	B
6904	Overend, Edmund T.	A	6933	Dorrance, D. C.	B
6905	Pearson, P. William	A	6934	Famelart, George P. E.	B
6906	Scott, William A.	A	6935	Gilmore, Henry	B
6907	Uffelman, R. William	A	6936	Grylls, William F.	B
6908	Wells, Edward	A	6937	Harrison, Edgar D.	B
6909	Cameron, Lillie	A	6938	Honeywell, William Rechart	B
6910	Campbell, Catharine	A	6939	Moore, John	B
6911	Cassidy, Mary Ella	A	6940	Myles, James A.	B
6912	Chown, Harriet L.	A	6941	McNulty, John James	B
6913	Chapman, Leona R.	A	6942	Ratcliffe, Thomas G.	B
6914	Crawford, Martha	A	6943	Reid, Peter J.	B
6915	Dingman, Stella	A	6944	Ross, Roderick, R.	B
6916	Fuerth, Mary A.	A	6945	Rymal, James Wm.	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

No.	Name.	Grade.	No.	Name.	Grade.
6946	Smith, Casey	B	6965	Kerr, Jennie	B
6947	Thompson, Benj. E.	B	6966	McConville, Jennie	B
6948	Adams, Annie Amelia	B	6967	McGillivray, Catharine	B
6949	Asselstine, Frances Adelaide	B	6968	McKenzie, Mary Lincoln	B
6950		B	6969	Overend, Sarah	B
6951	Boville, Elizabeth	B	6970	O'Reilly, Annie	B
6952	Branigan, Phoebe A.	B	6971	Phippen, Rhoda A.	B
6953	Calcutt, Carrie E.	B	6972	Reid, Sophia	B
6954	Cooper, Mary	B	6973	Robinson, Sara A.	B
6955	Connors, Mary Ann	B	6974	Rowe, Alice	B
6956	Cornack, Bell	B	6975	Robb, Mary M.	B
6957	Davidson, Mary	B	6976	Smith, Mauritina	B
6958	Davis, Minnie	B	6977	Smith, Lorena	B
6959	Errington, Fannie	B	6978	Steen, Olive	B
6960	English, Jennie	B	6979	Stenson, Mary J.	B
6961	Gardner, Mary	B	6980	Strickland, Mary	B
6962	Gallie, Margaret H.	B	6981	Tyler, Emma	B
6963	Gilechrist, Lily Hunter	B	6982	Weller, Charlotte	B
6964	Harold, Emma	B			

Certificate granted 21st August, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

6983 | Mair, Asa W A |

Certificates granted 10th August, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidates who passed the First Class Professional Examination, July, 1885.

1st Class.

6984	Swift, Thomas	A	6998	Moyer, Sylvester	C
6985	Taylor, Wilson	A	6999	Orton, Alvin	C
6986	Bruce, Edward Wesley	C	7000	Orr, Alfred	C
6987	Burgess, David Allan	C	7001	Pilson, Catharine	C
6988	Bewell, Henry	C	7002	Reynolds, Samuel Pitman	C
6989	Cox, Elizabeth Jannette	C	7003	Rose, Robt. Chas.	C
6990	Casselman, Alex. Clark	C	7004	Ritchie, John	C
6991	Clark, Harold	C	7005	Sangster, Robt. James	C
6992	Craig, Thomas Allan	C	7006	Standing, Thos. W.	C
6993	Davis, Walter Hammell	C	7007	Sinclair, Samuel Bower	C
6994	Hutchison, Allan	C	7008	Walker, David Mackenzie	C
6995	Harris, Amelia	C	7015	Harlton, William Hy.	A
6996	Lent, David H.	C	7016	McLean, Hugh Stewart	B
6997	McKeechie, John Gray	C	7017	Campbell, Neil W.	B

Certificate granted 2nd September, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

7009 | Breuls, James A B

Certificate granted by Minister of Education, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

7010 | Tuthill, Grace E. A |

Certificate granted 10th August, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidate who passed the First Class Professional Examination.

1st Class.

7011 | Bruce, Edward Wesley B |

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted 24th September, 1885, by Minister of Education, to Candidate who has complied with Regulations as to University Requirements.

1st Class.

No.	Name.	Grade.	No.	Name.	Grade.
7012	Barron, Robt. Armour	C	7013	Barron, Robt. Armour	A.

Certificate granted 23rd September, 1885, by Minister of Education to Candidate who has received Professional Training in Scotland.

2nd Class.

7014 McCallum, Peter B

Certificate granted by Minister of Education, 17th December, 1885, to Candidate who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

2nd Class.

7018 Boddy, Martha B

Certificates granted by Minister of Education the 18th December, 1885, to Candidates who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

TORONTO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Second Class.

7019	Allen, Geo. Herbert	A	7058	Fletcher, Marie, L	A
7020	Anderson, George	A	7059	Gowans, Margaget Young	A
7021	Armstrong, Wm. Gilnockie	A	7060	Green, Minnie Cornwell	A
7022	Bolitho, Henry Thomas John	A	7061	Hambly, Margaret Ellen	A
7023	Brown, John	A	7062	Head, Edith, Isabella	A
7024	Bennett, Thos. Emerson	A	7063	Johnson, Evelyn	A
7025	Elliott, Wm	A	7064	Lindsay, Helen	A
7026	Fraser, George Alex.	A	7065	Mills, America Victoria	A
7027	Fierheller, Lewis Edw.	A	7066	Porter, Mary	A
7028	Galbraith, Alex. E.	A	7067	Raines, Minnie	A
7029	Hazen, George Neal	A	7068	Rose, Annie	A
7030	Horton, Charles	A	7069	Reazin, Annie Louisa	A
7031	Irwin, Arthur	A	7070	Smiley, Christian Mary	A
7032	Kaiser, Geo. Wellington	A	7071	Sutherland, Isabel	A
7033	Mannel, Joseph C.	A	7072	Sparling, Ella	A
7034	McBain, James Henry	A	7073	Stevenson, Mary	A
7035	Rowlands, Earnest James	A	7074	Troup, Elizabeth	A
7036	Sinclair, Arthur H.	A	7075	Fallis, Lewis Kilham	B
7037	Shine, Timothy Warren	A	7076	Howe, George	B
7038	Snell, Joseph	A	7077	Marshall, George	B
7039	Taylor, Stephen Young	A	7078	McVicar, Angus	B
7040	Tufford, Wm. Henry	A	7079	Richardson, Edgar	B
7041	Tilley, Albert Sidney	A	7080	Seaborn, Richard	B
7042	Watson, Alexander	A	7081	Watkin, Robert	B
7043	Zimmerman, Albert N	A	7082	Wilson, Thos. Alex	B
7044	Anderson, Jessie	A	7083	Welbourn, Geo. Jas.	B
7045	Allen, Mrs. Sylvia	A	7084	Agar, Mary Louise	B
7046	Bee, Williamina	A	7085	Best, Mary	B
7047	Burnett, Grace Murray	A	7086	Boyd, Helen Todd	B
7048	Bell, Maud	A	7087	Cody, Libbie Ethel	B
7049	Cron, Mary	A	7088	Carter, Janet	B
7050	Coleman, Laura	A	7089	Crawford, Della	B
7051	Cole, Alpha	A	7090	Dunn, Helen	B
7052	Cloney, Louise	A	7091	Davis, Blanche E.	B
7053	Chness, Elizabeth Ellen	A	7092	Davies, Mary Ann	B
7054	Elder, Grace Morrison	A	7093	Eakin, Clara	B
7055	Ellis, Annie Helena	A	7094	Ferrier, Margaret Maria	B
7056	Foster, Jennie	A	7095	Forsyth, Isabella	B
7057	Fairbank, Clara Maude	A	7096	Flett, Helen	B

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

No.	Name.	Grade.	No.	Name.	Grade.
7097	Eyfe, Mary Elizabeth.....	B	7115	Oliphant, Maria.....	B
7098	Fenton, Mary.....	B	7116	Pook, Annie.....	B
7099	Forbes, Jean.....	B	7117	Rutherford, Mary Ann.....	B
7100	Goodson, Edith.....	B	7118	Ross, Mary.....	B
7101	Gregory, Velma Almira.....	B	7119	Reid, Clara.....	B
7102	Hay, Margaret.....	B	7120	Sanderson, Laura.....	B
7103	Hart, Margaret Lillis Fraser.....	B	7121	Smith, Alice.....	B
7104	Henry, Annie.....	B	7122	Staple, Annie.....	B
7105	Hepburn, Jessie.....	B	7123	Sutherland, Annie.....	B
7106	Kilgour, Mary Martha.....	B	7124	Skene, Annie Fraser.....	B
7107	Keown, Edith.....	B	7125	Tector, Lima.....	B
7108	Keefer, Mabel Hill.....	B	7126	Tracey, Minnie.....	B
7109	McLeod, Katharine.....	B	7127	Wilson, Phillis.....	B
7110	McMillan, Margaret Lillian D.....	B	7128	White-ide, Margaret.....	B
7111	McNerney, Sarah.....	B	7129	Braithwaite, Victoria.....	A
7112	Moore, Luremia.....	B	7130	Braithwaite, Margaret.....	A
7113	Norris, Esther Ann.....	B	7131	Barr, Agnes.....	A
7114	Neill, Annie Jane.....	B			

OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Second Class.

7132	Fell, James Haddow.....	A	7159	Bowles, Geo. H.....	B
7133	Hayes, John.....	A	7160	Callender, Hugh B.....	B
7134	Hughes, Jacob E.....	A	7161	Hoshel, John L.....	B
7135	Jewett, Albert E.....	A	7162	Laird, Chas. J.....	B
7136	Lindsay, William.....	A	7163	McCarthy, Jas. A.....	B
7137	Mills, Robert John.....	A	7164	McLachlin, Stanley.....	B
7138	Morden, Wilson S.....	A	7165	Robinson, John.....	B
7139	Moyer, Melvin.....	A	7166	Rosewarne, Thos.....	B
7140	McDonald, Wm. John.....	A	7167	Birkett, Elizabeth.....	B
7141	McEwen, William B.....	A	7168	Black, Donald.....	B
7142	McIntosh, Wm.....	A	7169	Cosby, Margaret.....	B
7143	Reid, Robert.....	A	7170	Forward, Clara L.....	B
7144	Roblin, Elmer.....	A	7171	Johnston, Ella.....	B
7145	Scott, Albert E.....	A	7172	Lund, Annie C.....	B
7146	Sherman, Edward C.....	A	7173	Lund, Elizabeth M.....	B
7147	Tom, Gregory Henry.....	A	7174	Mackintosh, Catharine.....	B
7147 ¹ / ₂	Wilson, James.....	A	7175	Mathews, Christina.....	A
7148	Davidson, Jennie.....	A	7176	McLean, Jessie.....	B
7149	Evans, Margaret K.....	A	7177	Raleigh, Mary Kathleen.....	B
7150	Hunt, Sophia E.....	A	7178	Rowe, Sarah Augusta.....	B
7151	Keyes, Margaret Phoebe.....	A	7179	Ryan, Minnie.....	B
7152	Lang, Caroline D'Anguilar.....	A	7180	Sherman, Ella.....	B
7153	Maxwell, Annie.....	A	7181	Storey, Mary E.....	B
7154	McCamell, Fannie.....	A	7182	Stuart, Minnie.....	B
7155	Patterson, Ruth.....	A	7183	Vining, Annie M.....	B
7156	Sharpe, Laura.....	A	7184	Bartlett, Fred Arthur.....	A
7157	Thirlwall, Mary Ellen.....	A	7185	Cole, George Arthur.....	A
7158	Turnbull, Martha.....	A	7186	Cuthbert, Wm. Nelson.....	A

Certificates granted by Minister of Education, 18th December, 1885, to Candidates who passed the Second Class Professional Examination.

Second Class.

7187	Newton, Agnes Wilkie.....	B	7188	Stuirle, Joseph A.....	B
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Certificates granted by Minister of Education, 29th December, 1885, to Candidates who passed the First Class Professional Examination, December, 1885.

First Class.

7189	Andrus, Guy Ambrose.....	C	7193	May, William Fisher.....	C
7190	Burgess, Herbert Holiday.....	C	7194	Watson, Robert Bruce.....	C
7191	Barber, Albert.....	C	7195	Young, David.....	C
7192	Falconer, Charles S.....	C	7196	Morgan, William James.....	C

7. TEMPORARY AND EXTENDED CERTIFICATES DURING 1885.

COUNTIES	Temporary Certificates authorized by the Minister of Education, during the year 1885.	Third Class Certificates extended by the Minister of Education during the year 1885.
Brant	1	1
Bruce	2	8
Carleton	20	11
Dufferin	1	2
Dundas	1	2
Durham	5	3
Elgin	2	9
Essex	18	3
Frontenac	1	10
Glengarry	13	18
Grenville	23	26
Grey	27	34
Haldimand	2	1
Haliburton	1	1
Halton	1	3
Hastings	22	9
Huron	1	16
Kent	5	12
Lambton	2	3
Lanark	17	24
Leeds	13	23
Lennox and Addington	1	14
Lincoln	1	5
Middlesex	1	16
Norfolk	12	12
Northumberland	8	9
Ontario	1	3
Oxford	1	4
Peel	5	5
Perth	1	4
Peterboro'	2	1
Prescott and Russell	16	6
Prince Edward	1	16
Renfrew	39	14
Simcoe	3	14
Stormont	7	19
Victoria	1	3
Waterloo	2	1
Welland	1	17
Wellington	7	4
Wentworth	1	5
York	2	15
Districts	38	3
Total	310	409

APPENDIX G. SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS, TEACHERS WITHDRAWING
FROM THE FUND.

C. SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST REPORT.)

(1) Allowances granted during 1885.

No.	NAME.	Age.	Years of teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance.
748	George Deltor McBride.....	47	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 00
749	Elijah M. Proemier.....	53	25	150 00
750	John Weighill.....	61	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 00
751	Geo. Rose.....	58	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	255 50
752	Pringle Shaw.....	60	31	199 00
753	Robert McCausland.....	63	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 50
754	Charles Clarke.....	35	35	237 00
755	John M. Campbell.....	61	24	168 00
756	Wm. Milliken.....	65	18	108 00
757	Catharine Jagger.....	40	21	126 00
758	Alexander McPhee.....	61	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 00
759	Thomas France.....	66	27	184 00
760	*Wm. T. Binkley.....	60	23	138 00
761	*Francis J. Lynch.....	60	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 50
762	*Patrick Clark.....	51	24	156 50
763	*Thomas S. Potts.....	58	24	168 00
764	*James Anderson.....	70	24	168 00
765	*James M. Monkman.....	46	23	161 00
766	*James H. King.....	61	25	175 00
767	*Jno. Miller.....	50	25	175 00
768	*James W. McGirr.....	56	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 50
769	*Edmund B. Harrison.....	65	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 50
770	*Wm. Tyndall.....	48	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	165 00
771	*Archibald Sinclair.....	51	30	191 00
772	*Wm. Plunkett.....	63	30	202 00
773	*Miss Helen Cameron.....	47	20	120 00

* First payment to commence with January, 1886.

(2) Summary for Years 1876 to 1885.

YEAR.	No. of Teachers on List.	Expenditure for the year.	Gross contributions to the Fund.	Amount refunded to Teachers.	Net contributions and what per cent. of payments.	
					§ c.	Per cent.
1876.....	266	31,768 82	12,647 25	1,252 83	11,394 42	35
1877.....	293	35,484 35	14,283 25	1,576 07	12,707 18	35
1878.....	339	41,318 95	13,767 12	1,591 64	12,175 48	29
1879.....	360	43,774 50	14,064 84	2,237 79	11,827 05	27
1880.....	391	48,229 13	15,816 45	3,252 92	12,563 53	26
1881.....	390	49,129 83	14,197 75	2,872 13	11,325 62	23
1882.....	422	51,000 00	13,501 08	3,660 10	9,840 98	19
1883.....	422	51,500 00	12,515 50	3,763 01	8,752 49	17
1884.....	443	54,233 93	15,802 50	4,037 59	11,764 91	21
1885.....	423	55,003 09	11,525 50	10,593 30	932 20	1.6

2.—TEACHERS WHO WITHDREW THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE FUND DURING 1885.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Glengarry	8	Wentworth	16
Stormont	9	Braut	12
Dundas	9	Lincoln	13
Prescott & Russell	5	Welland	17
Carleton	31	Haldimand.....	28
Grenville	6	Norfolk	26
Leeds	12	Oxford	49
Lanark	23	Waterloo	44
Renfrew	13	Wellington	53
Frontenac	9	Dufferin	17
Lennox & Addington	8	Grey	54
Prince Edward	21	Perth	50
Hastings.....	31	Huron	114
Northumberland	28	Bruce	57
Durham	18	Middlesex	57
Peterborough.....	16	Elgin	51
Victoria	21	Kent	33
Ontario	44	Lambton	32
York	52	Essex	23
Peel	24	Algoma	6
Simcoe	64		
Halton	25		
		Total.....	1,229

APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1.—PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.

(1) *List of Inspectors.*

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
D. McDiarmid, M.D.	Glengarry	Athol.
Alexander McNaughton	Stormont	Cornwall.
Arthur Brown	Dundas	Morrisburg.
W. J. Summerby	Prescott and Russell	Russell.
O. Duford (Assistant)	"	Curran.
Archibald Smirle	Carleton	Ottawa.
Robert Kinney, M.D.	Leeds, No. 1	Brockville.
Rev. George Blair, M.A.	" No. 2 and Grenville	Prescott.
F. L. Michell, M.A.	Lanark	Perth.
Robert George Scott, B.A.	Renfrew and District of Nipissing	Pembroke.
John Agnew, M.D.	Frontenac	Kingston.
Frederick Burrows	Lennox and Addington	Napanee.
Wm. Mackintosh	N. Hastings	Madoc.
John Johnston	S. Hastings	Belleville.
Gilbert D. Platt, B.A.	Prince Edward	Pictou.
Edward Scarlett	Northumberland	Cobourg.
William E. Tilley, M.A.	Durham	Bowmanville.
James Coyle Brown	Peterboro'	Norwood.
Chas. D. Curry, B.A.	Haliburton	Minden.
James H. Knight	E. Victoria	Lindsay.
Henry Reazin	W. Victoria	Linden Valley.
James McBrien	Ontario	Prince Albert.
James Hodgson	S. York	Yorkville.
David Fotheringham	N. York	Aurora.
Donald J. McKinnon	Peel and City of St. Catharines	Brampton.
Rev. Thomas McKee	S. Simcoe and District of Muskoka	Barrie.
James C. Morgan, M.A.	N. Simcoe	Barrie.
J. Scott Deacon	Halton	Milton.
Joseph H. Smith	Wentworth	Ancaster.
Michael Joseph Kelly, M.D.	Brant	Brantford.
James B. Grey	Lincoln	St. Catharines.
James H. Ball, M. A.	Welland	Thorold.
Clarke Moses	Haldimand	Caledonia.
J. J. Wadsworth, M.A., M.B.	Norfolk	Simcoe.
William Carlyle	Oxford	Woodstock.
Thomas Pearce	Waterloo	Berlin.
D. P. Clapp, B. A.	N. Wellington	Harriston.
J. J. Craig	S. Wellington	Fergus.
N. Gordon	Dufferin	Orangeville.
Thomas Gordon	W. Grey	Owen Sound.
Andrew Grier	E. Grey	Thornbury.
William Ferguson	S. Grey	Priceville.
William Alexander	Perth	Stratford.
John E. Tom	S. Huron	Goderich.
Donald McG. Malloch	N. Huron	Clinton.
W. S. Clendening	E. Bruce	Walkerton.
Alexander Campbell	W. Bruce	Kincardine.
John Dearness	E. Middlesex	London.
Joseph S. Carson	W. Middlesex	Strathroy.
Welbern Atkin	Elgin	St. Thomas.
W. H. G. Colles	E. Kent	Chatham.
Wilmot M. Nichols, B.A.	West Kent	Bienheim.
Chas. A. Barnes, B.A.	Lambton, No. 1	Forest.
John Brebner	Lambton, No. 2	Sarnia
Theodule Girardot	Essex, No. 1	Sandwich.
D. A. Maxwell	Essex, No. 2	Amherstburg.
Peter MacLean	Districts of Algoma and Parry Sound	Milton.
Rev. R. Torrance	City of	Guelph.
W. H. Ballard, M.A.	"	Hamilton.

List of Inspectors.

NAME.	JURISDICTION.	POST OFFICE.
W. G. Kidd.....	City of	Kingston.
J. B. Boyle.....	“	London.
John C. Glashan	“	Ottawa.
John McLean	“	St. Thomas.
James L. Hughes	“	Toronto.
Rev. A. McColl	Town of	Chatham.
Rev. R. Rodgers	“	Collingwood.
R. B. Carman, M. A.	“	Cornwall.
Rev. George Washington.....	Meaford.....	Mono Road.
Rev. James Gordon, M.A.....	“	Niagara Falls.
Rev. S. H. Eastman	“	Oshawa.
James Stratton	“	Peterboro’.
Thomas Hilliard	“	Waterloo.
Rich. Harcourt, B.A., M.P.P.....	“	Welland.
J. C. Patterson, M.P.....	“	Windsor.

NOTE.—Other cities and towns are under the Inspectors of their respective districts.

Roman Catholic Separate School Inspectors.

James F. White, Toronto.

Cornelius Donovan, M.A., Hamilton.

County Model School Inspector.

John J. Tilley, Toronto.

High School Inspectors.

John E. Hodgson, M.A., Toronto.

John Seath. B.A., St. Catharines.

Inspector of Normal Schools and Director of Teachers’ Institutes.

James A. McLellan, LL.D., Toronto.

(2) *Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors.*

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Extract from Report of M. J. Kelly, Esq., M.D., Inspector.

Nothing of a remarkable character has transpired in connexion with the schools during the year just past. They have maintained, for the most part, the even tenor of their way—a fact which may be taken as indicative of their generally healthy state. In the domain of nature as well as in human affairs, commotion is significant of a diseased condition, and is only an effort which “the physician of our diseases”—as Hippocrates designates Nature—makes to remove the offending cause. “Let well enough alone” is an injunction which, to change the phrase, “is more honored in the observance than in the breach.” The sagacious and skilled physician, when he finds the crisis past, withholds the use of drugs and trusts his patient to the natural recuperative powers of the system, aided by suitable nourishment: the keen-witted counsel, when the evidence of the

prosecution is weak or insufficient, refrains from further cross-examination and calls no witnesses, lest something might be inadvertently elicited which might damage the cause of his client. So when the order and management of a school are good—when the subjects are well taught and the progress satisfactory—the Inspector, as I think, should stay his hand and “let well enough alone.” If he has peculiar notions or nostrums; if he is an “educational expert”; (so called), if he has “new methods” (as he fondly but, as a rule, falsely believes) of imparting knowledge; better, much better, suffer them to undergo a further process of incubation, rather than vent them—immature—upon the unoffending heads of teachers and their classes. Friendly suggestions, words of approval, of encouragement, are always in order, and for such, the best teachers are most thankful. Of course it will be found, occasionally, that the school is neither well taught nor well managed; that the trustees rarely or never visit it; and that the inspector is the only one who really knows its deplorable state. In that case the path of duty is plain. The attention of the teacher should, in the first instance, be called to the existing deficiencies, and then if they are not remedied, the attention of the trustees. A conclusion should not be hastily come to. One visit will not suffice to warrant it. I have frequently found the bad, sometimes, the good impression, removed by a second visit. *Poeta nascitur, orator fit*, (the poet is born, the orator made) is a venerable adage, and applies in its two-fold aspect with equal force to instructors of the young. Not all who are certificated are teachers. The born schoolmasters, like the true poets, are few and far between. But if not born teachers, the facilities for making them such, in this Province, are now great. We have two Normal Schools (with Model Schools for practice attached) at Toronto and Ottawa, and 51 County Model Schools, for that purpose. At the two Normal Schools, 351 teachers were in training during the year, and 1,117 at the County Model Schools. These sources of annual supply, one might suppose, would meet all the requirements of the Province; but such is not the case, owing to the withdrawal of so many from the profession every year to enter other avocations. In this way many of our best and brightest teachers are annually lost.

Young men of ability and ambition are not satisfied to spend their lives in the Public Schools, where the emoluments are small and the prizes few. They aspire to something higher—to be high school masters, lawyers, doctors, divines, and so drift into the universities, and thence into the wider fields of intellectual activity where they hope to reap a richer harvest—a hope, unfortunately, not always realized. However, if there is no help for this state of matters—and I fail to see any—neither is any one obnoxious to blame for it. The country has done its part in a liberal spirit, unsurpassed elsewhere, and the Education Department has faithfully striven to carry out the views in relation thereto of the ablest and most intelligent counsellors. But this lack of duly qualified teachers is confined, in the main, to the eastern counties of Ontario: it is little felt in Brant, though there is a proneness even here to employ cheap teachers (sometimes unqualified) because they are cheap, and some schools suffer in consequence. All the schools in the county have been open during the year and their state has been, on the whole, and is now, satisfactory.

School Finances.—Their financial standing is good. The receipts from all sources amounted to \$37,855.15,—the expenditure to \$32,160.03, leaving a balance in hand of \$5,695.12, being \$509.58 in excess of 1883.

Salaries.—The total amount paid in salaries was \$25,450.58. The highest salary paid a male teacher was \$600, the lowest, \$300. The average for male teachers, \$467, for females \$301.

Certificates.—The number of teachers holding First-class Provincial Certificates was 5, Second class do. 35, First class Old Country Board 2, Third, 30.

School Population.—The number of resident children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 4,339—attending school under 5 years 10, between 5 and 16 years, 4,095, over 16 years, 138; total, 4,243. Boys, 2,249; girls, 1,994. Number of children between 7 and 13 years old attending no school, 36, attending less than 110 days, 628. Aggregate attendance, first half year, 277,110, days, average, 2,233. Aggregate, second half year, 198,124, average, 2,086.

Classification, etc.—Number in 1st class, 1,110; in 2nd, 1,004; in 3rd, 1,162; in 4th, 750; in 5th, 184, and in 6th, 33. All were engaged in the study of spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. 2,546 in drawing, 1,082 in music, 2,129 in grammar and composition, 2,113 in history, 267 in algebra, 210 in geometry and mensuration, 62 in elementary physics.

School Accommodation and Equipment.—No new school houses have been built during the year, though two or three are much needed. Some have been repaired.

Town of Paris.—The nine departments (now increased to ten) in the Public Schools of Paris did satisfactory work during the year. The amount paid in salaries was \$3,007. The balance in hands of trustees at the close of the year was \$2,879. The highest salary, \$600, was paid the only male teacher in these schools, Mr. Dodge. Of the lady teachers, three have salaries of \$315 each, four of \$288.75, one of \$260; the average being \$295. Seven of the teachers had been trained in a Normal School. The average attendance for the first half year was 425, for second half, 387. The number of visits made to the schools by the Inspector was 36. Reports on the state of the schools were sent by the Inspector to the Board of Trustees quarterly.

Arbor Day.—“Arbor Day” was generally observed in this county. Trustees, teachers and pupils manifested the greatest interest in its due observance. In most of the sections the grounds were cleaned up, maple, elm and evergreen trees planted, flower pots laid out, etc. The institution of an “Arbor Day” to be observed annually can not fail to be beneficial from an æsthetic stand-point, and to add much to the comfort and healthfulness of the school premises.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Extract from Report of A. Smirle, Esq., Inspector.

The year just closed has been one of educational progress and activity. Every school but one has been in operation during the greater part of the year, and with few exceptions the teachers have been faithful and persevering in the discharge of duty. Judging from the results of my examinations and the large numbers who have passed for entrance to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, it may be safely said that the public school work of the year has been performed with a fair degree of efficiency and success.

Complaints are still made of a scarcity of legally qualified teachers. A large number of schools (22 in all) have been in charge of teachers only temporarily certificated; and, although in most cases fair work has been done, still it is evident that such teachers, as a rule, are very much inferior to those who have passed the regular examinations, and who have taken the usual Model School course. Of the twenty-four teachers licensed temporarily in 1884, most of them had passed either the “Intermediate” or “Non-professional Third Class” Examinations; so that in point of scholarship there can be no serious objection raised; but lacking both experience and professional training, it need not be a matter of surprise should they prove failures in discipline and general school management.

The number of second class teachers has risen from 27 to 39, a few of whom, however, hold only “Professional Thirds,” but no doubt many will avail themselves of a Normal School course just so soon as they are eligible.

The confused state of the Text Book question has in some measure retarded the progress of pupils, and caused a great deal of annoyance to ratepayer, teacher, and Inspector, as well as to the Department. The problem, however, has now been solved, and it is to be hoped that the public will cheerfully conform to the regulations in that behalf, believing that the best that could be done under the circumstances has been done, and that the interests of education will be advanced by the change. Some steps also should be taken at once to provide Trustees with a * “School Law Manual,” so plain “that he who

* Such a manual has been distributed to the schools by the Minister of Education.

runs may read." Many Boards of Trustees are willing and anxious to do their duty, but being unskilled in the mysteries of the law, they find themselves utterly at a loss to know how to proceed.

In the matter of school accommodation very satisfactory progress has been made throughout the inspectorate. Nine new school houses have been erected, varying in cost from \$10,000 to \$500. In Rochesterville a fine substantial brick building is about completed, which will afford ample accommodation for 250 pupils: this building, when furnished, will cost the Board over \$10,000. In Janeville a new school house has been built at a cost of about \$2,000; in Metcalfe one at about \$3,000; whilst in rural sections six new school houses have been completed; five have been thoroughly repaired and renovated; and five sections are preparing to build.

At this rate of increase the school accommodation of the country will soon be all that can be reasonably expected. At the present time there are not more than twenty sections in which the school accommodation falls short of the minimum requirements of the law, and in the great majority of cases it is amply adequate.

The sections in which any successful attempt has been made at improving the school grounds by planting trees, etc., etc., are comparatively few; still something has been done in this respect, and no doubt a few years will show a great improvement in such matters.

The Model School has been doing good work, and of the fifteen teachers trained therein, all have found employment in the county. So far, they all managed their schools with satisfaction to their employers and with credit to themselves. Some have said that "in Model Schools we have found the missing link of our educational system." However, there is yet room for improvement in these institutions. There seems to be too much of the ideal, and too little of the *practical*, to suit the great body of teachers destined to work in the humbler ranks of the profession, more especially in the want of practice, in such a school as may be met with in an ordinary rural section, where the teacher takes charge of, say, forty pupils, and works all the classes from 1st to 4th concurrently. Such is the nature of the work that by far the greater number of public school teachers must engage in; but, strange to say, it is the kind of work for which very imperfect provision has yet been made, in either the Provincial or County Model Schools. A student's success in conducting a few exercises in a well-regulated and carefully graded school, is not sufficient evidence of ability to bring order out of chaos; or, in other words, it does not prove that he will be able, properly, to classify and organize his own school. If some method could be devised whereby the student in training could have actual practice in school organization, the classification of pupils, and the drafting of time-tables, there can be no doubt but it would prove an element of success in his future career.

The Teachers' Association has done very fair work during the year, but under the new regulations there will be many additional advantages. Hitherto, in this county, it has been difficult to secure a full attendance, and, as a rule, the absentees are those who stand in the greatest need of instruction; now, however, that attendance is compulsory, and the institutions under the direct control of the Department, a realization of their full measure of usefulness may reasonably be expected.

The outlook is hopeful. There are many indications of an awakening interest in the educational affairs of the country, showing that the people are alive to the advantages of a free public school system.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Extract from Report of Arthur Brown, Esq., Inspector.

As an indication of healthy improvement, forty-two, or one-half, of the teachers employed in the County at present have passed the non-professional second-class examination; two of them the first-class examination; and a considerable portion of these forty hold professional second-class certificates.

Teachers' Certificates.

First Class, 1; 2nd Class, 18; 3rd Class, 57; Extended Thirds, 4; Temporary Certificates, 6.

Average Salary Paid Teacher.

Williamsburg	\$288
Matilda	290
Winchester	295
Mountain	263
Morrisburg	359
Iroquois	335

School Population.

Pupils enrolled, 1883	5,177
“ 1884	5,110
Average attendance, 1883	2,314
“ 1884	2,269
No. 17 to 13 not attending any school in 1883	61
“ “ “ 1884	61
“ “ “ less than 110 days, 1883	1,411
“ “ “ “ 1884	1,509

Kinds of School Houses.

Brick, 21; stone, 19; frame, 32; Log, 2.

Schools opened with Scripture and prayer, 22; with prayers only, 35.

Average Rate of School Tax.

Williamsburg	4.3 mills.
Matilda	4.5 “
Winchester	3.7 “
Mountain	3.18 “

COUNTY OF GREY—SOUTH.

Extract from Report of W. Ferguson, Esq., Inspector.

The Public Schools of South Grey have each received two inspectoral visits during the year 1884: all were in active operation, except two, S. S. No. 6, Normanby, which was closed during the former half-year, and S. S. No. 7, Glenelg, closed during the latter half-year.

The school houses are generally substantial brick, stone or frame buildings, many of which are supplied with improved comfortable seating: some, *not* poor sections, have been conspicuous for tardiness in providing *adequate* seating of any kind.

Each of the townships, except Egremont, possesses a representative of the “old log school,” while that township possesses several snug “teachers’ residences,” indicative of the thrift of the settlers. Through the preparatory training in the County Model Schools, much greater uniformity in school work, as well as much better quality, is now obtained. The Annual Census Returns reveal the glaring violation of the *spirit* of our excellent school system, under the *School Section* arrangement, and each succeeding annual enumeration strengthens the conviction that the consolidation of the sections in each municipality would be really more equitable and economical, as well as more promotive of the true educational interests of the community; would render the schools, in many cases,

more generally accessible; would relieve neighborhoods of local jealousies; relieve township councils from some of their most disturbing and perplexing questions, and even county councils of many vexatious appeals.

The subjoined brief extract of these School Census Reports for 1884, will illustrate this opinion:—

TOWNSHIPS.	Assessed Valuation of Sections.	School Rate in the dollar.	Assessed Valuation.	School Rate in the dollar.
Artemesia	from \$100,000 00	at $3\frac{4}{10}$ mills, to	\$71,000 00 at	$6\frac{5}{10}$ mills.
Bentinck	“ 60,370 00	“ $4\frac{3}{10}$ “ “	25,250 00 “	$15\frac{3}{10}$ “
Egremont	“ 152,529 00	“ $2\frac{8}{10}$ “ “	74,026 00 “	$3\frac{6}{10}$ “
Glenelg	“ 119,300 00	“ $4\frac{3}{10}$ “ “	26,440 00 “	12 “
Normanby	“ 168,560 00	“ $2\frac{7}{10}$ “ “	82,200 00 “	$3\frac{1}{2}$ “
Osprey	“ 76,825 00	“ $3\frac{7}{10}$ “ “	45,450 00 “	$6\frac{2}{10}$ “
Proton	“ 104,400 00	“ $2\frac{3}{10}$ “ “	24,960 00 “	$7\frac{1}{10}$ “

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

Extract from Report of C. D. Curry, Esq., Inspector.

Notwithstanding the financial depression, the past year has been one of progress and prosperity in the school history of the county. School premises have been repaired and refitted; maps and other school appliances have been procured. In one section the school house has been moved from one side of the section to the centre of population, and in another a neat and commodious frame school house has replaced the old log structure.

The total expenditure for school purposes was in 1884, \$10,711.03, an increase over 1883 of \$193.18. The amount expended in permanent improvements is \$979.42. The average expenditure per pupil amounts to \$6.35.

The following table gives the number of schools in each municipality, the number of pupils enrolled, and the average attendance for the year:—

MUNICIPALITY.	NO. OF SCHOOLS.	PUPILS ENROLLED.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.
Anson	2	147	49
Cardiff	5	106	31
Dysart, etc.	9	324	126
Glamorgan	6	123	31
Lutterworth.	6	183	55
Minden	8	278	90
Moumouth	4	92	41
Snowdon	5	179	57
Stanhope.	4	108	39
Total	49	1,540	519

The number of pupils enrolled exceeds that of any year in the history of the county, being 65 in excess of the total of 1883, and 16 over that of 1882. A still more gratifying

fact is that the average attendance of 1884 is greater than that of 1883 by 55, and exceeds that of 1882 by 36. The schools have been kept open an average of 173 days, and taking this as a divisor, the average daily attendance has been 664.

Of the 49 teachers engaged at the close of the year, the classification is as follows :—

First Class Provincial	1
Second Class “	2
Second Class, old County Board	2
Third Class, District	32
Interim Certificates	12
Total	49

The necessity of issuing “permits” is to be regretted, but in order to supply the schools, it is necessary to do so to a certain extent. Several of those who have been engaged in teaching on interim certificates have displayed considerable ability, so that it is to be hoped that their services will be retained until the next examinations.

With regard to the character of the work done, it is necessary that the elementary branches should be taught as thoroughly as circumstances would admit. A pupil who has been taught to read well, including of course all that the expression implies, to write fairly, and to perform all ordinary business calculations, does not enter life very badly prepared. This is as much as may reasonably be looked for from the majority of the public schools in this county for many years to come.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Extract from Report of James McBrien, Esq., Inspector.

The Moral Discipline.

In this respect our progress is highly satisfactory to all who are really patriotic. It is plain that we are building up a national character which will reflect no discredit on the Dominion of Canada.

In every department of school work, accuracy in acquiring and stating facts is demanded: following this course without variableness or shadow of turning, the natural consequence is to create an abiding sense of truthfulness in the child.

In the construction of time tables, teachers have constant regard to the law of periodical action, that is to say, the same subject is taken up daily at the same time, like one's meals, and with a similar relish.

The teachers trained in our County Model Schools are becoming skilful in the art of procuring suitable objects and stimuli to lure to constant and pleasant employment. Never before was there a time in the history of this country when the great Commandment which says, “six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou hast to do,” was so fully and cheerfully kept. The constant business crowds out the chance and inclination to do evil.

Children are more intelligent than most people give them credit for; and therefore, a direct appeal to their conscience, through their intelligence, is required, and in cultivating its moral aptitude by rendering the right visible to their understanding. The right thus apprehended, and so voluntarily and cheerfully followed, becomes the sovereign principle of the whole school discipline.

The Honorable the Minister of Education has lately made a wise regulation, which requires more attention to be given to the study of English literature. This is a stride in the right direction for many reasons.

Henry Ward Beecher has beautifully said that the secret of Britain's strength is her moral power. The illustrious authors of English literature have, to a certain extent, cre-

ated this moral power. Therefore, in the study of these authors, the pupils are brought into intimate contact with the genius, the spirit and intelligence that has made Britain what she is—the greatest moral power on earth.

A love of these once created, there is no inclination to read those trashy novels that are undoubtedly poisoning the intellect and moral life-blood of their readers.

In most of the County of Ontario Schools, gems of prose and poetry, selected from British and American authors, are committed to memory and recited on Fridays: these are used afterwards as dictation exercises, and written neatly in a book kept for the purpose. Thus the pupils are furnished with the best standards of composition: their vocabularies are extended; their minds are exalted and their hearts enriched.

A knowledge of all the subjects of the Public school programme is good and useful, but it is good and useful only as it is used in right living. The man of intellectual ability never fails to make life a success, but from the want of moral principle; therefore, all subjects of instruction can and should be used as a means to obtain the great end of preparing the child for "complete living with his fellows."

COUNTY OF YORK—NORTH.

Extract from Report of D. Fotheringham, Esq., Inspector.

The total expenditure of 1884 was less by \$4,496.40, than that of 1883, though in the payment of teachers there was an increase; and the average to male teachers has risen from \$424.83 to \$429.69. This is the highest point reached in North York, and, were Newmarket included in this average, it would be \$434.53.

The average to female teachers has always fluctuated more than that of male teachers. For 1884 it has fallen from \$265.62½ to \$252.66.

The proportion of lady teachers employed is steadily increasing, and, before many years they will, at the same rate, outnumber male teachers in North York.

The number enrolled in the schools has increased from 6,926 to 7,084, while the percentage of attendance stands at almost the same as in 1883-4-5. The schools were open on an average 215.4 days in 1884; in 1883, 212.3.

In the grades of certificates, "Second Class" fell from 48 to 44; "Old County Firsts," from 6 to 3; and there has been a corresponding increase in "Thirds." Of the teachers holding second class certificates, 31 are males and 13 females.

The number of pupils enrolled in the first class has been increased considerably, indicating, possibly the turn of the tide which for some years has been reducing the school population. There are over 200 more entered in this year than in 1883.

In the other classes the numbers have been reduced sufficiently to show increasing care in the grading and promotion of pupils, naturally suggesting reference to *uniform and simultaneous promotion examinations* which, in compliance with the urgent desire of the Teachers' Association, have been carried on for over two years.

The schools were suffering from irregularities which could be reduced, if not removed. Young teachers had often changed the classification of their schools injudiciously. They could, and too often did, promote soon after the Inspector's visit. In this way pupils would be six and sometimes nine months in a class before the Inspector could exercise any supervision, and this made it difficult to re-classify. Some had one standard of classification and some another. One would promote on a certain percentage, another on one higher, and a third on one lower. Methods of teaching the same subject were very different in different schools, and some subjects received undue prominence to the neglect of others. Teachers, like other mortals, unconsciously favour some more than others, so that impartiality in promotions was not always certain when the teacher was judge in his own school. Sometimes fond parents, to whom some teachers found it politic to defer, assumed the position of arbitrators in regard to the promotion of their children.

These and other considerations led to a desire for uniform and simultaneous promotion examinations from which the competitive elements should be carefully excluded. Carefully prepared regulations of a general character, from which cumbersome details were kept out and in which simplicity was studied, were prepared.

A Central Board, having the Inspector as chairman, was given the task of preparing the sets of questions, and finally deciding promotions.

Local Boards were appointed to conduct examinations, by a majority to pass or reject candidates, and to refer special cases to the Central Board; at the same time no teacher is to take charge of his own pupils or value their papers, but still may speak for them or appeal to the Central Board.

Examination papers are printed confidentially, sealed, and sent to the teacher to be opened in the presence of the candidates in the school where he is to preside.

A limit table of work for each class is supplied to each school, indicating among other things a number of lessons in literature to receive special attention, as in the H. S. entrance.

Beautiful certificates, the only reward, except the consciousness of success, are sent out to those who pass.

While these arrangements are made and the county supplies funds for actual outlay the examinations are forced on none; neither are pupils expected to attempt an examination every half year. The desire, however, to make these the tests of all promotions in the II. and III. Books is growing; and, as I write, twelve hundred pupils of eighty-six teachers are trying this test of their right to be promoted. It has been found that these examinations are a great stimulus to teachers and pupils: methods and work are more uniform and thorough: fewer badly prepared pupils get promotion: attendance is encouraged: parents and friends cease to press for promotions: teachers and schools learn to compare themselves with others, and a friendly rivalry and *esprit de corps* are growing among the profession.

In regard to religious instruction in schools, only five in my district (out of eighty-six) have none, or rather five teachers out of one hundred do not give any.

Public school libraries have fallen into almost entire disuse: this in rural sections is greatly to be regretted: they would constitute, if wisely selected, a powerful means for developing literary tastes and habits of self improvement, now often lost sight of in the universal rush after excitement and a "good time."

The Teachers' Association, continues to grow in usefulness and efficiency.

2.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTION.

(1.) *Report of James F. White, Esq., Inspector.—Eastern Division.*

SIR.—I have the honor to submit a report on the Separate Schools inspected by me in 1885.

My visits were confined to the eastern division which, beginning at Toronto, stretches east to the Ottawa and thence west to the farther end of Lake Nipissing. In it are included this year 110 schools, with 275 teachers—a gain of seven schools and twenty-six teachers since 1884; this satisfactory increase being made up by the starting of several new schools and the rapid growth of others. Without help I should have been unable to do justice to this large number of schools and teachers, but my colleague, Mr. Donovan, very kindly gave me much assistance by visiting several of them in September.

Several large and substantial buildings have been erected during the year, principally in towns or villages, and in these places the accommodations are now, in general, quite ample for the average attendance of the pupils. But little change has been made in the accommodations for city schools, which are in several instances far from suitable. In many rural sections there are good comfortable buildings; in most of the others the

accommodations are respectable, while in but eight are the houses quite unfit for school purposes; in most of the last cases trustees have given assurance that these will be replaced by suitable buildings during the coming year.

The provisions for lighting are, in many instances, very defective; and even when fairly good the seats are sometimes so placed that the light must injuriously affect the children's eyes during study. More frequently the means for proper ventilation are found wanting. The windows are seldom made to lower from the top, and no other provision has been made for letting out the hot vitiated air and supplying its place by that which is pure and health-giving. As the opening of doors or windows causes dangerous draughts, especially in winter, this means cannot be depended upon to give the necessary supply of pure cool air. Teachers are sometimes not sensible of the very unhealthy state of the air in the rooms which has become so only by degrees not always perceptible by those engaged in earnest work, but it is at once perceived by one entering the room from the pure outside air. The danger from this source is yet greater in those schools where no recess breaks the morning or afternoon sessions.

In several instances school boards have wisely provided large well-fenced play grounds, which afford the children every opportunity and inducement to take proper outdoor exercise. The grounds attached to the boys' schools in Lindsay, Peterboro', and Cornwall, have little to be desired in this respect. Unfortunately the girls' schools are not nearly so well off, their play-grounds being neat but too limited in size. For several of the city schools, there is a mere yard, too small to allow the pupils to indulge in any games, and forcing them either to play on the street or to forego such exercise altogether.

This year again good classes from the Girls' Schools in Toronto, Lindsay and Ottawa wrote at the teachers' non-professional examination. A large number of those examined obtained third-class certificates, while two from Lindsay and four from Toronto obtained *second's*, one of grade A. The success that has, year after year, attended their pupils competing at these examinations shows how excellent is the work done in these schools, whose teachers are to be sincerely congratulated for having made such successful efforts alone and in the face of many difficulties. This class of work is not done in any of the Boys' schools, which limit their efforts to preparing their pupils for entrance to High Schools, in which many of them have been highly successful.

Reading is showing some improvement, but not so great as could be desired. In thoroughly good schools the subject is well taught, and pupils give the selections with proper modulation and natural expression; but in schools of only average standing, it is yet too frequently marked by indistinct articulation, by want of proper pausing, or by unsuitable expression. This failure to render a passage properly, shows either that its meaning is not clearly understood, or that the art of expression has not been cultivated for its own sake. While rhetorical reading is not essential, especially in the lower classes, yet a clear, intelligent and expressive rendering should be required in all.

In writing, the general standard is quite high and the tendency is still upward. In schools where it receives proper attention, by teaching of principles and black-board illustration, bad penmanship is rare, and it is not unusual to find the writing throughout uniformly good, thus showing that failure in this subject, when not due to physical weakness, is the result of poor methods of teaching. An examination of the books sometimes shows that there has been little collective teaching, but that the children in one room are allowed to write in many different sorts of copy-books, under slight supervision. The certain result of this is shown in a want of regularity and finish, in marked contrast to the writing acquired in schools where the teaching has been really good. This subject receives special attention in schools directed by religious communities; the writing of their pupils being usually characterized by great neatness and regularity, and in many cases it is remarkably good. At times, however, there is a surprising difference between the writing in the copy-books and that in dictation exercises, a child showing a clear bold hand in the former, and in the latter a scarcely legible scrawl. This seems to be due either to insufficient practice in writing on paper from dictation, or to the want of care on the teacher's part, in accepting, and thus encouraging, a bad style in written exercises. In junior classes slate writing has made very encouraging progress, and in many schools exercises are remarkably well done.

Arithmetic receives a large share of attention, and in most schools the results are quite satisfactory: a few obstacles, however, stand in the way of its rapid progress: sometimes it has not been begun at a sufficiently early stage, or this beginning has not always been after the best principles; and in a few schools it is yet treated too much according to rule and routine. Mental work shows very noticeable improvement, though it does not always receive the attention to which its importance entitles it.

In the majority of the more important schools drawing has been begun, and bids fair to become very popular with the children. This subject has long been an important one in the schools directed by the Christian Brothers, whose teaching of it has been very successful, as evinced by very creditable specimens in mechanical and free hand drawing shown by their pupils.

The tabular report of the Separate Schools for 1884 (Table F) presents a very substantial increase in the various items of school statistics over that for 1883. The gain in the number of schools is 13, of teachers 30; in the registered number of children, 1,286, and in average attendance, \$55. The average attendance was also increased from 52 to 53 per cent.; for the Public Schools the average is 48 per cent. For the present year the total number of schools is 213: of teachers, 460, or 6 more schools and 33 more teachers than in 1884. It is worthy of remark that despite the large increase (30) of teachers for 1884, the number of male teachers was not only not greater, but was really 2 less than in 1883. I have no doubt but that, in like manner, the gain of 33 in 1885 is made up nearly altogether of female teachers. Though showing an improvement over that of 1883, the attendance during 1884 was yet not altogether satisfactory; for of the 27,463 children on the register, over 12,000 were, on an average, absent each school day. The attendance was most regular in the City Schools, ranging from 68 per cent. in Brantford, and 62 per cent. in Toronto, to 48 per cent. in London and St. Catharines, and averaging 56 per cent. for all. In towns, the most regular attendance was in Galt, 71 per cent., Stratford, 69 per cent., and Orillia, 67 per cent.; while it fell off to 32 per cent. in Sarnia, 33 per cent. in Rat Portage, and 41 per cent. in Cornwall, averaging 55 per cent. for all. In rural sections, on account of the distance to school and the need of the children's remaining home to work at certain seasons, the attendance does not reach so high an average as in towns and cities, being only 47 per cent.; it varies greatly, however, in different counties, ranging from 30 per cent. in Leeds, and 35 per cent. in Grey, to 56 per cent. in Carleton and 63 per cent. in Middlesex. In explanation of the low percentages in Rat Portage and in Leeds County, it may be stated that in the former, school had just been opened; while in the latter place the schools are open only part of the year. This irregular attendance—the greatest obstacle to the rapid progress of the schools—might, in my opinion, be materially lessened by more vigorous and united efforts on the part of teachers and trustees.

The work of education is, in general, efficiently carried on throughout this division, and a large proportion of schools in rural sections, as in towns and cities, are in a highly satisfactory condition; there are, of course, some schools whose standing is not very high, but I believe that these are improving, and that the number of inferior schools is diminishing.

Toronto, December, 1885.

(2.) *Report of Cornelius Donovan, Esq., M.A., Inspector.—Western Division.*

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my second annual report on the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in the Western Division of the Province for the year 1885:—

Since the date of my previous report I have visited the schools of all the teachers (with one exception) in this division *once*, and the schools of 33 teachers *twice*, while in the Eastern Division I have visited the schools of 23 teachers.

Total number of schools visited	235
Enrolled pupils, western division	9,200
Total attendance at time of visit	6,300

These figures shew an increase in the number of pupils since last year; the number of teachers having also increased. The schools that I visited in the east had an enrolment of 820 and an attendance of 582.

In the matter of accommodation, the school authorities have exhibited commendable activity during the year. New buildings have been erected, old ones renovated and enlarged, and premises generally improved. In London, the Sacred Heart nuns have, at the expense of their community, built and furnished a large brick school house at a cost of \$8,000, and have placed it under the jurisdiction of the Separate School Board. These ladies have also supplied the teachers for this school (three) free of charge. Guelph has provided additional accommodation, and increased its staff of teachers; Hamilton has just finished two fine brick school houses which will give extra accommodation for 200, pupils and call for an increase of three to its teaching staff; Oakville has extended and improved its school premises; Arthur village began the year with a large well-appointed brick school house; Port Colborne has provided better and more ample accommodation; No. 6, Biddulph, has now (thanks to Father Connolly) one of the best school houses in the division; in Wellesley township two new brick schoolhouses have been erected—in sections 5 and 10 respectively; No. 1, McKillop, has a most complete new school house and premises; No. 8, Windham, has its new school house almost finished; No. 3, Malden, and No. 13, Waterloo, have also enlarged their buildings; and No. 3, Mara. (Brechtin village), has a handsome well-furnished school house. In many cases the grounds have been extended, and advantage was taken of Arbor day in May last to beautify them by planting shade trees. On the whole there has been a decided improvement in school accommodation, which is saying a great deal considering the previous creditable condition of that matter. The same remark may be passed in reference to equipments; in fact, I am happy to be able to state that in almost every instance the authorities have faithfully attended to suggestions made by the Inspector for the benefit of their schools.

The vital importance of good light and ventilation cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. Ill-ventilated and badly lighted rooms produce most mischievous effects on the mental and physical health of children—effects that are too often felt in their after life. Wherever possible, scientific means of ventilation should be provided by the trustees; but in the absence of such means, teachers should air the rooms thoroughly during recess. Ladies with characteristic good taste, delight in curtains or blinds for the windows, but as teachers they must notice that the practical *utility* of these articles is not so much to be admired; they keep *out* the sunlight, the very thing that should be *in* the room.

There are 180 teachers in the division—a gain of five over last year. Of the whole number, 147 are females. It is gratifying to notice that, as a body, the teachers have shewn themselves fully imbued with professional spirit; they are doing their duty in the class-rooms, are alive to the advantages of continued literary culture, and are making use of all opportunities of improving themselves in the art and science of their profession—frequently at considerable sacrifice. The salaries remain about the same as before—in no case exorbitant. Comparatively few teachers are holders of “permits,” and it is well that such is the case, for the “permit” has a lowering effect in several ways.

As to their literary attainments, the schools as a whole, appear to be making satisfactory progress. There are exceptions of course, but I have ascertained that the chief cause of want of progress in the exceptional cases is irregular attendance on the part of the pupils. Another hindrance to progress and good government, is the too great willingness of some parents to credit the criticisms of their children on the conduct and work of their teachers. The work as prescribed in the new programme of studies is generally in operation. Kindergarten songs with their appropriate actions are in common use in the junior classes with good effect. Most of the advanced girls' classes practise successfully several branches of domestic economy, including plain sewing and knitting. In the rural schools the boys generally shew a respectable knowledge of agricultural rudiments; and in the towns, it seems, from their intelligent answers in matters not peculiar to the school room, that their attention has been directed to the realities of their future life. As to the highly important subject of Christian Doctrine, it affords me much pleasure to be

able to repeat last year's statement, viz.:—that the knowledge of this subject which the pupils obtain from their Catechisms and the instructions of the clergy is, in general, highly satisfactory.

A system of uniform examinations has been inaugurated by sending out a miscellaneous paper to be written on by the pupils of Class IV., in all the schools of the Inspectorate on the same day. As the paper was the first of its kind, I made it comparatively simple, but varied and comprehensive. It was chiefly designed as an exercise, not only for obtaining correct answers, but for the cultivation of good habits and methods in performance of work, and the development of original thought. It is intended to extend the work, after a time, to other classes and for other purposes.

Your proposed project to issue a Manual of the School Law for the use of Separate Schools, will, I am sure, give universal satisfaction to Separate School authorities and supporters. While the contents of the Separate School Act itself have always been easily understood, it has hitherto been a difficult matter to decide, in many cases, what portions of the Public Schools Act were also applicable to Separate School affairs. The manual referred to will be the means of removing much doubt and confusion. Your proposition of a "Course of Reading" (voluntary) for teachers is also, in my opinion, an excellent one, and should be received with favor by all teachers who wish to rise in their profession.

Toronto, December, 1885.

3. INDIAN SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Extracts from Reports of Public School Inspectors on Indian Schools.

M. J. KELLY, Esq., M.D., INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF BRANT.

Indian Schools, Township of Tuscarora and Mohawk Institute.

On the 8th of June a visit was paid to *Board School No. 3*, Miss Sarah Davis, (Indian) teacher. Colonel Gilkison (agent) and Rev. Mr. Ashton, of the Mohawk Institute, accompanied me. We were joined by the Rev. Mr. Carswell, incumbent of Kanyenga Church. The number of pupils present, 38, in 5 classes, all Indian children and thinking in Indian. The 5th class (5 in number) did fair work in reading, spelling, and grammar, but inferior work in arithmetic. The penmanship was satisfactory. The reading and arithmetic of the 4th class (also 5 in number, and equal to the 3rd in the P. schools) was fair, the spelling good. Indian children generally read in a monotone. The 3rd class (6 in number, 2nd Book) did fair work in the same subjects. The 2nd class (11 in number) did well in spelling, but only middling in reading and arithmetic. The first class was not of much account. Nice frame school house, painted, well furnished, with six new chairs added for visitors since our last visit; grounds enclosed, supplied with closets, and recently planted with trees.

9th June. We also visited *Board School No. 7*, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, teacher, a young Indian woman who passed the entrance examination last year, and is doing very fair work. Since the last visit, trees have been planted in the school grounds. 25 pupils present in 4 classes; in the first or lowest class, 13. The same fault applies to the reading here as in No. 3; it is monotonous; in the other subjects the results were similar. The pupils fairly supplied with books, etc.

10th June. We (the Indian Commissioner, Rev. Mr. Ashton, and myself) visited *Board School No. 20*, Miss Annie Foster (Indian), teacher, who passed the entrance examination 8 years ago; since then she had attended the Brantford Collegiate Institute for two years, but failed to pass the non-professional examination for a teacher's certificate. 51 names on the roll, 42 pupils present, of whom 9 were white, divided into 5 classes. The arithmetic (as far as elementary fractions), the reading, and the spelling of the 5th

class (3 pupils) very good; the grammar and the geography "fair." The 4th class (2 in number) did good work in the same subjects. I examined also the 3rd class, numbering 9, the second 11, and the first 17, with satisfactory results. A very fair school as a whole, well managed and orderly, with a fine brick school house, described fully in my last report.

On the same day the "*Stone Ridge*" School was visited and examined. This school was not in operation at the time of our last visit. The building has undergone no repairs since; it is a log house about 24 by 16 feet in dimensions, school room very uninviting, floor dirty and full of holes, no grounds attached, and no outhouses; on the walls a map of the world, but no blackboard, no cards, no clock or globe. Teacher, Adam Sickles (Indian), passed the entrance examination last year; salary \$250 per annum. 27 names enrolled; 20 pupils present in 4 classes. The pupils of 4th class read and spell fairly well, and know arithmetic as far as long division, but have only a very elementary knowledge of grammar and geography; the rest do very poorly. Supply of books insufficient.

11th June. *Thomas's School*, a band school, Mr. John Miller (white), teacher: frame house, with grounds, single closet, no trees. Writing desks for pupils needed, also map of the world (not Mercator's), and one of the British Isles, and a natural history (animal) chart. 37 names enrolled, 30 pupils present, arranged in 3 classes. The 3rd class does very good work in arithmetic, reading, spelling, and geography, and fairly well in grammar; the 2nd class pupils also do fairly. There were 19 in the first part of first book. The teacher would be better employed preparing himself for a certificate than in eking out in an idle fashion a living among the Indians.

12th June. *No. 2 Board School*, at the Council House, was examined. Present, the Indian Commissioner, Rev. Mr. Ashton, Chiefs John and Josiah Hill, Messrs. Porter and their wives, Chief Jno. Hill's wife, and others. Miss Floretta Maracle is still the teacher here, and an excellent teacher she makes, being active, and animated, with sufficient snap and *verve*. The house, grounds, and equipment here are all that are needed. 43 names enrolled, 39 pupils present, in 5 classes:—

5th class (5 pupils)	in reading and spelling	"good;"	in arithmetic	"fair."
4th class	do	do	do	do
3rd class (8 pupils)	do	do	do	"good."
2nd class (6 do)	do	do	do	do
1st class (15 do)	do	do	do	"fair."
Order and management "good."				

12th June. Visited and examined *No. 5 Board School*. Miss Emily Gorse (Indian), teacher; passed entrance, 1883; received her training at the Mohawk Institute. Frame house, uniform in shape, nice model, cupola and bell: school room well furnished, windows large and arched, large porches in front and rear; floor and desks very clean, good clock, maps of world and Dominion, zoological chart, Ten Commandments, tablets, good stove. Grounds dry, with many shade trees, but not enclosed. 29 pupils present in 5 classes, mostly of the Delaware tribe. In the Delawares and Tuscaroras there is a dash of Ethiopian blood, showing their original southern habitat. The classes were all examined in this school, but the merits of the work done were scarcely up to those of the last school. The reading in the lower classes was verbal and not clausal.

15th June. Examined the "*Red Line*" School. Miss Cross still the teacher, without certificate of any kind. House very inferior, floor and walls dirty, furniture very poor: no grounds and no outhouses. 28 names enrolled, 14 pupils present. Attendance very irregular, varying from 1 to 15 pupils a day. The last number is the highest the present teacher has ever known to be at school at once, and the same pupils are rarely there two days in succession. The work shows this. I have no hesitation in saying that the money spent on this school is worse than thrown away.

15th June.—*Kanyenga School*, No. 8. (Board School).—Miss Davis (Indian), teacher. Frame house in grove near "Sour Springs" and Episcopal Church; grounds extensive and enclosed; school-room well furnished, good clock, small globe, press for books, etc., large blackboard, good supply of excellent maps, tablets, etc. 16 pupils present in four classes. 4th Class (four pupils), examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography, with good results. 3rd Class (four pupils), also did well on the same subjects. First and second classes did fairly. Order good. Rev. Messrs. Ashton and Caswell and Col. Gilkison present.

18th June.—*Mississauga School*. (New Credit).—The Indian Agent and Dr. Reginald Henwood accompanied me to this school and the next, both on the Oneida boundary, about 20 miles from Brantford. Mr. Alexander Scott, teacher, expired Third Class County Board Certificate; house in bad state, grounds not enclosed; floor of school-room in bad condition and dirty, furniture do., plaster off walls, a new clock purchased since last visit; no maps, no globe, insufficient supply of books and slates. Attendance irregular. 35 names enrolled, 18 pupils present in three classes. The reading and spelling of the third class, good; arithmetic, grammar and geography inferior. The work of the other classes, only middling. A new school house is needed here, with complete equipment.

Board School, No. 9.—Frame house, well furnished, floor clean. Cupola and bell, good clock, excellent maps, pupils well supplied with books, slates, stationery, etc. Claybourn Russell (Indian), teacher. 33 names enrolled, 22 present in four classes.

The reading, spelling and arithmetic of fourth class, good; grammar and geography, fair. The work of the other classes, generally good. Order and management, satisfactory. Several bright pupils in this school. Attendance regular.

S. S., No. 6, a Board School, near the Cayuga parsonage. There is a fine school-house, well furnished, but there was no teacher in charge. In this section there are many pagan Indians who do not appreciate the learning of the white man.

15th July, visited the "*Mohawk Institution and Indian Normal School*," the name which the New England Company has recently bestowed on this seat of learning. Attached to this institution is a farm of 270 acres lying along the river and canal, about a mile and a half from Brantford, nearly 100 acres of which is under grass or pasture, the rest cultivated like a garden. The main building is of brick, three storeys high, containing, besides the superintendent's departments, two well furnished school rooms, dormitories for 90 pupils, library, kitchen, etc. Detached is a laundry and workshops for pupils, etc. There is now in course of erection at the west end of the main building, a superintendent's residence, which will cost, when complete, about \$3,000. The approach is, from the road running from Brantford and skirting the farm on the south, by a fine gravel drive extending about a quarter of a mile from the main entrance. The grounds in front are planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and are laid out with much taste. The whole farm, indeed, presents a park-like appearance, and is very attractive. In the school rooms are two large globes, terrestrial and celestial, a good supply of maps, Boyd's objects, a chemical cabinet, a library of more than 200 vols, apparatus for illustrating scientific pictures by means of magic lantern, etc., consulting dictionaries, a copy of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and periodicals such as "*The Sunday at Home*," "*Leisure Hour*," "*Boys Own Book*," "*Girls Own Book*," "*Picturesque Canada*," etc. There is a clock in each school room, and slate blackboards. The senior class is prepared for the Entrance Examination. The principal teacher is Miss Watson, who holds a second-class Provincial certificate and also matriculated with honors in Toronto University; the assistant is Miss Jessie Osborne, a great grand daughter of "Theyendenaga." The New England Company has recently established ten scholarships (value \$10 each), five for boys and five for girls, to be chosen from those who shall have passed the entrance examination. These scholarships are in the Brantford Collegiate Institute, the scholars while attending classes in Brantford, boarding and lodging at the Institute and receiving their clothes free, the Company paying for all.

Last year eight passed the entrance examination, one, Willis Tobias, standing third in a list of 75 candidates. One of the old pupils, Miss Hardy, has just written for a third, and second-class non-professional certificate. A record is kept by the superin-

tendent of the conduct of all who leave the Institution for four years after their departure, and the result is sent to the Company. The widow of the late Venerable Archdeacon Nelles has donated a silver medal, to be known as "Archdeacon Nelles' Medal," to be given annually to the pupil, from the Institution, who shall have obtained the highest number of marks at the entrance examination.

Music and scripture history are taught very thoroughly in all the classes. There are two organs for the use of pupils, one in each school room. I submitted printed papers prepared by myself to the senior school; they were in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, literature and spelling; and the superintendent, the Rev. Robert Ashton, prepared a paper in Scripture. The result of the examination was, on the whole, satisfactory. I think there can be no doubt that the Institution is doing an excellent work.

I think it is advisable, as far as possible, to employ Indian teachers on the reserve: they know the children of their own people best and are best fitted to instruct them with advantage. There is not now a duly qualified white teacher in Tuscarora; and, in my opinion, only such as are qualified should be permitted to teach there, if the schools are to make any progress.

I notice a decided improvement since last year, and I consider it quite possible that in time, these schools may be on a par with the public schools of the County.

July, 1887.

W. S. CLENDENING, ESQ. INSPECTOR, EAST BRUCE.

Indian Schools on the Saugeen and Cape Croker Reserves.

Saugeen.—There are 3 schools, known as Indian Village, French Bay, and Scotch Settlement.

I visited them April 23rd, 24th, and May 29th; also November 18th and 19th.

The teachers are 1 female, 2 males; 2 have Third Class standing, one, an Indian, a little below Entrance; each receives \$300 per annum, and the male teachers a dwelling house in addition.

The Indian Village school is under the control of the Methodist Church; its teacher has a Third Class certificate: it is a frame building, and this year it was moved and placed on a proper site, blinds provided for the windows, and a privy added. The other school houses are good brick structures, with good frame teacher's residence attached.

Cape Croker.—There are also 3 schools known as Cape Croker, Sydney Bay, and Port Elgin: they were visited May 21st and 23rd: also October 28th and 29th.

There are two male teachers, one female. The male teachers are Indians. The lady has passed the Entrance Examination; one of the Indians a few marks below Entrance, the other quite inferior, but his services have been dispensed with, and a female, also of the Indian race, employed instead. One teacher receives \$300, the other two, \$250 each. Your Inspector would respectfully recommend that the salaries at Cape Croker and Sydney Bay be advanced to \$300. The teachers are worthy and should be on a par with those of Port Elgin and the Saugeen Reserve Schools.

One building is brick, one is frame, and the other an inferior log, but this will soon be discarded. A new site has been selected contiguous to the old one, and improvements made thereon.

A new Indian Agent has been appointed this year on each reserve. Mr. Jernyn, of Cape Croker, deserves particular mention for the interest he has manifested in the schools under his charge. Since his appointment, a pail, tins, broom, shovel, tablets, and privy have been provided for each school, the desks repaired at Sydney Bay, and two drains dug to preserve the foundation.

With the exception of the man who has been removed, the teachers have done intelligent work with much earnestness, and also exerted a good moral influence.

Your Inspector was much pleased to find more attention was given to thoroughness. Last year pupils were found in classes for which they were not at all prepared, but this evil is being steadily corrected.

The school houses, except the log one, are provided with suitable desks, and the supply of school requisites in all the schools is good, and on the Cape Croker Reserve decidedly good.

The attendance is not large in any of the schools, and the influence of the teacher is lessened considerably more by irregularity than is the case in Public Schools.

This year more time was spent by the Inspector in teaching classes than in examination.

December, 1885.

THOS. GORDON, ESQ., INSPECTOR, WEST GREY.

Indian Schools, Cape Croker and Port Elgin.

On the 21st and 22nd of May, 1884, I visited the Indian schools at Cape Croker, but my notes respecting them got astray, and in consequence I was unable to make my report. These notes having now turned up enable me, although at so late a period, to give my impressions with respect to the schools in question; they are three in number, *No. 1 being Cape Croker Village School; No. 2, Sidney Bay School; and No. 3, Port Elgin School.* The first school visited was that of No. 2, Sidney Bay: the teacher was a white man, named David Craddock; he had no certificate of qualification beyond an old permit from the County of Grey. I informed him that he must qualify himself to continue as teacher by at least passing the High School Entrance Examination to be held in July following. He promised to attend such examination in Owen Sound, and did present himself thereat, but, having been attacked by illness before the commencement of the examination, he did not write. He afterwards sent me a medical certificate verifying the fact of his sickness, but I have not seen him since, and as the schools are now inspected by Mr. Clendening of East Bruce, I do not know anything further about him.

On the afternoon of the 21st of May there were thirteen pupils present in the Sidney Bay School, who were classified as follows:—First part of 1st book, 3; second part of 1st book, 2; 2nd book, 4; 3rd book, 2. The school house is a stone building, and recently erected; it was comfortably seated for twenty pupils, but was not very well equipped otherwise; it contained a small map of the Dominion of Canada, but was deficient in other maps, in a blackboard, in tablets, in a numerical frame and in registers. The reading of the pupils from the Ontario readers was fair, but they could not give the meaning of words, or explain the sense of passages read. They were able to give definitions in geography fairly well, but they lacked in Arithmetic. The senior divisions of the school wrote tolerably well, and their written spelling from dictation was of at least average quality. The teacher was evidently doing a reasonable amount of useful work in the school. He was able to speak both Indian and English.

On the forenoon of the 22nd of May I inspected the Cape Croker village school, taught by Miss Isabella McIvor; she held a certificate of qualification, but in July she passed the High School Entrance Examination at Owen Sound. There were twenty-four pupils present in this school, namely: First part of first book, 8; 2nd part of 1st book, 11; 2nd book, 4; 3rd book, 1. The reading done by these children was generally in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible; they could not render meanings in English, (except the Glazier white girls) and their oral spelling was inferior. In Geography, the pupils in the 3rd and 2nd books had learned, to some considerable extent, the definitions, but very little beyond; they could generally write their names intelligibly. Arithmetic was a weak point with them. This school house is a frame structure, of ample dimensions; it contained 12 desks for 2 pupils each, and 12 single desks affording accommodation of this kind for 36 pupils. The supply of books was scanty, and those in use were in a bad condition. The teacher

complained that parents show no willingness to supply new ones. This school requires a better supply of maps, those in use being on too small a scale; it is also in need of a blackboard, a calculator and registers. The teacher suggested that each Indian school should be supplied with an English and Indian dictionary, such as I understand is in use in the Shingwauk Home at Sault St. Marie. A few Indian heads of families were present at the inspection; they appeared to be interested in the proceedings, and some of them expressed themselves as being pleased that their schools were to be regularly inspected for the future.

On the afternoon of this day I visited No. 3, called the *Port Elgin School*, taught by Mr. Peter Elliott, an Indian. He had no certificate of qualification, and was untidy and rather uncleanly in his person. He promised to attend the High School Entrance Examination at Owen Sound in July, but did not put in an appearance, although he was in town. He informed me that he had been a teacher in Indian schools for nearly seven years; that he commenced here in August, 1883; and that he teaches English principally.

Chief Macgregor, the Secretary of the Band of Indians on this reserve, and two other Indians, accompanied me to the school, which is over three miles from the Village of Cape Croker. I found the presence of Chief Macgregor of service to me, as when I was taking down the names of the children present he noticed that in some cases the teacher was giving tribal names instead of the patronymics of the pupils, and acquainted me with the fact. If it be desired that the children in these schools shall learn English, I do not think that the employment of Indian teachers is expedient, for, in addition to the circumstance to which my attention was drawn by Chief Macgregor, I observed that when Mr. Elliott found any difficulty in explaining a meaning in English he resorted to the Indian vernacular, and failed to use such an English form of speech or illustration as would be calculated to reach the comprehension of an Indian child just beginning to obtain some knowledge of the English tongue.

The number of children present in this school was 18, as follows:—In 1st part of 1st book, 5; in 2nd part of 1st book, 10; in 3rd book, 3. The reading was fair; oral spelling was only middling; meanings were almost *nil*; arithmetic was but poor; writing was passable. The school house is an old log building, boarded outside, and ceiled with boards inside. The desks are of the old-fashioned kind, ranged along the wall on either side, and the light from the windows strikes full in the face of many pupils. The seats are long benches. This style of accommodation is so inconvenient that it should be changed at once so as to conform to more modern ideas. The blackboard in use was in tolerably good condition. The supply of books was better than in either of the other schools. Tablet lessons and maps of the world, of Ontario, and of the Dominion were hung on the walls. The map of the Dominion was on much too small a scale, as was the case in both the other schools.

A number of the people belonging to the reserve with whom I talked appeared solicitous that their children should acquire a sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to communicate with English-speaking people without difficulty; these were for the most part apparently of the better doing and more provident class, whose houses and fenced lands showed that they have some appreciation of the advantages of a settled mode of life; and it is to be hoped that their example will exercise a beneficial influence upon those to whom old habits and traditions cling more tenaciously.

April, 1885.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., INSPECTOR, SOUTH HASTINGS.

Indian Schools, Mohawk Reserve.

The four schools in the Reserve were examined by me twice during the year in company with the Indian Agent, Mr. Matthew Hill.

Western Mohawk School was inspected in the forenoon of June 29th. There were 18 children present; the order and attention good; there were 7 in first-class, 7 in

second, and 4 in third; they were examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. Mrs. Claus, the teacher, is a Mohawk, and formerly taught the Mission School in the north-eastern part of the Reserve; she has been a faithful and efficient teacher, but through ill health she intends to give up at the Midsummer holidays.

This school was again examined in the forenoon of October 27th, in the presence of the Agent. There were 14 present; good order and attention; the house clean, and scholars comfortable and well clothed. There were 4 in Part First, and in all the subjects they acquitted themselves fairly; one in Part Second, five in Second Book, and four in Third. They were examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, language, and mental arithmetic. The result of the examination showed a marked improvement, and I am satisfied from the experience and energy of the teacher that she will soon have an efficient school. Martha Waterbury, the teacher, is a young woman of some experience, having been employed in the Deseronto School for some time, and has been trained in a County Model School.

A map of the world is required, and Mr. Hill promised to supply the school with one at once. The school house, though a new one, needs some repairing, but the Agent informed me that this would be done before the winter, and in a short time the ground would be fenced as the law requires.

No. 3 was examined June 4th, a full half-day being spent in the examination of the classes.

This school is now in charge of an experienced teacher who has taught for some years; there were 43 present; the order and attention good. They were examined in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and language, and mental arithmetic. I was much pleased with the work of the pupils, which showed that they had been thoroughly and thoughtfully taught in all the subjects mentioned.

This school was again inspected Oct. 27th, in the afternoon, with Mr. Hill, the Agent. There were 30 present, in charge of the same teacher, Miss Susan Loveless. There were 7 in Part First, 7 in Part Second, 8 in Second, 7 in Third and 1 in Fourth Class.

They were examined in all the subjects, and the result was very satisfactory to myself and Mr. Hill. The school house is a comfortable frame building, well seated and furnished with maps and blackboard.

No. 25 was examined in company with Mr. Hill. We found 27 scholars present—17 in Part First, 5 in Part Second, 4 in Second and 1 in Third Book. They were examined in all the usual subjects. We were pleased with the examination. School house neat and clean, and well furnished with all the requisites.

It was again inspected Oct. 28th, in the presence of the Agent, Mr. Hill. Order and attention good. The same teacher, Miss Anne Hicks, is doing all she can to teach thoroughly and well.

Mission School, taught by Miss McCullough was examined June 29th: 31 scholars present. The teacher has no certificate and never attended a Model School. The scholars are poorly taught, and the school on the whole in a state of miserable efficiency.

Again examined October 28th, when 14 children were present. The result of the examination was anything but satisfactory. The school-house is on an excellent site, and is a very comfortable building, well furnished with all the necessary maps.

A teacher trained in the Model School, and holding the necessary qualifications, has been engaged for 1886. I induced the Chief, Sampson Green, to do this. The other schools are now in charge of qualified and trained instructors.

The matter of selecting teachers has been left to me and the Indian Agent. I am glad to be able to report such marked progress in three of the schools, and hope to be able to report greater efficiency for 1886.

Mr. Hill, the Agent, has rendered me much assistance and is thoroughly alive to the importance of securing qualified and good teachers for the four schools on the Reserve. There are 976 Mohawks and 17,000 acres of land in the Reserve.

December, 1885.

E. B. HARRISON, ESQ., INSPECTOR, EAST KENT.

Moravian Indian Reserve.

School House and Furniture.—The school house, frame, 22 ft. by 25 ft., nearly new, is in good repair in all respects, but the floors were not very clean; it is well equipped and furnished, and all the furniture and apparatus were in good order and repair.

School Grounds.—The yard is surrounded by a good board fence, within which stands also a meeting house, and a log building erected for a teacher's residence; the latter occupied by an Indian family, who rent it, the teacher's family living at Bothwell, six miles distant, to which place he drives daily. There are no trees planted within the school grounds, but it is surrounded by primitive woods. The extent of school accommodation is quite adequate to the number of children in the settlement.

Standing of Pupils.—The pupils are not up to the average of those in the same classes in the county schools; but considering that they are being taught in a language foreign to them, their advancement is quite satisfactory.

There were four classes represented; two in First Reader, one in Second Reader, and one in Third Reader: the several classes read and spell fairly well, but with an Indian accent. In arithmetic and writing they are somewhat deficient, all things considered, but their teacher promises to give these subjects more attention. They sing "by ear," the teacher singing for them as a pattern; they get the air fairly, but as each sings in a different key, the result is not music to anyone but themselves. There are about 50 children of school age in the settlement; the average attendance is about 26. On the occasion of my visit there were eleven boys and eight girls present, but three of the boys were whites from an adjoining section; ages from five to thirteen.

Order and Discipline.—The order and discipline were very good, all seeming to render a cheerful obedience to the teacher.

The Teacher.—Mr. D. Edwards is in charge of the school. His certificate "expired" some years ago, but owing to the difficulty in getting another person to take his place he has been allowed to teach without a certificate. I would suggest that he be granted a temporary certificate from year to year, and allowed to continue here while he performs his duties efficiently. His salary is \$350 per annum.

Chief Louis and another member of the Council were present during the afternoon. They promised to see that the school should be cleaned.

December, 1885.

C. A. BARNES, ESQ., INSPECTOR, EAST LAMBTON.

Indian Schools at Kettle and Stoney Points.

Kettle Point.

Teacher.—Mr. F. Pollock.

Qualifications.—Intermediate and Certificate from London Business College.

He has had no training as a teacher, and hence labors at a great disadvantage. If some plan could be devised whereby the teachers in charge of these schools could have the advantages of our County Model School training, it would aid them very much in the discharge of their duties.

Schoolhouse; equipment, etc.—The building is very good, and the change made in seating it is a very great improvement.

At the time of my visit I found the books much worn, with a lack of slates, pencils, pens and ink, but I have since been informed by Mr. English, the Indian Agent, that these requisites have been supplied.

The stove is at present in a very dangerous condition, and will require to be replaced by a new one before the autumn term begins.

Attendance, etc.—The attendance is very irregular, there being only *five* present at the time of my visit; but since then the number has increased to some 15 or 16 pupils.

Standing of Pupils.—There were three present in 1st Book Class, and two in 3rd Class.

The writing is very good; spelling and arithmetic, fair.

The work in arithmetic is of the most elementary kind.

Reading is monotonous, with indistinct utterance.

I am convinced that little progress will be made, unless some plan can be adopted to secure a more regular and constant attendance.

Stoney Point.

This school was closed at the time of my visit, in the month of April, having been closed on the last of March, on account of the small number of pupils.

The school while open, was kept in the church, but the location is very unsuitable; and, if removed to another locality, I am informed, a school of from ten to fifteen could be maintained.

The Indians wish to build another school house, and have already got 1,900 feet of lumber at the mill; but the proprietor of the mill refuses to let the lumber go without some security for payment.

They will I believe, make their own shingles.

I think something should be done to place this school in proper condition, and under the control of an energetic teacher.

I would be quite willing to accompany the Indian Agent, either before July 1st or after the midsummer vacation, to see what steps could be taken to put the school in operation again.

I beg to suggest, that if a meeting of all those school inspectors who have Indian schools under their control be held for the discussion of the Indian school problem, good results might follow.

June, 1885.

JOHN BREBNER, ESQ., INSPECTOR, WEST LAMETON.

Indian Schools on Walpole Island and Sarnia Reserve.

NO. 1, WALPOLE ISLAND.—Rev. Wm. Stout, teacher. I visited this school on the 13th of May, and found seven boys and three girls (Indians) and four boys and five girls (whites) present. Three of the white children being members of Mr. Stout's family, and the others children of the saw mill hands.

First Primer, five boys and one girl; reading, not good; no spelling; writing, good. A white boy in this class did no better than the Indians.

Second Primer, none.

Second Book, four Indians and three whites (Indians, two girls and two boys). Indians still read indistinctly, but better than last visit; spelling, good; arithmetic (addition and subtraction), correct, but multiplication poorly done; writing, very good, but only on slates.

The other classes are composed of white children, and third class one girl; reading, good; spelling very good, and writing good.

Fourth Class, three girls, one boy; reading, middling; spelling, good; meanings and roots, middling; grammar, good; writing, good.

Mr. Stout holds a First Class Provincial Certificate, but cannot explain in Indian, hence the pupils do not take the interest in lessons which is seen in schools taught by Indian teachers, and know very little.

School supplies are much needed; Indians have not necessary books, slates, pens, pencils; all writing on slates.

No. 2. WALPOLE ISLAND.—I visited May 13th, a.m.; William Peters (Indian), teacher. Fifteen boys and twenty-one girls were present.

In First Primer, nine boys and seventeen girls, of whom six boys and eight girls had attended only a few days and could not read, but were kept employed on slates. Five boys and nine girls; reading, middling; no spelling; writing very good for such pupils.

Second Primer, three boys and one girl; reading, fair; spelling, very good; writing, very good; and printing well done; geography, fair.

Second Book, three boys, two girls; reading, fair, but still indistinct (teeth kept too close); spelling, very good; arithmetic, fair (written better than mental); writing very good.

Third Class, one girl; reading, bad, very indistinct, knows meanings well; spelling, fair; writing, very good; geography, bad; but arithmetic good as far as page 39 of text-book.

In this school several had no reading books. I can see improvement in some of the pupils, but the best have gone away to "institutes."

Mr. Peters wrote at the Entrance Examination on 2nd and 3rd instant, and did good work in arithmetic, reading and spelling, but found the other subjects too difficult. His ability to explain in Indian gives him a great advantage in his work, which he does well.

This and other reports were detained, as I hoped to have two Indians try the entrance examination.

SARNIA RESERVE.—John J. Nuliken (Indian), teacher. I visited the school on the 11th of May, p.m., and found seven boys and ten girls present. Two had just begun to attend, and could scarcely name a letter. Two boys and two girls were reading in the First Primer; reading, only middling (indistinct); spelling and writing, fair.

Second Primer Class, two girls; reading, fair; spelling, not quite so good; writing, very good; and arithmetic, middling (addition, no carrying).

Second Book Class, five girls and two boys; reading, middling; spelling, good; writing on slates, very good; arithmetic, all correctly done.

Third Book Class, one girl (14), one boy (12); reading, not very good (indistinct); writing, very good indeed; arithmetic (multiplication and division), all correctly done. The following among other examples:—How many pounds of rice can be bought for 3,672 cents if one pound costs 6 cents? If 7 yards of cloth cost \$6.37, what will one yard cost?

The attendance has been lessened by pupils leaving for Mount Elgin and Shingwauk Institutes. Could the children be got to attend regularly and to speak out distinctly, good work would be done. I know some of the children from this reserve who can hold their place in public schools with white children; indeed, one little lad in the second class of S. S. No. 14, Moore, held the first place in his class on several of my visits.

July, 1885.

Visited No. 1 Walpole Island, on September 30th; Rev. Wm. Scott teacher; and found thirteen Indian and four white pupils present:—three of the latter being the teacher's children.

The effect of the teacher's inability to speak the Indian language is seen in all the work attempted by the pupils.

At this visit I examined three men who would like to teach, viz.:—John Kiyoshk, Andrew Jacobs and Peter Thomas. Mr. Jacobs has taught both on the island and on the Sarnia Reserve, but I found him unable to work the simplest problems in arithmetic: Mr. Thomas did the best work in all the subjects, but about two weeks afterwards, Mr. McKelver sent Mr. Joseph Noddie to be examined; I found him to be a better scholar than Mr. Thomas, and he is now teaching No. 1. All these men are Indians.

First Part, First Book.—Four boys, two girls. Reading fair, know the letters, can count up to ten, can write the letters.

Second Part, First Book.—Three boys, one girl. Read well, spell fairly, writing fair, arithmetic not so well done as I should like to see.

Second Class.—Two boys and one girl. Reading good but still indistinct, spelling not very good, writing fair, arithmetic good.

White Children. Third Class.—One girl. Reading good, spelling very good.

Fourth Class.—Two girls, one boy. Reading good, spelling only middling, grammar good.

I visited *No. 2 Walpole Island*, on September 30th.—A. M. Williams, Indian teacher: 16 boys and 18 girls present,

First Part, First Book.—Four boys, three girls. Reading fair, spelling (on cards) not so good, no writing (slates and pencils wanted).

“ “ Eight girls, three boys. Reading fair, spelling (on cards) good; wrote very little, but well.

“ “ Three girls. Reading good but indistinct, spelling not good, writing very good, can count some.

Second Part, First Book.—Two boys, one girl. Reading fair, girl's very indistinct, spelling, girl's good, boys' poor, mental arithmetic not good.

“ “ Five boys, one girl. Reading good, much more distinct, spelling (oral) every word spelled correctly, writing very good, arithmetic only fair.

Second Class.—Two boys. Reading not distinct, teeth still kept too close when speaking, spelling good, writing good, arithmetic also good. The class knows something of what is read, but does not understand what I say well yet.

Third Class.—Two girls. Reading fair, still indistinct, but much better than formerly; pupils have more confidence; spelling (written), fourteen words, of which one missed “confederation” and the other “advantages”; arithmetic (multiplication and division) middling; geography, only definitions; cannot write a letter yet.

I think fair work is being done in this school; the children look as happy and earnest as the white children in most of our schools.

The *Sarnia Reserve* school was visited on October 26th, but owing to the recent vaccination of teacher and pupils, I found it closed. From the same cause I was too ill to visit it again till November 30th; hence the lateness of this report. Mr. John Milliken, Indian, is still teaching.

There were thirteen boys and eight girls present. I noticed that the school had been closed several times for holiday purposes.

Part First, First Book.—Two boys and two girls just admitted; had done nothing except look at alphabet card.

“ “ Three boys. Reading fair, spelling middling, but they could not or would not count up to four.

“ “ Three girls, one boy. Reading good, spelling fair, writing good, no arithmetic.

Second Part, First Book.—One boy. Reading fair but indistinct, spelling fair, arithmetic middling, writing good.

Second Class.—Five boys, three girls. Reading indistinct, spelling middling, arithmetic fair (multiplication by 6, 12 and 73), writing good.

Third Class.—One boy. Reading good but indistinct, spelling good, no geography, a little grammar, letter writing not so good as I would like to see, arithmetic fair.

The best scholar in the school was absent.

December, 1887.

JOHN DEARNESS, ESQ., INSPECTOR, EAST MIDDLESEX.

Indian Schools, Oneida Reservation

The teachers are the same as at my two preceding visits ; they have adopted and are carrying out most of the suggestions I made at former visits as to the method and matter of teaching.

Oneida No. 1, Miss Mary A. Beattie, teacher (white). The seating accommodation has been increased, but the desks have not been nailed to the floor. There are only eight slates in the school. A globe and map of the Dominion of Canada are needed. The pupils are making satisfactory progress in learning to speak and write the English language.

Oneida School No. 2, John T. Schuyler, teacher (Indian). Mr. Gordon, Indian Agent, Rev. Mr. Smith, missionary, Miss Beattie and Mr. Sickles, teachers, present. The limited seating accommodation in this school has been improved by a re-arrangement of the desks. Mr. Schuyler taught better than at my former visit. Some of his pupils answered very creditably in the exercise on English. He is a good writer, and a few of his pupils show the ability and desire to imitate his penmanship.

Oneida School No. 3, Elijah Sickles, teacher (Indian). Mr. Gordon and Miss Beattie present. No "advanced" pupils present this time : they leave to go to the Institutions at Brantford or Muncey as soon as they are qualified to pass the examination for admission ; five have thus left since my preceding visit. Progress in the English language satisfactory. The people here are discouraged about the balance of debt on their school house ; I would be glad to see the Department supplement local effort to remove the debt. Mr. Sickles wrote again at the H. S. Entrance Examination, and came within seven per cent. of the total number of marks necessary to pass ; he shows the most determination of any of the teachers on the Reserve to come up to the requirements of the Department in regard to certificates.

ATTENDANCE.

	No. of Names on Register.	Largest attendance this year up to date of visit.	Present at time of visit.
School No. 1	33	28	19
do No. 2	35	27	18
do No. 3	30	22	16

All the school houses were clean and comfortably heated.

While these schools are doing considerable work and improving in method, yet they still fall far short of what might be accomplished with trained instruction, a more regular attendance of pupils, and better equipment. The benefits the teachers have received from the interchange of visits show how much might be expected from a two or three weeks' institute. But no matter how efficient the teachers become, unless a more regular attendance of the pupils can be secured, the schools will be nearly worthless to the majority. Perhaps giving a small reward to the parents for every child who attends a certain number of days in the year—say 150—would help to remedy the irregularity of attendance.

August, 1885.

J. S. CARSON, ESQ., INSPECTOR WEST MIDDLESEX.

Indian School, Mount Elgin.

The *Mount Elgin Institution* was visited on the 12th day of June. New desks of approved pattern have replaced those condemned in a former report. The school room is neat and clean. A good blackboard is required, also some maps and a large numeral frame.

Fourteen girls and twenty-one boys were studying; ten boys and nine girls were at work on the farm or in the Institution. The studies and work are alternated, four days of the week being devoted to the former, two to the latter. There are three classes, corresponding almost to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes in our Public Schools. At the Christmas examinations in 1884, several passed to a High School.

The pupils are healthy looking and tidy in appearance, and about the size and age of those attending our High Schools.

Mr. Whiting, the present teacher, has been more successful than many of his predecessors. I am of opinion he works very hard, and conscientiously endeavors to discharge duties that require rare attainments of both head and heart. He withdraws his services at vacation to enter the ministry, consequently another teacher is being sought. I hope an excellent man may be secured.

I was shown through some of the rooms, and found them scrupulously clean. In this connection I urgently request that the Institution be repainted. It is sadly in need of this, and the cost is trifling compared with the cheerful effect it would have on the pupils.

I am convinced the work done on the farm and in the Institution is based on a correct principle, and that it must have a powerful influence in stimulating the Indians to greater exertion on their farms and in their homes. Boys and girls trained here go back to the reserves with improved characters, and an increased knowledge of farming, handiwork, and housekeeping; they should succeed in teaching those among whom they dwell, a great deal that makes life happy and progressive. In view of such circumstances, I would advise that as many as possible get their training here; in fact, present accommodation would suit sixty instead of fifty children. An increase of ten would add much to the usefulness of the training, of course. I know nothing of the reasons that might be urged against such a step; at the same time they ought to be strong if sufficient to counterbalance the benefits.

In *Mr. Fisher's School* I found 21 pupils, most of them reading in the first book. The pupils of this class are advancing in their use of the English tongue. Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic are taught. Some progress in these subjects is being made.

Mr. John Henry's School needs whitewashing. It is not as clean as it should be. Many of the children come late. The children are very slowly gaining the use of English words.

Miss Scott's School had only four pupils, three in the First Book and one in the Second. I may add that this is a nice log building pleasantly situated.

In *Lower Muncey* a new school house has been provided. It is almost ready for occupation, and will be comfortable compared with the hovel formerly used for a school room.

For these schools a better attendance and improved teachings are required. The teachers are to spend some time under my guidance in the Public Schools witnessing elementary teaching.

June, 1885.

E. SCARLETT, ESQ., INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Indian School, Alderville.

I first visited the school in the Indian village, of Alderville, Township of Alnwick, the last week in June, 1884.

There are about forty-five children of school age in the village. Average attendance about twenty-two.

June, 1885.

My second visit was made on the 17th of December. There are about 50 Indian children of school age in this village, 40 of whom are entered on the school register: unfortunately they are strongly imbued with the besetting vice of their white neighbors—irregularity of attendance at school.

The school house is a substantial brick building, commodious and fairly fitted up, having a play ground of about half an acre.

This school, as you are aware, is under the management of the Canada Methodist Conference. The children both speak and understand the English language fairly well. The effect of the powerful work done in the civilization of this tribe of Aborigines by the Reverend Mr. Case and his noble and self-sacrificing band of teachers lives after them. What an encouragement to the true teacher—grudgingly paid a scanty salary—to know that the good he does will live after him and that his work will follow him to his long rest.

Unfortunately the Manual Labor School, commenced under the missionary genius of Mr. Case, soon ceased after he was called to his reward; the day school has still continued, but not under teachers endowed with that enthusiasm and love of doing good which so eminently characterized the originator and first teachers. The mantle of good Father Case missed falling on his successors. However, I think that a day for good has dawned upon this "Noble Race of the Red Man." Upon my last visit to this school I found it in charge of a young Indian teacher, the son of the Reverend Allen Salt, who himself has been very successful both as a teacher and a preacher among his red brethren. It will be remembered that Allen Salt was trained, I think, in the Normal School, Toronto, in 1848, under that prince of teachers, the late lamented Jaffray Robertson.

The present Indian Agent, John Thackery, is doing all in his power to forward the best interests of this school, and from his kindly disposition, gentlemanly bearing and high sense of honor, is the right man in the right place.

December, 1885.

JAMES MCBRIEN, ESQ., INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Indian School, Township of Rama.

Since my last visit to the Indian school in Rama a new frame school house has been erected; it is commodious, well lighted, heated and ventilated, and well equipped with blackboards, tablets and books. The first and second parts of the new Ontario Readers are used. It is the purpose of the teacher to introduce the other Readers of the new series as soon as they are published. In drawing and writing, the pupils excel, as they have great aptitude for these subjects; they read with a very fair degree of intelligence; they are taught spelling according to the most approved methods, and are fairly proficient.

The Indian appears to be almost minus the abstract faculty, hence it requires great tact and ingenuity to lead him into a knowledge of numbers; they are very weak in both mental and written arithmetic.

Miss Williams, the present teacher, has a deep insight into the Indian character; and, therefore, she manages and governs them with ease, pleasure and success.

As the supply of maps is defective, I would most respectfully recommend the Department to supply them with maps of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. A large artificial Globe is also needed.

March, 1885.

J. C. BROWN, ESQ., INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

Indian School, Mud Lake.

On March the 3rd I visited the Mud Lake Indian School, and obtained the following particulars regarding this institution:

The expenses of the Mission are defrayed by an English company. The company owns 2,000 acres of land, on which the Indians live. The Mission House is a comfortable one, of brick: the school room is a frame, of moderate dimensions: there are about 30 families, numbering in all about 200 persons, of whom 60 are of school age. The children attending school are provided with a dinner at the Mission House. The Rev. Edward Roberts is Superintendent of the Mission; the teacher of the school is an Indian; there are few of the scholars fit for the Third Book; the children sing remarkably well in their parts, and of course the great difficulty is that the children, in ordinary, use their own language; and in study, English.

I shall have occasion to visit this school again in a short time, and thereafter be able to transmit to you more definite and extended information. A map of the world and one of Canada, also an eight-inch globe, would be of great service to the school.

March, 1885.

P. G. SCOTT, ESQ., INSPECTOR, COUNTY OF RENFREW

Indian School, Golden Lake.

I visited this school on the 11th November last, and found that the school house had been very much improved since my previous visit, so that it is now a comfortable and suitable building, with very fair pupils' desks and seats, a teacher's desk and a black board.

There were 16 names on the register, to wit:—6 boys and 10 girls.

I found eight pupils present, classified thus:—one in Fourth Book; two in Second Book; two in Primer, Part Second; and three in Primer, Part First.

Fourth Book.—One boy reads fluently, though his enunciation is slightly indistinct and monotonous; understands well the meaning of what he is reading, works reduction accurately, knows a little geography, writes well.

Second Book.—Two girls read rapidly, but say the words very indistinctly and run them together; write on slates, learn multiplication tables, and a little notation; have not been taught to count or add.

Primer, Part Two.—Read and spell, learning to make the letters on slates, do nothing in arithmetic.

Primer, Part First.—Learning the letters; no slates. The teacher promised to obtain slates for them at once.

Except the boy in the Fourth Book, no pupil in the school understood any English beyond recognizing the words of command used in the school, and the names of objects in the school, as "desk," "book," etc. They do not know the English names of anything about their homes, or the names of the commonest English herbs.

I spoke to the teacher very fully of the necessity of instructing the pupils to *speck* English, by having regular and frequent speaking lessons; and also of the necessity of learning enough of the Indian language herself to enable her to make the little ones understand what she told them.

Notwithstanding the many and grave defects only too apparent in this school, I must nevertheless admit, that there has evidently been an effort, and with some slight success, at improvement on the state of things found at my previous visit.

The real want of the school is a skilled teacher, who to be really competent should know both languages. I am not aware, however, that a *teacher* possessed of these qualifications can be had; and failing such a one, an intelligent qualified teacher, with proper professional training, is the only person from whom any substantial improvement can be expected. A person of this description would, I am satisfied, soon make a marked change in the school. But if the Department wants a competent teacher, it must be prepared to pay an adequate salary. I do not think that less than \$350 would induce any qualified teacher to go there: and if the Department is prepared to expend that amount for the education of the children on the Reserve, I would suggest that it authorize Mr. Paul, the Indian agent, to advertize for a duly qualified Third Class teacher for the school, stating the salary.

It is practically trifling with the matter to offer a salary of \$150, and expect efficient service.

If the Department is not prepared to increase the salary, I would advise that the present incumbent be continued, as I do not think a better can be got for the amount offered.

December, 1885.

A. McNAUGHTON, Esq., INSPECTOR. COUNTY STORMONT.

Indian School, Cornwall Island.

I visited the Indian school on Cornwall Island in connection with the Methodist Church, on the 21st day of September, 1885.

The school was under the charge of Mr. Louis Benedict, formerly a pupil of the Brantford Institution.

The number of pupils present was ten, of whom eight were Indians and two whites.

There were four maps and some tablets for reading lessons.

There were good desks, sufficient for the number of pupils in ordinary attendance.

Four of the pupils were learning the alphabet, and counting in English, up to ten.

Two were reading in the First Book, counting and adding.

Three were reading in the Second Book, writing, and learning the multiplication table, and working in the simple rules as far as multiplication.

One was reading in the Third Book, working in the simple rules of arithmetic, and learning geography.

The pupils appeared to make fair progress.

I visited the Roman Catholic school for Indians on Cornwall Island, on the 28th day of October, 1885.

I find it difficult to hit upon a suitable time for inspecting this school, as there are so many inducements for the children to absent themselves. In summer, berry picking causes many to stay away; and in the fall, the gathering of hickory nuts interferes with the attendance. My visit on this occasion happened to be in the nut gathering season, and my previous visit was made during the berry picking season, so that I failed to find a fair attendance at either visit.

The number present at my last visit was two ; one of whom was in the First Reading Class, and the other in the Third ; they were learning the usual studies adapted to such classes, but from the very small attendance I was unable to form any opinion as to the progress of the school.

The teacher does not possess a knowledge of the Indian language, but the pupils understand a little English, so that she can make herself understood.

December, 1885.

PETER MACLEAN, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF ALGOMA AND PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS.

Indian Schools, Algoma and Parry Sound.

Hodgins' School.—I visited this school on the Shawanaga Reserve, about 22 miles west of Parry Sound Village, on the 25th of February, 1885. The teacher is Miss Christina John, an Indian woman, who speaks good English, but a different Indian dialect from that spoken on the Reserve, consequently her teaching has to be conducted entirely in English. She holds a certificate for Indian schools, obtained from the District Board of Examiners. The number of pupils enrolled was 17, of whom 11 were present, classified as follows :—First Reader, 6 ; Second Reader, 5. I examined them in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. They appeared to know most of the words at sight, which they repeated mechanically, with a sort of chopping accent peculiar to Indians. Their knowledge of the meanings of the words used is almost *nil*. The spelling and writing were excellent, being much better than I frequently obtain from whites in similar classes. They could execute simple mechanical work in the first three rules of Arithmetic on the blackboard and on slates very cleverly.

The school-house is an excellent hewed log building, and is kept very clean, neat and tidy. The parents seem to take quite an interest in the school, about twenty of them being present at my visit, both men and women. At the close I made a short address to the children and parents, which was interpreted by the Chief, Mr. Solomon James.

Ryer-on School.—This school is situated on Parry Island, about two miles from Parry Sound. The teacher is Miss Amelia Chechock, an Indian woman, who holds a certificate from the District Board. I visited this school twice during the winter, but the teacher was unfortunately absent on both occasions.

Shequandah.—I visited this school on the 2nd of June, and found that 25 pupils were enrolled, of whom 11 were present, classified as follows : First Reader, Part I., 3 ; Part II., 5 ; Second Reader, 1 ; Third Reader, 2. The children in the second and third classes read fairly well, but understood nothing of the meanings of the words they used : the writing was very good, and the spelling fair. The pupils are not very tidy, and appeared to have been allowed too much of their own way by previous teachers, and consequently are rather stubborn, and slow to obey orders. The attendance is very irregular. The teacher, Mr. Chas. Sims, is a young Canadian, who has lived most part of his life among the Indians, and is well acquainted with their language, habits and manners. He holds a temporary certificate, and is paid at the rate of \$300 per annum. The school house is a good, comfortable building, but with rather dilapidated desks and furniture.

West Bay.—Visited this school on the 8th June, and found that the teacher, a young Indian woman named Catherine Shagawasaggigig, was absent, having gone away the previous day, and was not yet returned. From enquiries of Mr. Henry Corbier, a very intelligent Indian trader on the Reserve, I learned that the teacher was frequently absent from her duties, and was giving but very poor satisfaction in the school : she holds no certificate of qualification whatever. There are about fifty children of school age on this Reserve, of whom but very few attend the school.

Garden River.—I visited this school on the 9th October, when I found the teacher, Mr James Gallagher, was absent, and had been so for a week. Complaints were made

to me that this was no unusual circumstance, and that, owing to the unpopularity of the teacher, very few children attended the school. The school-house is in a dilapidated condition.

Fort William (Girls).—I visited this school on the 18th June, and found 54 pupils enrolled, of whom 34 were present. It is an industrial as well as literary school, and is well conducted under the management of the Lady Superior, Miss Martin, and two assistants, Misses Nagle and Maddon, who appear well qualified for their work. The classification of the pupils present was—I. Reader, 12; II. Reader, 7; III. Reader, 12; and IV. Reader, 4. The Readers used are the Metropolitan Series. I examined the classes in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and parsing, in all of which subjects they acquitted themselves well. One very pleasing feature in this school is the almost perfect discipline and deportment of the pupils.

Wawunosh Home (Girls).—I visited this institution on 29th June. I found 26 names enrolled, of whom 21 were present, classified as follows:—I. Reader, 10; II. Reader, 6; III. Reader, 3; IV. Reader, 2. The reading in the 1st class was poor, spelling and writing fair; 2nd class, the reading was very poor, spelling fair, and writing good; in 3rd class the reading was fair, spelling to dictation rather poor, but the writing was very good. In arithmetic their subject was the compound rules, in which they could do simple mechanical work well. The pupils have but a very slight knowledge of English. The teacher, Miss Alexia Cunningham, a Canadian, seems diligent and painstaking, but is attempting to go over too much ground in a given time to do thorough work. This school is also industrial.

Shingwauk Home (Boys).—I visited this school on the 10th October, and found 46 names enrolled, of whom all were present, except two or three who were engaged on the farm, or in the workshop. I examined classes in mental arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, and writing.

In arithmetic the pupils could answer with tolerable expertness simple problems in the first four rules; in geography the senior class had a fair knowledge of the general outlines of the map of the world.

In the II. class—The reading was fair, spelling and writing were 80 and 60 per cent. respectively of the work given.

do III. class—Reading, spelling, and writing were 45.55 and 65 per cent. of the given work.

do IV. class—Reading poor, spelling and writing about 70 per cent. each.

The school room is much too small for the present attendance, and very poorly arranged, many of the benches being unprovided with desks, so that pupils have to support their slates on their knees. The teacher is Mr. A. J. French, a clever and energetic young man, who conducts the instruction of classes under the supervision of the principal, Mr. E. F. Wilson.

The school is doing good work, although I consider the programme of work laid out for each term is rather too heavy to be thoroughly mastered in the time allotted. The boys of the senior class understand and speak English fairly. The order and discipline is good. There is a farm and workshops attached to the institution, so that boys desiring to learn trades can do so.

Sheguiwah.—My second visit to this school was on the 19th October. The number of pupils enrolled at that time was 28, of whom only five were present. I examined classes in reading, spelling, writing, and a little geography. The writing was good, but the rest of the work very poor.

The teacher is Mr. Fred. W. Sims, who understands Indian well, but does his teaching nearly all in English. The children are just beginning to understand a little English. Mr. Sims complains very much of the irregular attendance of pupils and indifference of parents as to whether their children attend or not.

List of requisites necessary for the following Indian Schools :—

Shegwiandah.—Blackboard : $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen I. Readers part 1: do. part 2: 1 doz. slates: 1 numerical frame: some pencils and chalk.

Wawanosh.—Maps of Dominion, Ontario, and Europe: numerical frame, and small globe.
March, 1885.

JAMES F. WHITE, ESQ., INSPECTOR, ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Cornwall Island.—The school building is frame, of fair size, but needing repairs to render it comfortable: the supply of furniture, books, maps, etc., is quite respectable. The teacher, Miss Elizabeth Foy, has been trained in Hogsburgh, N. Y., and holds a temporary certificate from Inspector McNaughton, she had opened school some days before my visit, with a registered attendance of 24, there were none present, however, as most of the Indians were absent on their usual trip to the west.

Fort William (Boys).—The building is large enough and quite neat, though not so comfortable as it might be: the seats and desks are passable: there are maps, blackboards, and a good supply of books. For this half-year the school opened about the middle of September, under Mr. Thos. Strahm, a brother of the Jesuit order, who has had an experience of five years in teaching, having previously taught this school for these years continuously, he is kind and painstaking, and seems to have gained the confidence and good will of the children. This school closes again about the last of September, as the Indians then leave for the fishing grounds, taking their families with them, and are absent for a month at least. All the scholars are provided with slates and pencils, though the youngest have not yet begun to write, eight have copy books, and in these the penmanship is good. About half the number are studying arithmetic, but in this their progress has not been rapid, as they do not seem to take kindly to the subject. Eight take grammar and geography, but the work is elementary and not very practical, as the text-books are closely followed. Four have begun the history of Canada. The general tone of the school is quite satisfactory, though the loss of time caused by the change of teachers in the early part of the year, seems to have somewhat retarded its progress.

Cornwall Island (Girls).—The Community of St. Joseph has taken the school in charge this year. The accommodations are very good. There is a large fine-looking frame building, with spacious well arranged rooms. The grounds are of good size and neatly fenced. Several of the pupils are boarders, having come from settlements some distance off. There are also a few white children. The supply of school appliances is pretty complete; a list of the articles wanted has been sent in. The ordinary school branches are taught with most encouraging results. The discipline and general results are all that could be desired.

The school at *Red Rock* has been for some time under the charge of Mr. McKay, a painstaking and efficient teacher. A large number of the Indians have moved from the place where the school is built to a point some distance up the river: on this account, the teacher's work is greatly increased, as he shares his time between the two settlements.

At *Garden River* the school is under the direction of the Rev. Thos. Ouellet, S.J., while most of the teaching is being done by Miss McMahan, who began this year. Though not large, the school house is neat, comfortable, and well provided with the requisite school furniture. The registered attendance was 17, of whom 12 were present. Compared with that of ordinary Indian schools, the attendance here is quite regular. Writing has been the most successful subject; in several cases it was better than what is usually done by a corresponding class of white children: in the other subjects the results were fairly good, and on the whole, the outlook for this school is quite encouraging. The greatest drawback is the lack of training on the part of the teacher, though this is partly made up by the energy and experience of Father Ouellet, who oversees everything.

The school at *Sheshegewaning* was without a teacher ; it was expected, however, that one would be engaged at an early date.

Buywaks.—The present building is uncomfortable and much too small, part of it being used as a residence for the teacher ; but a larger and more comfortable house was just nearing completion at the time of my visit. The teacher is a native, Miss Agatha Gabow, trained in the Wikwemikong Institute ; she has had an experience of seven years, two of which have been passed in her present situation ; she is painstaking and quite energetic, and her knowledge of the Indian tongue is of apparent service in giving explanations to her pupils. The settlement is rather small. Seventeen pupils were registered, of whom 12 were present ; all in the First Reader. In general, the answering in the different subjects was quite satisfactory.

The school at *Wikwemikongsing* was not open, as the chief was reported to be then using it temporarily, while having his own house repaired. The teacher is a native, Miss Philomene Bernard, who was educated at Killarney.

Wikwemikong (Boys).—Owing to the burning of their school house early in the year, the pupils are now occupying, temporarily, a large building, formerly used as a workshop. There is a good supply of maps, books, etc., and the furniture is quite respectable. The work in the general subjects was done fairly well, though there is yet much room for improvement, especially in arithmetic and in writing, and speaking English. The teacher, Mr. Stephen Dufresne, a Jesuit brother, has received a very fair education, and is kind and attentive ; he lacks, however, any previous training to fit him for his position. Though the larger boys were reported absent, 30 pupils were registered, with 22 in attendance, most of them in the First Book. For the new school, which is to be somewhat larger than the former one, the foundation was nearly completed. For want of proper accommodation no industrial training is now carried on.

Wikwemikong (Girls).—Miss Kintz, educated at Fordham, N. Y., and having an experience of eight years, has been teaching here for the past three years. The girls' school was unfortunately burned about the same time as the boys' ; but a new building, larger and better than the old one, was soon afterwards begun, and is now ready for use. A great part of the pupils consisted of children from other settlements, who boarded in the institute ; these were scattered after the burning, and have not all returned. On the register there were 37 names ; 31 being those of children in the First Book ; but 15 were present on the day of my visit. There is an assistant, who is conversant with the Indian tongue, and is an efficient help to the head teacher. When due allowance is made for the great loss by the burning of the building, the state of the school must be reckoned as quite satisfactory.

South Bay.—On account of the impassable state of the roads, I was unable to reach this settlement.

White Fish Lake.—At the time of my visit this school was reported to be without a teacher.

Serpent River.—The teacher in charge, Mrs. Sophia Peltier, is of Indian descent, and received her education at Wikwemikong ; her knowledge of English is very fair, and she has had an experience of eight years, nearly two of which have been spent here ; the building serves for her home and for a school, and is not very comfortable. The school furniture is respectable, but the supply of books, etc., is not very full. In this settlement most of the Indians live by fishing and hunting, and at this season are away with their families ; in winter they are at home, and then the attendance is quite regular. The register showed an attendance of 17, of whom all but one read in the First Book ; 4 were present. The work was fairly done when the great drawbacks are considered.

Sagamok.—I found this school not in operation, as the building was not yet finished.

Mississaga.—Here also one building does duty for school and dwelling, to the loss of the former, which is not kept so neat and clean as it should be : the desks and seats are fair, as are the other school appliances. The day of my visit was wet, and but one child

was present, who was left to her own sweet will; others were sent for, so that the full attendance was 5 out of 12 on the register. All present were in the First Reader, but they did not acquit themselves very creditably, except in writing. There are no evidences of careful training and watchful oversight. The teacher is Mrs. Mary Cadan, who received her education at Chatham, and has been in charge here for over a year; in all she has had an experience of six years. The prospects for this school are not the brightest.

West Bay.—On the morning of my visit, about half an hour before my arrival, the teacher at this place had started off to bring his family there; he was to be absent about two weeks. Afterwards I met him at Wikwemikong, where he had received his education. He is an Indian named Jonas Odjig, who has had no previous experience as teacher; he reports that there are about 42 on the register and 25 in average attendance at his school. The building is frame, of good size, but not very comfortable; there is a fair supply of books and slates, but maps are wanting.

Mattawa.—The Indian children here attend the separate school, which is under the direction of two very capable teachers, and they are making substantial progress in their studies.

General Remarks.—One of the great obstacles to the purposes of these schools is the very irregular attendance of the vast majority of the pupils. In this regard the parents are usually most indifferent, many saying that they see but little benefit in the instruction given in the schools. Some teachers, too, are not without blame in this matter, for to them there is nothing depending upon good attendance, except, indeed, more work and trouble; hence the children, left wholly to themselves in this matter, usually prefer to spend their time in some more attractive place than school. I think with Inspector MacLean that “making the payment of the annuity for all children between the ages of seven and fourteen conditional upon their attendance at school for at least four or five months in each year, or granting a bonus to every child so attending,” would do much towards getting the children to come more regularly.

There has been no one very often to advise the teachers in getting proper school books, and as a result I found scarcely two schools having the same series of books; some of those in use are very antiquated, and should be replaced at once. In my opinion it would be well to have the Inspectors, after each visit, send to the Department a list of all the requisites for each school, and not have the teachers choose what books they deem the best.

It would be most useful, too, to have registers supplied to these as to the Public Schools, for no record is kept in the school to show the attendance from year to year, and should the inspection be made in the beginning of a quarter, there is no means of finding what has been the attendance, as the only record of it has been sent to the agent.

But the most pressing want of these schools, and that which it seems most difficult to supply, is the procuring of qualified teachers. The salaries paid are small, \$200 to \$250 in general, not enough to tempt properly trained teachers to come here; but, though small, I fear that but little return is sometimes received for the outlay. If a *bonus* of \$75 or \$100 were offered, conditional on the teacher having a certificate from the Province of Ontario, it would, I imagine, induce some of them to come here from counties that have a surplus of teachers. Further, as this district is visited by Inspectors for the Public and Separate Schools, arrangements might be made to have the teachers convened at Wikwemikong and Shingwauk, probably the best and most central schools, where teachers' institutes might be held for a few days each year. I am certain that much benefit would be derived from seeing how classes are conducted at these places, and from such instruction in the art of teaching as the Inspectors would be able to give. It might be necessary to contribute something towards defraying the expenses of attendance at these meetings, but it would be money well spent if it helps the teachers to perform their difficult task with more skill than now.

4. COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.

(1.) *Report of J. E. Hodgson, Esq., M.A., Inspector.*

Equipment.—For efficient work in training either the mind or the body, ample apparatus and appliances are requisite. The Departmental regulations recognize this fact by providing that a considerable percentage of the Legislative Grant to each school shall be apportioned on the basis of equipment. Most of the High Schools in the eastern section of the Province are fairly supplied with globes, maps, and charts, but are deficient in books of reference, apparatus for the practical teaching of natural science, and appliances for physical training. I find, however, that since the publication of the new Regulations affecting the distribution of the grant, the trustees of nearly every school either have taken, or are about to take, steps to place the equipment of their school on such a footing as will entitle them to receive a fair proportion of the grant.

In several places it is proposed to partially meet the increased expenditure necessitated by the new mode of distributing the grant, by taking advantage of the clause in the High School Act that empowers trustees to impose fees. In my report for the year 1883, I ventured to express the opinion that the imposition of a uniform minimum fee in all High Schools would be a move in the right direction. I still hold that opinion. I am not in favour of a high fee, such as would exclude the children of the poor (for our High Schools are and, I hope, always will be essentially and characteristically the "poor man's school"), but a fee of, say, a dollar per month, which, while it would exclude few or none, would act as a spur to parents to see that their children be regular in attendance and diligent in the preparation of their home work.

New and fairly commodious school buildings have been erected at Morrisburg, Brighton, and Omemeé, whilst at Port Hope a very gratifying improvement in accommodation has been made by the renovation of the building and the enlargement and levelling of the grounds. The accommodations of the other eastern schools are about the same as they were in 1883.

Remarks on Teaching.—English grammar is taught with a much better conception of its true value as an educational factor than it was some years ago. The old and misleading definition, "English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with correctness and propriety," has almost disappeared, and our teachers are beginning to realize the fact that the art of using correct English in either writing or speaking is to be acquired by observation and practice, rather than by studying the formal, and often arbitrary, rules laid down by the grammarians. Pupils are no longer expected to learn by rote the list of prepositions commencing "About, above, according to, etc.;" it is considered sufficient now-a-days if a boy can recognize a word as a preposition from the function it performs in a sentence. But although we have made much progress we are not yet perfect; we have not thrown off all the trammels of the old methods, according to which children were taught to use grammatical terms without really knowing the meaning of them. For instance, if one ask a junior class in a High School to parse "*red*," in the phrase "*The red rose*," he will be almost sure to find that a majority of the pupils have a rather hazy notion of the meaning of the term "qualifying," most of them being unable to see that "*red*" attributes the quality *redness*, not to the noun "*rose*," but to the thing for which the noun stands. Similarly of other technical terms, such as "number," "tense," "case," etc.

The prominence formerly given to minute grammatical analysis, and the consequent waste of time spent in writing out as home work the analysis of long passages day after day, are dying out in our High Schools. That parsing and analysis are eminently useful exercises as a means of training the logical faculty, no one will dispute; but that pupils should be compelled to do these exercises in writing, and at home, as a part of their daily work, is a mistake. A two months' drill under a good teacher ought to give a class of fairly prepared entrants such a command of the machinery of parsing and analysis that they might be expected to parse and analyse ordinary constructions at sight. Like mental arithmetic, this department of grammar is well adapted to develop quickness and accuracy of thought, and it should be used for this purpose.

In the teaching of composition I have noticed a marked improvement since the introduction of the Verbalist: even the junior pupils in most of the High Schools now display considerable acumen in pointing out nice distinctions between the meanings of words, and the force of different constructions. This is pretty sure to result in a corresponding accuracy in the use of words. The study of words, their origin and history, the deflection of their meanings between ancient and modern usage, is fraught with interest and profit; and this study is greatly promoted by the presence in the school libraries of such works as those of Trench, R. Grant White, and Matthews.

The plan of making the prose literature selections prescribed for the University matriculation examination, and adopted by the Department of Education for the teachers' examinations, the basis of the themes for composition, meets with hearty approval among the Masters. Composition, as far as the teacher is concerned, is mainly a consideration of form. There can be no form without matter, however, and as the minds of boys and girls are not usually very prolific of ideas, it has in the past been found difficult to get average pupils to write compositions of any degree of merit except on common-place subjects, which are soon exhausted. Now that the subject matter is supplied, we may safely expect, I think, that the pens of the pupils will grow more facile, and that the greater practice which will naturally follow their facility, will develop and increase their power of expression. The systematic study of such an essay as that of Macaulay on Warren Hastings, with its antithetic, balanced, and periodic sentences, is sure to do something towards arousing a taste for style, and cultivating a desire for something in literature of a higher type than the pernicious dime novel, or the extravagant exaggerations of so-called American humorists. But after all, the acquisition of a correct style in writing is practically of far less importance than the acquisition of a correct style in conversation, and the bane of conversation among our pupils is the use of illegitimate contractions, such as "ain't" for "is not," "don't" for "does not," and of slang. The teachers, as a rule, are carefully trying to remedy this by looking closely after the language used in giving answers to questions; but the spirit of slang is abroad and will be hard to lay.

The study of English literature in our High Schools is what we have most to rely on for the development of taste and culture, as only a small percentage of our pupils carry the study of the other languages of the course far enough to reap much benefit of this nature. In very many of the schools this subject is excellently taught. The teaching of literature has been all but divested of parsing and analysis, which at one time constituted a prominent part of it. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, as nothing is more apt to defeat the true aim of the study of literature, which is the cultivation of taste and the acquisition of the power to derive pleasure from the contemplation of noble thoughts expressed in noble words, than to make the literature selections the basis of exercises intended and well adapted to cultivate the logical faculty only. An occasional grammatical question is not amiss, for frequently a pupil's knowledge of the meaning of a passage may be determined by a judicious question as to the grammatical relation of a word or phrase; but to make such questions the principal pabulum of a literature lesson is suicidal. As Dr. McLellan forcibly remarks in one of his reports, "You cannot parse a boy into the love of literature." As of parsing, so of derivation. Time was when a regular portion of the literature lesson in some schools was to get up the derivation of all words of classical origin. As I have already remarked, the study of derivations is of undoubted advantage, but it should not be, and is not usually, made a prominent element in literature. Happily the treatment of the figures of speech is not what it used to be. I have in my possession an old note-book in which are written the definitions of a great many figures, copied from the dictation of a distinguished teacher. At one time I had those definitions thoroughly committed to memory, and could "point out and name" the tropes in a passage of Shakespeare with a fair degree of accuracy, but I have no recollection of having my attention called to the propriety and force of the poet's use of these figures; so far as I was concerned, it was a matter of mere names; but perhaps that was more due to my density than to the teacher's want of perspicuity. This mode of dealing with so important a factor in poetry may be well adapted to the teaching of literature to undergraduates, but it certainly will not do for High School pupils. As a matter of fact, the rhetorical forms are

well taught in most of our High Schools, and the study of them conduces greatly, as it should, to the appreciation of the beauties of literary expression. One of the greatest drawbacks to the educational value of the study of the prescribed English texts is the use by pupils of the profusely annotated editions with which the schools are flooded. In the hands of the teacher such editions are probably advantageous, as they suggest to him different interpretations of difficult passages; in the hands of the pupils they are disadvantageous, as they rid him of the wholesome necessity of interpreting for himself, and consequently imbue him with the fallacious idea that the notes are of more importance than the text. There is a possible avenging Nemesis, however, in the fact that the examiner may, in preparing his paper, studiously avoid coming in contact with the notes. The preparation and publication of exhaustive series of questions, possible and impossible, such as we find in our educational papers, has a like depressing effect; they are published in the interests of cram rather than of education, and in this respect are on a par with the notes.

There is a felt need for a High School Reading Book. At present, in nearly all the High Schools, practice in reading is confined to the literature selections. The ability to read a passage expressively is certainly good evidence of the reader's knowledge and appreciation of the author's meaning and spirit, and I think it very desirable that reading shall continue to be used as a means of teaching literature. But the literature selections do not furnish enough variety to afford an opportunity of practising the different styles of elocution; hence the desirability of the preparation of a High School Reader.

Such a text-book would be of great usefulness in another way, inasmuch as, by means of it, Masters would be relieved of the necessity of teaching junior pupils the same work as is laid down for candidates for third and second class teachers' certificates, and for matriculation at the Universities. It is unreasonable to expect the younger boys and girls to grapple with Coleridge's Odes and *The Ancient Mariner*; but they are expected to do so, and the consequence is that they have to be told things which, with a year's preliminary training in easier work, they would be able to find out for themselves. The superior educational value of knowledge acquired in the latter way, is of course perfectly apparent. There is quite too wide a gap between the difficulty of the Public School Fourth Book and that of the literature selections for matriculation. This gap would be bridged by a High School Reader, as selections could be made from it for use in teaching literature to the junior classes.

In some schools the entrants are immediately introduced to the study of the literature set for the examinations that will come on in the second year of their High School course. In their case it is small cause of wonder that the study of their mother tongue becomes a bore instead of a pleasure. The use of a Reader would mitigate this evil, if it did not quite remove it.

Of the languages other than English, a far greater number of pupils take Latin or French, than Greek or German. The option of substituting French and German for Greek at the University has resulted in all but banishing the last mentioned language from a good many of the High Schools; in fact, very few boys study it except those who are preparing for an honor course in classics, a very small percentage of the pupils. Latin, French, and German, on the other hand, being options at the teachers' examinations, have plenty of votaries.

The main value of these languages as concerns the majority of the students, who do not carry the study beyond the standard of a second class certificate, depends on their influence on the study of English. Translation from a foreign tongue into our own is capable of being made one of the most effective means of acquiring the power of correct expression. I could mention some schools in which this feature of the study is made prominent, but in some others a style of translation is allowed and accepted that is not really translation in the proper sense of the word. Literal translation ought to be looked after first, as showing a pupil's knowledge of the constructions in the language with which he is dealing; afterwards an idiomatic version should be insisted on, as a training in English composition. To use English words and foreign idioms in translating is to make a literal translation; an idiomatic translation involves the use of English idioms as well as English words. The Latin ablative absolute, for instance, can rarely be forcibly

translated by the English nominate absolute. Prose composition in the languages is, except in the case of honor candidates for the Universities, indifferently done, but the grammars are very fairly taught.

Though examination results are not an infallible test of the quality of work, they may fairly be regarded as a partial test. The results of written examinations are often very deceiving, the most successful candidates turning out to be the least successful in practical life; they afford a criterion of acquisitive power rather than applicative power.

Taken for what they are worth, however, the results of this year's University and Departmental examinations prove that the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are advancing. The number of matriculants at the Universities and before the learned societies is greater than ever before, and the successful candidates for honors are more numerous than ever before. Some people are inclined to think that too many of our youth enter the Universities, thereby depleting the ranks of the working population. But there is no reason why a liberal education should stand in the way of success in commerce or in agriculture. That too many are entering the learned profession I do not doubt; but this evil will cure itself; graduates will soon see the application of the old saying that a "living dog is better than a dead lion," that it is preferable to live as a farmer than to starve as a barrister.

At the Departmental examinations for third and second class non-professional certificates, about 4,500 wrote, and about 42 per cent. succeeded in passing. Of those who were unsuccessful, about 18 per cent. failed in mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), 9 per cent. in English (grammar, literature, composition, history, geography), 25 per cent. in science (chemistry, botany, physics, statics), 13 per cent. in Latin, 5 per cent. in French, and 6 per cent. in German.

The comparatively high percentage of failures in science is due, I think, to the lack in the High Schools of apparatus for the practical teaching of the subject, whilst the failures in mathematics may be safely attributed to the difficulty of the papers, as this department still receives a very large share of attention in the schools.

There is a great unevenness in the percentage of successful candidates at various schools: for instance, one High School employing two masters sent up eleven candidates, of whom ten passed; another High School of the same grade sent up thirteen candidates, of whom three passed. It too often happens that students enter the High School at Christmas and expect to pass in July, the result being that they are too hurried in preparing for the examination, and consequently fail.

The year 1885 will be remarkable in the history of our educational system on account of the establishment of Training Institutes to enable young graduates to familiarize themselves with the details of school management and the various methods of teaching. The anomalous state of affairs in accordance with which a Public School teacher was forced to undergo professional training, whilst a High School teacher received none, has been frequently commented on, and I think that we may congratulate ourselves that it no longer exists. It is true that some men are born teachers and display great aptitude in imparting instruction and arousing enthusiasm in pupils from the very commencement of their career as teachers; but these are exceptions, and most teachers have to unlearn erroneous methods into which they have fallen through lack of experience. The Training Institutes afford an excellent opportunity of acquiring correct methods to commence with. I am quite sure that those who attended the late session of the Kingston Institute derived great advantage from their course, and will be spared the making of errors at the expense of their pupils by the experience they have had under the guidance of Principal Knight and his able staff of assistants.

Toronto, Dec., 1885.

(2.) *Report of John Seath, Esq., B.A. Inspector.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the condition of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, with some general remarks, suggested by what I have noticed on my visit of inspection. Let me premise, however, that

so far, I have inspected only the schools to the west and north of Toronto, and about 20 to the east—in all, about 70 of the 105; and that, although I have, I believe, seen enough to enable me to form an estimate of the situation, it is proper that my conclusions should be viewed in the light of the above statement. Let me say also, at the outset, that, with few exceptions, the schools I have visited are doing excellent work in most departments; and that, although my report deals more with their defects than their excellencies, it must not be inferred that the former are in the ascendancy.

I.—ACCOMODATION.

Generally speaking, the buildings are good, but a few are still behind the times. The * Windsor building is an exceedingly poor one. There is scarcely a detail of school accomodation in which it is not deficient. Probably, Mount Forest ranks next in this "bad eminence," with this additional defect, that its grounds are used for the purposes of a monthly cattle fair! In a few other places the accomodation is not all that could be desired; but in most cases, the authorities show a praiseworthy desire to set matters right.

I have said that, generally speaking, the High School buildings are good; when, however, we consider some important details of school accomodation, even in many of our best schools, there are grave defects. The lighting and ventilation, in particular, have had little attention paid to them. The light often comes in from behind, from the right, from both these sides, from three sides, or from all sides. This defect, might, in many cases, be easily remedied, by changing the position of the desks, or by the proper use of blinds; but the necessity for providing a remedy seems to have escaped the notice of very many boards. In extremely few schools is the ventilation satisfactory. The masters are thus forced to open the windows in cold weather, with the usual bad results. Too much importance cannot be attached to the ventilation. There is little doubt that much of the ill-health of pupils and teachers—ill-health which is usually credited to over work—is really due to the draughts and foul air of the school building. The heating of the class rooms is generally satisfactory, though, in many cases, the hot air furnaces work badly and the stoves are badly placed. The halls, however, are seldom heated, and masters and pupils are thus subjected in winter to violent and dangerous changes of temperature. The class rooms are almost always good and well furnished with desks and black boards; but there is a plentiful lack of private rooms for the masters and of cap rooms and waiting rooms for the pupils. In some localities the school grounds are tastefully laid out and embellished with ornamental shrubs and shade trees; but I am sorry to say that many seem to have ignored your announcement of an "Arbor day" for Ontario. The disregard for the æsthetic is, indeed, too common. The disciplinary influence of handsome school grounds and cheerful, tasty class rooms is not fully appreciated even in centres where better things might be expected. If the new scheme for the distribution of the legislative grant had nothing else to recommend it, it has this most valuable feature that it attaches due importance to the above mentioned details. Judging, however, from what I have been told by masters and trustees, I feel confident that in all these respects I shall be able to report a marked improvement next year.

II.—EQUIPMENT.

Under this head the new scheme for the distribution of the legislative grant recognizes libraries of reference, chemical and physical apparatus, gymnasias, and maps, charts and globes.

Almost all the schools are well supplied with maps and globes, but in other respects the equipment is generally poor. In Chatham, Galt, Strathroy, Stratford, and Owen Sound, there were fairly equipped gymnasias when I inspected the schools. I have heard since of some that are being erected elsewhere; but, with these exceptions, no school that I know of possesses a gymnasium. In Chatham, Galt, and Strathroy, the gymnasias are in separate buildings; in Owen Sound and Stratford, they are in the school basements. The

* Since the above was written, the Windsor board has decided to put up a new building and to equip the school properly.

interest of the pupils demand, I think, that their physical exercise should be taken in well lighted, well ventilated, and properly heated rooms; and I would therefore recommend that henceforth no ordinary basement room be accepted for the purposes of a gymnasium.

As to apparatus, most High Schools have a supply of chemicals and at least a little chemical apparatus, varying in value from \$5 to \$50; but no High School that I have inspected, except Berlin, Ingersoll, and Owen Sound, has even a fair supply of physical apparatus. In a good many an antiquated air pump is the sole representative of this branch of the equipment. In the Collegiate Institutes, also, with few exceptions, little provision has been made for science teaching. The new regulations defining the equipment of this class of school have been issued not a moment too soon. Your Inspectors will have less difficulty hereafter in recognizing the difference between a Collegiate Institute and several of the High Schools. Some of the schools, notably Orangeville, have made a good beginning of a library, to be credited in some cases to the liberality of the trustees, and in most, as in the case of Orangeville, to the exertions of the members of the High School literary societies. But libraries such as are contemplated by the new regulations are in most cases yet to be provided. Dictionaries and works of reference in each department of study are absolute necessities in every school, and libraries of first-class general literature will do much to supplement the efforts of the skilful master. It is not enough that the town or village Mechanics' Institute should possess a circulating library. What the interests of education require is a collection in each High School of the best authors, by means of which the teacher may direct the reading and mould the tastes of his pupils—authors to which he may at once refer in the course of a lesson and which he himself may put into their hands. A taste for good books is natural to a few; with most it is a matter of cultivation; and the enlightened and enthusiastic teacher, with a good school library at command, will be a powerful factor in the development of a general love for pure and healthy literature.

I have reported above the condition of the schools when I inspected them. It is proper to add that, in the schools I inspected since the passing of the new regulations there was a general movement in the direction of suitable equipment. From correspondence also, and from the notes in the educational and other journals, I should judge that before long we shall have nothing to complain of under this head. The last half of 1885 and the first half of 1886 will, I feel certain, be looked upon hereafter as a period of transition in the history of our High Schools.

III.—DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION.

The order and discipline of the schools are admirable. With scarcely an exception, kindness and courtesy mark the intercourse among the masters and between the masters and the pupils. One matter, however, has been brought under my notice. In schools attended by pupils from the country or situated at a distance from the centre of the town or village, grown up boys and girls are sometimes left at noon recess without any one to look after them. This is especially objectionable when, as is too often the case, no separate waiting rooms have been provided. In some schools the teachers take charge in turn. If no other remedy can be devised, this one should be adopted. The defect is too grave to be neglected, even though the remedy may be a burdensome one.

So far as circumstances have permitted, the organization is generally very good. In some cases, however, a good deal of the teaching force of the staff is, I think, lost by the disregard for a proper division of labor. Owing to the exigencies of the time-table, it is, undoubtedly, often impossible to carry out this principle. Sometimes, also, it is undesirable to do so, owing to the special attainments of masters. But there are schools in which the principle might be carried out better than it is—schools in which every teacher has some subject in nearly all the departments; schools, even, in which with the same class one teacher takes up Mason and another analysis and parsing; one "False Syntax," and another English composition; and so on with other subjects. These are, of course, extreme cases, but they illustrate what I mean, and are the natural outcome of a want of attention to one of the most important elements in the successful administration of a school. As far as possible, one master should teach the same subject throughout. So far as concerns

secondary education, this principle needs no defence. Educational force might, I think be further encouraged, if the bearing of the subjects on one another were duly considered. It would be well, for instance, if history and geography were taught by the same master. So, too, with reading and literature, chemistry and elementary physics, grammar and composition. In a good many schools a disproportionate and unnecessary amount of time is, I find, allotted to mathematics. There is, however, some reason for believing that before long other subjects will receive the attention to which their importance entitles them. On the subject of school organization I shall have some further remarks to make, in connection with the new High School programme.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

In no other department is so much good and earnest work being done as in mathematics. This is, no doubt, due to the energy and ability of my predecessor, the present director of Teachers' Institutes; but it must be admitted that the annual "plucking" in algebra and arithmetic has clothed these subjects with an adventitious importance. So accustomed, indeed, have all interested become to failures in algebra and arithmetic that rejection in any other subject is looked upon by some as little short of an outrage. The pupil, too, is always ready for an extra dose of mathematics, and in the construction of the time-table the teacher invariably "has his claims allowed." No one who has considered the disciplinal value of the different subjects on the programme will underrate the importance of mathematics; but the enthusiasts in this department—and they are many—are too apt to overrate it. In any properly devised scheme of study, mathematics will always hold a conspicuous place; but they are not the panacea for all the ills that mind is heir to. Other departments are of at least equal value, and deserve and should have their due share of attention. Of the mathematical subjects, algebra receives most attention, euclid least. Probably one result of the late revision of the High School regulations will be to increase the importance of the latter and cause its due value to be attached to the former. Probably, also, another result will be the proper correlation of the different subjects on the programme.

V.—CLASSICS AND MODERNS.

The acceptance of Latin, or French, or German as an option for teachers' certificates, has preserved the study of these languages from the "decline and fall" that threatened it a year ago last September. Your circular of the following October has had all the efficacy of a "Revival of Learning." Modern languages are valuable, partly on account of their practical uses, and partly on account of the importance of their literature and of the language training their study entails. Classics, again, have little practical value. Like moderns, they possess a valuable literature; but they lend themselves better to language training, and are distinctively admirable for the logical discipline afforded by the study of their regular and complicated structure. But the development of these features requires time. It requires, in my opinion, a good deal more time than is needed to prepare a candidate for a Third Class certificate. The student who, under the present regulations, obtains a Second Class certificate, with a respectable standing in one of the languages, has already derived much benefit from the study, and has been placed in a position in which he can easily derive more. But with the Third Class teacher it is different. He has not yet acquired even ordinary facility in translation, his logical discipline and his language training have been inconsiderable, and his acquaintance with the literature is almost valueless. In view, then, of the facts, that only a small percentage of such students become candidates for a Second Class certificate, that the benefit derived from so limited a language course is not so great as might be derived from a science course of the same duration, and especially that the latter course is more fitted for the requirements of a teacher, the propriety of accepting a language option for Third Class certificates is still, I think, a matter for serious consideration. It is to be hoped, however, that the equalization of the difficulty of the options and the interest which, with improved methods and suitable appliances, the science master will be able to create in his department, not

to speak of what in the long run should eventually prevail—the influence of enlightened professional opinion, will eventually confine the language option to those who intend to enter the University, or at least to prosecute their studies beyond the limits of the first form.

So far as concerns the teaching of these languages. I have to report that in those schools in which specialists are employed, admirable work is being done. One or two defects in method I may mention as being more or less prevalent :

(1) Too little importance is attached to the pronunciation, especially of moderns. I have inspected schools in which the teachers have told me that they pay little or no attention to the subject ; it does not pay at the examinations, and their time is fully taken up with the grammar, composition, and translation, which do pay. For this defect the teacher cannot be held wholly responsible. Until recently the amount of work prescribed in the languages for Second Class certificates was practically the same as that for Thirds; even the examination questions, or the greater part thereof, were the same for both grades ; it did take nearly all the time to prepare the grammar, composition, and translation. The public, too, has been trained to gauge a teacher's merits by his examination successes. Part of the blame must evidently be laid elsewhere. The former defect has been remedied by the late regulations ; the latter is one of the peculiarities of the age. But, with more time at his disposal, the teacher can afford to gratify his professional instincts without unduly endangering his professional reputation. It is unfortunate, I may add, that at the University Matriculation Examinations more value is not attached to the oral reading of classics and moderns. The candidates are comparatively few, and the influence exerted by the examinations is exceedingly great.

(2) In some schools not enough attention is paid to the English of the translations. Each lesson in translation should be a lesson in English composition. This is one of the most valuable features of classical training, and those Masters who give their honour classical pupils an honor course in English also, are wise in their day and generation. Gerund-grinding does not make a classical scholar. A man may be a good classic and not be able to give the exceptions for the gender rules of the Third Declension.

(3) Very generally, insufficient attention is paid to the meaning of the author and the connection of his thoughts. Occasionally, after a class had translated a passage in one of the text-books, I asked the members to tell me in their own words the relation of the different parts of the lesson. My experience has justified me, I believe, in recording the above conclusion. I have above mentioned the value of their literature as one of the reasons for which the study of moderns, and of classics in particular, is assigned a place in school curricula. In our schools this feature is almost wholly lost sight of. No effort is made to use the text-book in classics or moderns, as the best teachers use the text-book in English literature—to note the graces of the author's style, the beauty or the nobility of his thoughts. This mode of study, the teacher will justly say, has seldom paid at the examinations.

VI.—ENGLISH.

Every now and then the public prints contain some sneer at the state of the English in our schools. Some one for whom our schools are responsible is pilloried for his want of culture or his inability to express himself in respectable English. Even tirades have been written in a denunciation of a system that attaches insufficient importance to the study of our own tongue. There can be little doubt that there is a widespread feeling that some, at least, of the English branches have not received the attention they merit. My experience as Inspector leads me to conclude that, although there are many schools in which English is admirably taught, this feeling is justified by the facts. Here again, however, the teacher is not wholly in fault. The schools are largely what the examinations make them ; and in some of the English subjects the examinations have set what, to my mind, is too low a standard. There is little use in declaiming against bad methods

in English grammar or in English history, or against the neglect of English literature or composition or reading. In these days of examinations, the examination paper is King. Unsuitable examination papers produce or perpetuate bad methods; and the subject on which it is difficult to pass, and neglect of which means failure, is the subject that will not be neglected. If, then, English is to secure its proper place in our system, we must have a higher and a better standard at the examinations.

The importance of the subject will, I hope, be considered sufficient justification for the length of the following remarks:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(1) On the subject of English literature, I find in many schools a great deal of misapprehension. The history of English literature is often confounded with English literature itself. The fact is, the present High School programme makes no special provision for the study of the former until pupils reach the Fourth Form. Before this final stage, the subject is to be studied as part of the history of the English people, and the history examination paper is the proper place to set questions thereon. The biography of the writers and the forces, that produced certain forms of our literature, should be taken up in connection with the literature texts; but they deserve special attention, only in so far as they have been agents determinative thereof. Literature, itself, according to the accepted definition, is the thoughts and feelings of intelligent men and women, expressed in writing in such a way as to give pleasure by what is said, and by the artistic way in which it is said. The teaching of literature, therefore, deals with the author's meaning and the form in which he puts it—with the meaning primarily:

“For of the soule the bodie form doth take;
For soule is form and doth the body make.”

The elucidation of the meaning should be the teacher's grand object. If this be attained, all else will follow. His pupils will have learned to admire and imitate the graces of the author's style, to feel the beauty and grandeur of his thoughts; they will have acquired the habit of intelligent reading, and a taste for what is purest and noblest in literature. Any subject that he can utilize for the accomplishment of his purpose, the teacher of literature will, of course utilize. By etymology, he can often throw light upon the exact significance of words; by the technicalities of grammar, he may sometimes more easily express the relations of words, phrases, and clauses; by the figures of speech, he may denominate the means taken by the author to give beauty or force to his language; by paraphrasing, he may satisfy himself whether his pupils have a clear comprehension of the meaning; by oral reading, he can best determine whether they have entered into the spirit of what they have studied. And further, as literature deals with so many subjects and borrows its illustrations from so many sources, there is little knowledge on which it levies no tribute. But the object of the teacher is always clear and definite. An English classic, is not, as many make it, a mere collection of linguistic pegs on which to hang every conceivable form of biographical, historical, philological, archeological, and grammatical questions. Sidework, the true teacher of literature sedulously avoids, even when it thrusts itself forward in its most seductive garb. Grammar and philology, history and biography are his servants, not his masters.

So small an amount of literature is now prescribed for the High School course that there is nothing to prevent minute and careful study of every valuable line and every valuable passage it contains. Any other mode of study would be useless. To this, however, teachers have raised two objections. First, the method is not possible with the time at their disposal. To this, I reply that it is possible, if the object of the literature lessons be kept steadily in view, and the subject receive the recognition it deserves. Most assuredly, however, it is not possible, if literature teaching involves attention to all the eccentricities of ingenious annotators. Secondly, it does not pay at the examinations. So far, sir, as your department is concerned, I think it should be made to pay. This is an objection that all concerned may conclude can be easily disposed of.

In these days it is not possible to over estimate the importance of the acquisition of a taste for good literature. It is an education in itself. The boy who starts out in life with this possession, avoids the shoals on which many a comrade perishes ; he is provided with a never failing source of solace and delight. Nor is it possible to emphasize too strongly the necessity for the acquisition in youth of a *habit* of thoughtful and intelligent reading. The tendency of the age is against it. The amount of reading matter that in later life thrusts itself upon one's attention induces carelessness and superficiality. Few, indeed, at best, catch the full spirit of our richest literature ; the subtler meanings that, like pearls, lie below, are often unseen. But it is evident that, if the objects of the literature teacher are to be attained, the school selections must suit the capacity of his pupils. The poetical selections for 1886 are not in this respect all that can be desired. To the *Ancient Mariner*, not much objection can be taken. It is, however, unlikely that its perfection will be fully appreciated by the untrained intelligences that have to deal with it. But Coleridge's minor poems are almost all objectionable. They contain little of human interest ; they are intensely subjective ; they lack simplicity of language as well as of the thought ; and what beauties they possess are beyond the capacities of even advanced High School pupils. Objection may be taken also to the works prescribed for 1887 and 1888. With the treasure house of English literature open before us, why should poets like Thompson and Cowper be selected to form the taste of the rising generation ? I cannot but think that, with some of the bestwriters of the nineteenth century, it would be easier for the teacher to create that love for reading and that conscious preference for what is best, which are the direct and most valuable results of the study. Matthew Arnold, Tennyson, Longfellow, Scott have surely a more living interest for the pupils of our schools than the second-rate writers of a by-gone age. He is, indeed a peculiar youth who would select as his companion a copy of Thomson's *Seasons* or of Cowper's *Task*.

In the matter of English literature, the assimilation of the Departmental course of study to that of the University, has not been without its disadvantages. At present, the selections for third and second class candidates are precisely the same. On the ground of school organization alone, this arrangement is objectionable. Either the texts are too difficult for the former or they are too easy for the latter. Nor would it answer to make a division. In comparison with the amount of work prescribed in classics for pass junior matriculation, the amount of English literature is inconsiderable. It is not reasonable to ask one to make two bites of a cherry. Separate and suitable texts, of an objective and narrative or descriptive character, are therefore needed for first form pupils. This necessity is emphasized by the fact that in very many of the schools, mainly through want of a suitable Reader, pupils who have just passed the entrance examination are forced to take up the same selections as those prescribed for second class candidates. A few masters very sensibly use copies of some of the easier texts published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, or Alden, of New York ; but others, I regret to say, have no literature whatever in their lower classes. This is a matter which urgently claims your attention. One or other of two courses seems to me to be open :

(a) To prescribe a few easy selections for use in the first form, to serve also as a basis for the third class examination. Texts costing not more than 10 cents or 15 cents each, might be easily supplied. Such texts are, indeed supplied for the schools in the United States. On the principle that nothing should be told the pupil which he can find out for himself, the literature selections would be better without notes, certainly without the vicious and costly padding which is heralded by enterprising publishers as containing everything that is necessary to pass the examinations.

(b) To insert suitable selections in your proposed High School Reader. While the best authors do not always supply the best reading lessons, many admirable writers are available for this purpose ; and it is, I think, possible to construct a book which will serve as a Reader and as an introduction to the study of literature.

The latter course seems to be the more advisable one. It will certainly be more economical, and it will do much to inculcate the invaluable lesson that oral reading and minute and careful study of the meaning should go hand in hand.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(2) In most of the schools there is too much destructive, too little constructive, work in English composition. Often the course consists almost wholly of exercises in "False Syntax"; the nature of the sentence and the paragraph, and the construction of themes and sentences, do not receive systematic attention. We learn how to do anything by doing it, not simply by correcting the mistakes others make in doing it. Exercises in "False Syntax" are not exercises in composition, and there may be even worse faults in a writer than those flouted by the Argus-eyed grammarian.

Under skilful teachers, the pupils' other exercises, and their oral answering in other classes may indeed be used as an effective supplement to the regular work in composition; but not every master keeps this object in view, nor would such training be a substitute for systematic instruction.

The University authorities have taken a step in the right direction, in prescribing a prose author as a basis for English composition. But they have not gone far enough. Apparently the selections are only to supply material for the examination essay. There is nothing to test directly whether the candidate has given attention to the literary form. For this, however, your Department has provided, by making the prose, as well as the poetry, the subject of a literature paper. We learn how to speak good English under proper and systematic guidance, and by frequenting the society of those who speak good English. Similarly, we shall learn how to write good English under proper and systematic guidance, and by the careful study of those authors that have written good English. I am, however, disposed to think that some of the prose selections on the University curriculum are not so suitable for school purposes as others that might have been made. Macaulay's style, for instance, is not, in every respect, a model; nor is the essay itself valuable for its contents. No one cares for all the particulars of what Hastings did and what Hastings suffered. Besides, the essay often assumes knowledge which few possess, and which it would be cruel to expect candidates to acquire. If literature is to be studied for the value of its contents, as well as for the excellence of its form, let us have literature which fulfils both of these conditions. If, too, it be true, that a good prose style has been the result of evolution, we have the best in the latest masters, and the propriety may be fairly questioned of passing over more modern writers than Macaulay, not to speak of Southey, or Coleridge, or Addison, or Goldsmith.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(3) About the value of English grammar as a school study, there are very conflicting views. Experience and reflection both show that the mere study of the principles of grammar can never impart the ability to speak and write correctly. The ability comes chiefly from fortunate associations, and from being habituated to the right use of words by constant and careful drill. The conception of English grammar held by those respectable ancients, Lennie and Lindley Murray, and their modern admirers, that it is the science which teaches us to write and speak the English language with propriety, has, therefore, led many to conclude that the subject is almost useless as a branch of study. The above view of the domain of English grammar is, in my opinion, incorrect. It fails to recognize the educational importance of the scientific study of language, the first and most natural field for the prosecution of which is the native speech of the pupils themselves. Grammar is really, as Mr. Fitch says, "the logic of language in so far, and in so far only, as it finds expression in the inflections and forms of words. In Latin this logic is expressed with more fulness and scientific accuracy. In English it is expressed in an unscientific and very incomplete way. But the logic of language, which is the basis of all grammar, is discernible alike in both, and our business is to investigate that, whether it reveals itself fully in grammatical forms or not." Directly, of course, grammar supplies us with a record of approved usages, and indirectly, it confers precision of speech; but "if the expression 'English grammar' be enlarged so as to denote exercises in the logic, history, formation and relation of words, it will designate one of the most profitable and interesting of school studies," a study which affords one of the best possible trainings for the intellect.

In many of the schools this subject is excellently taught ; but formalism has not yet been completely banished. Often, in the lower classes in particular—and for this the Public Schools are mainly responsible—the pupil can repeat glibly enough the contents of Mason, or some other text book ; but the words, though definite, are not the symbols of definite ideas. Test his knowledge by examples : put a question in an unusual form, or ask him to explain the meaning of his phraseology—to put his meaning in other words—and failure is the result. I have examined classes of entrants, and of even more advanced pupils, who have shown that they possess no real knowledge of the parts of speech : for, in some subjects, half knowledge is as bad as no knowledge. In some of our schools there is, indeed, too much rote work—too much text book. Strictly worded definitions have their value ; but there is always the danger that, with the young, a statement once formulated will, by frequent repetition, become a more unmeaning form. What, to my mind, is desirable in education—and the statement applies to every study on the programme—is a thorough comprehension of what one talks about, even should its expression at first lack brevity or grace. As knowledge grows, these qualities also will come. Of analysis and parsing, the staple of some language teachers, we have in the schools enough and to spare. No one will deny the value of these exercises ; but they are not the only ones available, and the dull, mechanical repetition of fruitless details might with much advantage be omitted. Greater freedom from the cast-iron systems of martinet grammarians is urgently needed. The inductive method of presenting English Grammar is not in general use. Our false conceptions of literature teaching we owe chiefly to the old fashioned classical master. To him we owe also our false conceptions of the proper mode of presenting English Grammar. When he devised the first text-book, forgetting the nature of the language, he applied to English the method with which he was most familiar ; he began with the alphabet and proceeded painfully and conscientiously through all the mysteries of Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody. In no other subject, indeed, has the influence of classical teaching so many sins to answer for as in the grammar of our own tongue.

READING.

(3) In some of the schools Reading is admirably taught ; but in the lowest classes of those that are dominated by the examinations, it does not receive the attention it deserves. In some places, I may say, a curious method is in use—oral reading is taken up first, and the principles are taken up last. Pupils are even called upon to criticize one another when they have no principles to guide them. The logical method is, of course, to teach the art and the science concurrently, and to systematize the principles as they are evolved. Even for examination purposes, this method would be found most effective. The commonest defect, however, is unintelligent reading. Here, again, however, it is the lowest classes that are in fault. Pupils who succeed in conveying to others the meaning of what they are reading, evidently do not think of the meaning as they are reading. The mechanical act is unaccompanied by an intellectual act. I have seen it stated somewhere that the reading lesson should be a reading lesson, pure and simple. The object of a reading lesson is certainly to teach reading ; but the work of the teacher is only half done if he keeps in view simply accurate mechanical rendition : the result is not beyond the powers of a highly gifted parrot. Stop some pupils unexpectedly after they have finished a passage, and ask them to give, in their own words, the author's meaning, and you soon discover how purely mechanical the exercise frequently is. If the habit of intelligent reading be formed in youth, in after life the trained voice becomes the willing and faithful servant of the thinking mind. Good reading is then the result of unconscious effort.

But teachers cannot make bricks without straw. A good High School Reader is urgently needed. The old series has almost disappeared, and very few of the High Schools use the Canadian, or the Royal. During the last half of 1884, and the first half of 1885, the *Lady of the Lake*, and *Rip Van Winkle*,—the former especially—supplied excellent selections. Since last July, however, owing to the unsuitability of the literature texts, teachers have been at a loss to know what to do. The new High School Reader cannot be ready too soon.

Allow me, in conclusion, to suggest that you provide summer classes in elocution as you have already done in drawing with so marked success. The subject is one that should be studied under a skilled instructor, and its importance will certainly justify your course.

VII.—SCIENCE.

The science course is taken up in almost all the schools; but, owing to the want of suitable apparatus and, in some cases, of the application of proper methods, of real science teaching there is very little. Probably no other subjects have been, confessedly, so badly taught as chemistry, physics, and botany.

In most of the schools possessing chemical apparatus the common practice has been to use it as a means of illustrating the statements made by the teacher or contained in the text books. The illustration generally accompanies the "lecture;" but, in a few schools, the masters have told me that their "method" was to take up the theory first and to spend a week or ten days in experimental work at the close of the session. In schools, again, that have little or no chemical apparatus the pupils acquire a knowledge of facts—important, no doubt, as facts, but acquired in a way that has little disciplinary value.

In still fewer schools is a proper course provided in elementary physics. Here, again, the causes have been the want of suitable apparatus and of a due appreciation of the disciplinary value of the subject. The instruction in physics has been, so far, chiefly of a mathematical character. The truth is, both physics and chemistry, the former especially, have run to mathematics. No one, of course, denies that problem-working in connection with both of these studies—more particularly in their advanced stages—is both valuable and necessary; but every one will admit that hitherto too little importance has been attached to experimental work.

Botany, also, has been generally a matter of memorizing definitions and descriptions. In some schools no attempt has been made to use plants. In others, as in the case of chemistry, the teacher has used the plants, observing and generalizing for the class who listen and follow him in passive silence.

The preceding strictures apply more particularly to the schools inspected before last July. Since then the new regulations, basing part of the legislative grant on the equipment, and requiring botany to be taught practically and chemistry and physics experimentally, have done much to quicken the teaching of science, if I may judge from the character of the work done in the schools I inspected during the last half of the present year. I believe I am even now justified in reporting that henceforth not only will greater attention be paid to chemistry, physics, and botany, but the teaching itself will be of a better character. To this end the recent science additions to the matriculation curriculum of Toronto University will also conduce, provided, however, the examinations are suitable, and, as the High School masters requested at their last convention, greater importance is attached to science in the valuation of the subjects. It is to be hoped, too, that the University authorities will outline the course in botany as they have done in chemistry and physics. The present statement is too indefinite for the purposes of our schools.

No plea should be necessary for the study of science. Its claims are now admitted by all except, perhaps, the few whose liberality is bounded by the horizon of their own attainments or their own selfishness. But even at present there is a good deal of misconception as to its real function in our scheme of education. Allow me to quote a presentation of the case which seems to me to be correct and clear: "Science is the best teacher of accurate, acute, and exhaustive observation of what is; it encourages the habit of mind which will rest on nothing but what is true; truth is the ultimate and only object, and there is the ever-recurring appeal to facts as the test of truth. It is an excellent exercise of the memory; not the verbal, formal memory, but the orderly, intelligent, connected, accurate storing up of knowledge. And of all processes of reasoning it stands alone as the exhaustive illustration. It is pre-eminently the study that illustrates the art of thinking, 'the process by which truth is attained.' To quote from Mr. Mill, 'reasoning and observation have been carried to the greatest known perfection in the physical sciences.' In fact, the investigations and reasoning of science, advancing as it

does from the study of simple phenomena to the analysis of complicated actions, form a model of precisely the kind of mental work which is the business of every man, from his cradle to his grave; and reasoning, like other arts, is best learned by practice and familiarity with the highest models. Science teaches what the power and what the weakness of the senses is; what evidence is, and what proof is. There is no characteristic of an educated man so marked as his power of judging of evidence and proof. The precautions that are taken against misinterpretation of what is called the evidence of the senses, and against wrong reasoning, and the tracing the thoughts backward down to the ground of belief; the constant verification of theories; the candid suspension of judgment where evidence is wanting; that wedding of induction and deduction into a happy unity and completeness of proof, the mixture of observation and ratiocination—are precisely the mental processes which all men have to go through somehow or other in their daily business, and which every human being, who is capable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject, sees would be better done if men had familiarized themselves with the models of these processes which are furnished by science.” But how are we to secure this disciplinary value in our High Schools? Permit me to outline methods that have been practically tested in chemistry and physics by Mr. Merchant, late headmaster of the Ingersoll High School, now of Owen Sound; and in botany by Mr. Spotton, headmaster of the Barrie Collegiate Institute:

(1) *Chemistry and Physics.*

(a) As far as practicable the pupils perform the experiments under the teacher's direction, and, when necessary, with his assistance.

(b) The pupils are led by questions to make their own observations, and to draw their own inferences from these observations.

(c) The pupils are then required to write out under the headings, **EXPERIMENT**, **OBSERVATION**, **INFERENCE**, a concise account of all they have done, observed, and inferred. These exercises, which the teacher examines and discusses before the class, are kept as an epitome for review.

(d) When possible the pupils are required to **GENERALIZE** from the inferences the principles of the subject learned from the lessons.

To prevent the work from becoming formal, the exercises are varied as much as possible; but the principle kept in view is this: the experiments, observations, inferences, and generalizations are made, as far as possible, independently by the pupils. Home work of a practical kind is sometimes given. This consists generally of some experiment that may be performed with such apparatus as is easily procured by the pupils, or they are required to observe closely some natural phenomenon and apply to it the method applied to experiments in the class. Problems involving the principles thus determined are also taken up.

The new regulations will, I am confident, provide each High School with at least a fair supply of apparatus, and the skilful teacher can himself easily make many of the most useful articles needed in the laboratory. Indeed, such manufacture should be encouraged by the Education Department in the distribution of the Legislature grant. In well equipped schools the course may be supplemented by assigning to each pupil some experimental work to be done in the laboratory, and recorded as above for the teacher's criticism. Even a course of easy Qualitative Analysis, like that provided in Bloxam's *Laboratory Teaching*, as actual trial has demonstrated, is not beyond the capacities of the youngest High School pupil, and is in itself a most valuable means of discipline.

2. *Botany.* The course begins immediately after the summer holidays. During the autumn months a considerable number of plants, suitable for the introductory lessons, are found in bloom; for example, Buttercups, Shepherd's Purse, Watercress, Mallow, Sweet Pea, Evening Primrose, Dandelion, and many other composites. So long as flowers are available, attention is confined to them, the leaves, stems and roots being noticed in a general way. At each lesson sufficient specimens are provided to furnish every member of the class with one for himself. *The work of observation is done by the pupils, the*

teacher merely directing them, and supplying the necessary technical terms when satisfied that the pupils have done their share of the work. Blank forms of description are provided for the pupils to fill up after the examination of a specimen has been completed; and the exercise is often varied by a fuller oral description, by requiring the class to draw simpler forms in outline, and so on. The pupils thus insensibly become familiar with the principles on which the classification of plants is based. For example, if the structure of the flower of the Sweet Pea has been the subject of one lesson, and at the next lesson specimens of Clover are put into the pupils' hands without any suggestion from the teacher, there will not be one whose face will not light up as he goes on with the dissection of the specimen, and recognizes point after point of resemblance between the old flower and the new one; and by the time his dissection and tabular description are completed, he is himself prepared to state the relationship of the plants. Indeed, no more useful exercise can be devised than to put into the hands of the pupils five or six flowers belonging to, say, two different orders, and have them determine for themselves the relationship of the specimens. The pupil himself is thus led to classify, the teacher supplying the needed guidance and the needed technical terms. Before the close of autumn the pupils themselves collect material for the winter lessons—fruits, seeds, roots and leaves of all sorts. Occasionally a winter-blooming plant is used to assist in reviewing the autumn work. Ferns, too, may be studied nearly as well in winter as in summer, if well preserved specimens are at hand; and, if the school is supplied with a good microscope, many interesting lessons may then be given in minute structure. On the opening of spring, the examination of flowering plants is resumed, and the training the pupils have by this time received enables them to master rapidly the characters of the different orders. By June, the class are in a position to go into the field and determine without much difficulty any of the common flowering plants about them.

In two or three masters' schools in which there is sometimes not much time at the Science Master's disposal, the study of botany might be intermitted during most of the winter months, except for an occasional review, its place being taken by that of physics; but, with competent teachers the above method forms the best and readiest means of disciplining the senses that it is possible to devise. Botany is, emphatically, the science of observation, and the quickening influence of its study is felt in every department of the school in which it is properly taken up.

Chemistry, Physics and Botany, taught as above indicated, at first undoubtedly put more work upon the teacher, and require more time than the rote or lecture method; but the results are so much better, that the method pays. It pays, indeed, even should the idiosyncrasies of an examiner make the teacher's work valueless at the examination on this special subject. One of the commonest mistakes is the belief that each study is valuable only in so far as it is productive of marks at the examination thereon. People forget that, in a properly devised scheme of study, proficiency in one subject makes it easier to become proficient in others. The Science Master who does his work well undoubtedly makes it easier for the other Masters to do their work well.

On the subject of science teaching I have a few recommendations to submit for your consideration:—

(a) The regulation which prescribes Reynolds' *Experimental Chemistry* for the teacher's use only should be rigidly enforced. No school should, on any pretense whatever, be allowed to use it as a text book. A more desirable guide for the teacher of Chemistry does not exist; but it is a guide for the teacher. The teacher should be the guide for the pupil. It is, of course, impossible to prevent the pupil from using the work; but it is possible, I am certain, to construct an examination paper which, while it assumes only such a knowledge of the subject as may be obtained by means of the proper use of Reynolds, will woefully disconcert the ingenious youth who hopes to palm off second-hand chemistry on the Departmental examiner.

(b) The examination in Botany for Third and Second-Class teachers should be made practical, like that for First C. There should be no difficulty in making it so. The presiding examiner will be required simply to provide the plants for the candidates. No special

knowledge of Botany is needed for this. The ability to distinguish a cow from a cucumber is amply sufficient. If the plants thus provided be sent to Toronto with the candidates' papers, the examiner there will have all he requires.

(c) I am afraid that the most serious obstacle to the successful teaching of Botany will be the fact that many teachers have had no opportunity of making themselves familiar with the subjects. Unlike Chemistry and Physics, Botany cannot be easily learned without the guidance of a teacher. I would, therefore, recommend that you provide summer classes in this subject also. Such classes, under a skilful and enthusiastic teacher, will do more to vitalize this branch of Natural Science than any number of regulations and any number of examination papers.

VIII.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

In many places, drill and calisthenics are on the school programme. In London, Mount Forest and St. Thomas, there are well drilled cadet corps; in a few schools—notably Simcoe—a good deal of attention is paid to Calisthenics; and, as I have said above, in two or three there are fairly equipped gymnasia. I should add that athletic sports for the boys and croquet for the girls are encouraged and taken part in by many of the Masters. But I am not able to mention any school in which a systematic course of physical training has been provided for all the pupils. I conclude, from what I have seen that insufficient attention is paid to this branch of education. The new High School regulations make obligatory gymnastics, and drill and calisthenics; and the new scheme for the distribution of the grant recognizes the necessity for suitable provision for physical education. From the mere fact that these subjects are obligatory, not much, I fear, can be expected. It is possible, in the case of any regulations, "to keep the word of promise to our ear and break it to our hope." Physical education is supposed not to pay at the examinations. Should, however, the new scheme result in the general erection of gymnasia, we may, no doubt, look for improvement. Most certainly there is no subject more popular with the younger pupils, and with suitably equipped gymnasia the examination stimulus will not be needed.

But, in some quarters, the nature of the physical education contemplated by the regulations is not understood. Some parents feel confident that they can provide sufficient exercise at home—that the bucksaw, for instance, furnishes ample opportunity for everything that can be reasonably desired under this head. Some teachers, too, have said to me that, so long as they have drill, there can be no necessity for gymnastics. We have here a confusion between physical exercise and physical education. School games and pastimes are, of course, valuable from an educational point of view. So, too, are the exercises kindly furnished by economically disposed parents. But none of these, and no combination of them, uniformly develops the different parts of the body. Even the bucksaw has many drawbacks. In all, physical development is merely an incidental result. Hence the necessity for a system of educational exercises which "shall modify the growth and distribute the resources of the body so that each part of the growing frame shall have its wants supplied—a gradual progressive system of physical exercises so conceived, so arranged, and so administered that it will gradually call forth and cultivate the latent powers and capacities of the body even as the mental faculties are developed and strengthened by mental culture and mental exercises."

Teachers, however, complain of the pressure of the examinations. There is reason in this; but, as a matter of fact, comparatively little time is needed for this subject; and I am confident that proper attention to it would have a satisfactory, though an indirect, bearing even upon the examinations. The far reaching influence of physical education is not sufficiently appreciated. Its effects upon the muscular system are generally admitted; but its effect upon the other systems, the general health, the mind, the habits, and even the character, because not immediately noticeable, are assumed not to exist. Even from an examination point of view it is not profitable to keep pounding away at mental exercises day after day and hour after hour.

IX.—THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

The new High School course of study has given general satisfaction. For the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, a change in this respect has not been the subject of adverse criticism. The assimilation of the University and Departmental courses has remedied what has been the most vexatious defect in our system. Formerly it was almost impossible to construct a suitable time-table, and the differences between the courses led to a most provoking waste of teaching power. Now, the construction of the time-table will not occupy the head master's attention during the whole of the session, and the teaching power of each staff may be economized to the best advantage.

Objection, however, is still taken, chiefly by the smaller schools, to the number of subjects. But no one has yet to my knowledge pointed out one subject that it would be well to omit. Most, indeed, are forced upon the schools by the University examinations, and to the courses prescribed for teachers' certificates the greatest grumblers can take no valid exception. It is admitted that, without the subjects now upon it, our High School course would not be worthy of the name. A good deal of nonsense, I may say, is every now and then made public with all the accessories of wisdom, about the necessity of knowing a few things well; but it would be difficult to point out many subjects on the programme of which a well educated man can now afford to be ignorant. That man is best educated who knows something of a good many subjects and knows at least one subject well.

But it is an undoubted fact that some of the High Schools have more work than they can manage. For this, however, neither the programme nor the regulations can fairly be held responsible. To a large extent, masters and boards have the remedy for their troubles in their own hands. On this subject, allow me a word or two:

(1) It is not intended, and it is highly undesirable, that every school should attempt to teach all the subjects on the programme. The essentials of a good education are obligatory; but a system of options has been devised to prevent the course from proving burdensome in even the two masters' schools. If, in each case, headmasters and boards determined what options could be taken up most satisfactorily, and refused to take up the others, there would be no reason for complaint. The settlement of the question is, at any rate, wholly in their hands. Before last July I inspected some three and even two-masters' schools in which every subject on the programme was attempted, with, of course, the inevitable result. The explanation given by the masters is that they have been driven to this course by the importunities of the candidates for the different examinations. One candidate, for instance, discovers that French exactly suits his mental capacity; another has fully made up his mind that German would be an agreeable and profitable study; while a third insists that the Science Course was designed by Providence and the Education Department for his particular case; and so on through the gamut. The option selected is too often decided by the whim of the pupil. Undoubtedly this pressure makes it exceedingly difficult to take the stand I have recommended. The evil effects of the system of "payment by results" have not yet disappeared from the schools. But the head master should assert his rights. It is surely better to lose half a dozen dissatisfied candidates than to do injustice to all concerned—to the teacher himself no less than to his scholars—by attempting a task beyond the capabilities of the staff.

(2) The regulations especially provide that the head master shall determine the order in which each subject shall be taken up, "whether or not all the subjects in the course of study shall be taught concurrently." In most of the schools I have inspected, the subjects are taken up concurrently. This is, I believe, a mistake, even from an examination point of view. A multitude of subjects taken up concurrently only dissipate the energies of the pupil. Concentration on a reasonable number, with occasional reviews of those that have been dropped or intermitted, is the most effective method. This method, indeed, is the one generally followed in the High Schools of the United States. Besides, it is the natural one. No one studying privately attempts a dozen subjects at once, nature would revolt against the imposition. What may be called the mechanical subjects, as reading, writing, drawing, require continued attention in the lower classes at least. Those sub-

jects, as geography and history, that involve largely the exercise of the "portative" memory, must be frequently reviewed after the special study thereof has ceased; but those that are intended to promote thought, that is, the languages, mathematics and the inductive sciences, are easily adapted to the plan which I am now advocating. Here again, however, the examination fiend thrusts his unwelcome presence. Many pupils enter in January to prepare for the July examinations, and some subjects, have, therefore, to be begun *de novo*. Such candidates simply attempt to do in six months, by cram, what requires a year's faithful study. The regulations, however, justify the head master in refusing to admit into the teachers' classes any but those that are fit for the work; and some head masters adopt this plan, to their very great advantage in the long run. The remedy is thus in the head master's hands. But circumstances, it must be owned, do not always justify him in taking the course his judgment tells him is the best. Examination results, too, are often peculiar: the race is not always to the swift and the battle to the strong. Probably, as experience modifies the system of examinations and demonstrates to the public their true value, the pressure that causes this will become less. As I shall show farther on, it is, I believe, in the power of the Education Department to still further strengthen the head master's hands.

X. THE HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

There can be no doubt that the recent changes in the character of the High School Entrance Examination will bear good fruit. Already the results are more satisfactory than those of last July. In neatness especially, there is, in most schools, a marked improvement; and, in many schools, the answering is admirable in all subjects. But it is very evident, from the answer papers, that in too many public schools the methods adopted are exceedingly defective. In history, pupils merely memorize facts and dates; no effort seems to be made to give the subject its proper disciplinary value. In grammar, again, while the answering of some schools is excellent, in very many, the lessons have evidently been merely *said*; they have not been understood. In literature it is, perhaps, too soon to expect satisfactory results, though the answering at the last (Dec. '85) examinations of many pupils of thirteen, is a convincing proof that we have not set too high a standard. I mention these subjects in particular, as, in some quarters, objections have been raised to the changed character and increased difficulty of the examinations thereon. These objections are, I am satisfied, not well founded. Insufficient attention has hitherto been paid to the distinctively English subjects in both High and Public Schools. For this, in the latter, as in the former, the remedy is a higher examination standard. The groundwork of an English education should be laid, and laid properly, in the Public Schools. For very many pupils, the High School Entrance Examination is a "leaving examination," and in very few public schools has a fifth class been established. The High School Entrance Examination, practically, therefore, defines the superior limit of the Public School course. No one, surely, will assert that the present entrance test sets too high a standard for the Public School System of the leading Province of the Dominion. Some, however, urge that pupils with a University course in view, should have an opportunity of beginning classics when ten or eleven years of age, and that the High School entrance standard should be lowered accordingly. This doctrine is, I believe, a survival from the old humanistic theory of education. But it has, of late, been somewhat modified. Not so long ago, it ran to the effect that boys should begin Latin at seven or eight years of age. Many, if not most, Canadian classical masters will support me in asserting that the boy, who at thirteen or fourteen, or even fifteen, begins classics, with a good grounding in English, is at least as good a scholar, at the end of four years, as the boy who begins at ten or eleven is at the end of seven. And, even if this view were not absolutely correct, why should the interests of the Public Schools be sacrificed for the sake of the twenty or thirty that annually take an honour course in classics? In this image-breaking age, it may not be amiss either to ask if, after all, the full advantages of the study of classics may not be obtained with less labour and in less time than is even now devoted to it.

It is, I think, unfortunate that the High School Act does not sanction, as was proposed, an annual High School Entrance Examination, and a County Board of Entrance Examiners. These provisions would certainly remedy some of the defects which now exist, and for which, as matters stand, there seems to be no adequate remedy.

The same examination papers are used throughout the Province, and nominally the standard is the same. As a matter of fact, however, to put the case mildly, widely different values are assigned to the answers by different boards. It is the duty of the High School Inspectors to revise the results of the local examinations, but it is a duty which, owing to the magnitude of the work and the limited time at their disposal, cannot be exhaustively performed. Except to deal with the cases of those who, having failed, have been recommended for admission, and of those schools in which there is reason to suspect irregularity, little supervision can be exercised. Were there County Boards, greater uniformity would be secured. To remedy matters, in the meantime, I would suggest:—

(1) That, as has been the case at the last two examinations, a competent committee be associated with the High School Inspectors to enable them to make the work of supervision as thorough as is desirable.

(2) That the local Boards be strictly required to have their returns made to the Department on the day named in the Regulations. The delay of some Boards makes it impossible to have the finding of the Department sent out in time for the opening of the schools, when, of course, it is eminently desirable that it should be in the headmaster's hands. In the event of a Board's not being able to overtake its work within the allotted time, no objection should be raised to its obtaining the help of other competent examiners. Nor should it be considered necessary that all the papers of each candidate be examined. When such a failure has been made in the more important subject or subjects, as in the opinion of the local Examiners, renders admission impossible or undesirable, no further examination should be made. Both of these plans, I may say, have been adopted by some Boards.

(3) That no recommendations be allowed unless specific reasons—age, illness, or some equally valid plea—are assigned therefor. Some boards have actually recommended, in some cases without reasons assigned, more pupils for admission than they have regularly passed.

The establishment of an Entrance Examination in July of each year would be productive of great advantage to both the Public and the High School systems. It would enable the Public School Masters to do more thorough work and would relieve them of the objectionable pressure of semi-annual examinations. Many pupils, too, who now attend the High Schools for a few months and for whom the High School course can have little value, would remain in the Public Schools, becoming more proficient in the studies prescribed for the Fourth Class and relieving the High Schools of an undesirable attendance. The organization of the High School classes, especially during the first half year, would be greatly improved. At present, in most High Schools, the pupils who enter in January from the Fourth Class in the Public Schools are simply put into the same form as those who entered the previous July. Such organization—or rather want of organization—is, in most schools, really unavoidable. True, some headmasters make two divisions in a few of the subjects of study; but the provision is admittedly inadequate.

When next the High School Act and the regulations are amended, let us by all means have County Boards of Entrance Examiners and one Entrance Examination a year. The advantages are, indeed, so evident that the wonder is the change was not made long ago. The High School master will be thus relieved of the objectionable pressure of attendance during the winter term. The Public School promotions would, of course, require to be adapted; and, in some cases, local modifications of the system might be also necessary. Let me add, too, that these two provisions would result in having charged to the proper account some of the expenditure for education which now devolves upon the High Schools. The

present tendency to crowd these schools is a mistake from many points of view. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by maintaining a high standard for both our primary and our secondary schools.

XI.—THE TRAINING INSTITUTES.

Year after year former Inspectors pointed out that the greatest defect of our High School system was the want of specially trained masters. This defect every one admitted ; but no practical solution of the difficulty was offered. This year has witnessed an attempt to remedy this defect, and to supply candidates for first-class professional certificates with systematic practice in teaching of a higher order than can be provided at the Normal Schools. Training Institutes such as are desirable are not the growth of one session ; each session will render them more efficient ; but already the Hamilton Training Institute, with which I have been connected and of which I can, therefore, speak authoritatively, has demonstrated the practicability of the scheme. Under somewhat difficult circumstances, the principal and other teachers have brought the first session to a successful close, and have graduated a class whose professional skill, as evidenced at the Final Examination, was a convincing proof of the wisdom of your course. Naturally enough, a scheme like this has had its critics. But most of the objections that deserve consideration have been due to an imperfect comprehension of what is proposed, or a want of a practical acquaintance with the details of our High School system. Briefly stated the chief are as follows :

(1) The work of the Training Institutes will greatly impair the efficiency of the schools to which they are attached.

This is a very grave objection ; and, if well founded, presents an insuperable barrier to the retention of the scheme. There is no doubt whatever that, unless proper precautions be taken by the Department and due care be exercised by the Principal and other teachers, this result will follow. So far, however, as the regulations are concerned it will be seen that this possibility has been anxiously borne in mind. The selection for the Training Institute session of the latter half of the year, when the teachers feel less the burden of the examinations, does much to meet the objection, so far as the staff are concerned. And I am happy to be able to report that, by taking up after schools hours the special work of discussion and criticism, and in other ways which their zeal suggested, the Hamilton staff have minimized the evil of interference with the daily routine of the school.

(2) It is unfair to the Collegiate Institute master to require him to undertake the duties of a new and distinct profession, in addition to the arduous duties now devolving upon him.

The scheme does not require the Institute masters to discharge the duties of professors of pedagogy. It does, however, assume that they have an intelligent comprehension of the best methods of teaching the different branches of the High School programme. Its objective point is systematic practice in teaching for the teacher-in-training under the criticism and supervision of experienced teachers. The best available works in pedagogy have been prescribed for the use of all concerned, and the Department masters "develop systematically the best modes of dealing with each subject in their departments at each stage of a pupil's progress, using as the basis of their discussions the text books prescribed, and illustrating their explanations by subsequent teaching." A knowledge of principles is most desirable, and this the teachers-in-training—by previous education a most intelligent class—can themselves obtain from the text books prescribed, under, if necessary, the direction of the Institute masters. A University professor of pedagogy would undoubtedly do much to systematize, if not improve upon, the contents of these text books, and an enthusiast in his work might do much for a body of men that above all others require enthusiasm ; but a professor of pedagogy would be the complement of, not the substitute for, the system of Training Institutes which you propose. On the principle, I presume, that *omne ignotum pro mirifico est*, it has been fashionable of late in some quarters to talk of the principles of pedagogy, as if a just comprehension of what is known

of the subject required phenomenal intelligence and the exclusive and laborious devotion of a lifetime. I believe, Sir, that you do not exact too much from your future High School masters when you require them to make themselves familiar with all that is valuable in the science of education. Nor is it too much to expect the masters of your Training Institutes to be able to apply their knowledge in the direction and criticism of the teachers-in-training.

But the test of any scheme is its practical working; and, in corroboration of the above views, I append a statement prepared at my request by Mr. P. S. Campbell, the principal of the Hamilton Training Institute, and embodying his previous report on the same subject to his Board of Trustees:

“I think that the creation of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute into a Training Institute has had and will have a good effect on the general working of the school, and for these reasons:—

1. The teacher-in-training, being on trial on each occasion of his teaching, is naturally incited to prepare himself thoroughly for his work in order to take as high a stand as possible. He knows, moreover, that he is about to undergo rigid criticism for any mistakes he may have made, mistakes arising from defects of knowledge or from a lack of teaching ability. Besides, many of the teachers-in-training have already had some professional experience. Whatever evil effects might be expected are minimized as follows:—

(a) Only after careful observation and instruction in the methods pursued, is the teacher-in-training allowed to teach. Indeed, he cannot introduce any faulty methods, since he has to submit to the Department Master a scheme of the method he is about to pursue, in the lesson assigned to him. The Department Master points out to him in what respects any proposed method is defective; so that the teacher-in-training is not permitted to experiment on the pupils or to teach in any aimless or irregular fashion.

(b) There is no interference with the usual course of studies, the teacher in training being obliged to teach the lessons that would otherwise be taught by the regular master of the form.

2. Again, the presence of the teacher-in-training has a stimulating effect upon the members of the staff. They are constrained not only to familiarize themselves with books that treat on educational work, but also to make extra exertions in order to show the teacher-in-training how to teach. When a master knows that his methods of instruction are being carefully scrutinized by persons of excellent education, he cannot fail to realize the responsibility of his position, and hence to do his best teaching in their presence. Indeed, he feels that he himself must be free from those defects in teaching which he discovers and censures in the teacher-in-training. He is thus induced to give increased thought to his work, and is prevented from falling into dead formalism.

3. With regard to the way in which pupils are affected by the presence of teachers-in-training, it may be said that, while in no form could any material injury be said to result from the presence of the teacher-in-training, in some of the lower forms I have observed that the pupils actually prepare their work better for the teachers-in-training than they do for their regular teacher—a fact which, far from reflecting discredit upon the regular teacher, is a tribute to his influence: The pupils desire to appear to creditable advantage before so many spectators and to bring some honour to their Masters.

To make the case complete, I quote also from the address presented to you at the close of the session, the opinions of the teachers-in-training, which would under any circumstances be valuable, but which is especially so in the present instance, as most of them are honour University graduates, and some are already teachers of experience:—

“We (the teachers-in-training of the Hamilton T. I.) wish to express our unanimous belief that the establishment of Training Institutes is a well devised and excellent scheme and thoroughly adapted to the accomplishment of the end aimed at. In these Institutes

our plans and methods are modelled according to the best models, and we, consequently, undertake the duties of our profession with confidence in our abilities to utilize to the best advantage the talents of the pupils committed to our charge."

Such being the results of the first and trial session, it is not, I think, premature to conclude that the Training Institutes have established their claims to be considered an essential part of the school system of Ontario.

Allow me, in conclusion, to recommend:—

(1) That the number of Training Institutes be this year increased to three or four. Three will probably be sufficient, but it would be well to be prepared for a possible increase of attendance. These Institutes, with eight teachers-in-training to each, will probably supply the demand for some years.

(2) That the annual grant be increased to \$400 at least. Considering the paramount importance of the work and the smallness of the total grant—not so much as the salary of one Normal School master—the sum proposed is surely not too large. I would suggest, too, that, as the Training Institutes impose no additional burden on the localities, the grant be given, not to reduce the local rates, but to enable the boards to pay such salaries as will secure and retain the best available staffs and will remunerate the members of these staffs for the additional burdens laid upon them. The localities will enjoy the advantages afforded by an unusually well officered school—in itself a sufficient recompense for their acquiescence.

XII.—EXAMINATIONS.

But want of professional training on the part of the Masters is not the only cause of defects in the schools. To the examination systems of the Province, as I have pointed out incidentally above, are traceable some of the worst evils. Nothing, I believe, does the schools more good, and nothing does them more harm, than the examinations. While cramming does not necessarily pay at examinations, it is undeniable that cramming is done for them. Candidates deliberately try to palm off as knowledge what George Eliot calls "that strong starch of unexplained rules and disconnected facts which saves ignorance from any painful sense of limpness," which, however, does not always save it in Ontario, from a painful sense of rejection. That this vice should exist among junior candidates, and in connection with some subjects, is not surprising. But the vice is not confined to juniors, and it shows itself in connection with subjects in the study of which the "portative" memory should not be the chief factor. At the last examinations for First-Class Certificates, in answer to the question: "Compare the influences that affected English Literature during the Elizabethan period with those that affected it during the earlier years of the present century," almost every candidate gave a detailed account of the different influences, extending in some cases over several sheets, but very few sent in fair answers to the question. In their language, too, were easily recognizable the pithy sentences of Brook and the rhythmic swing of Craik and Spalding. Not the least significant feature of this incident is the evident belief of the candidates that this mode of answering is suitable to the subject. The character of the teaching is also largely affected by the examinations. Generally speaking, the examination papers in a subject determine how that subject shall be taught. Even the forms of some of the oral questions one hears in the schools are modelled on the regulation pattern. In one school I inspected—and I give this as a very extreme case; for extreme cases shew the direction of the current—in one school, a teacher, an unusually successful one (to judge by examination results), made the statement in reference to a proposed method, that it would not pay at the examinations; he wanted his pupils to pass next July; he didn't care whether they became scholars or not. Let me say at once that, while there are few, if any, schools wholly unaffected by the examinations, there are very many in which the examinations hold a subordinate place; schools in which the grand object of education is kept steadily in view—in which the examination is what it should be, the teacher's servant, not his

master. But even if the teacher's sins were as scarlet, it would be unjust to put the blame upon him. He is but the product of our school system. The public, too has been educated to appraise him wholly by his examination successes, and the public engages him, and pays, and increases when so disposed, the not too liberal salary upon which he supports himself and his family.

The moral of the above remarks may be briefly pointed :

Those who are in authority should still further reduce the evil influences of the examinations, and the examinations themselves should still further discredit bad modes of teaching and bad modes of study.

The examination problem is an exceedingly difficult one ; its very conditions render it impossible to obtain a satisfactory solution. But there are some modifications of our existing system which would do much to remedy the evils from which the schools now suffer. With a few remarks as to these I conclude :

(1) The number of Provincial examinations should be reduced both by consolidating those that now exist and by reducing their frequency. To the propriety of consolidation you are already alive, and you are doing and have done much to secure this desirable result. The late regulations assimilating the Departmental examinations to those of the University and accepting some of the University examinations in lieu of those held by your Department are, I hope, only the first step in a series of similar changes. We need, however, one High School Entrance Examination a year ; consolidation with the University examinations of the present Third, Second, and First Class non-professional examinations, the present First C examination being University Honor Matriculation, First B being done away with, and First A being an Honor degree in Arts ; consolidation also of the preliminary professional examinations of the learned societies with some of the foregoing, no additional examinations being held by these societies for the purposes of matriculation.

(2) So far as concerns the Departmental regulations, some modifications are highly desirable :

(a) A candidate for a Third Class non-professional certificate should be required to present, as a condition of examination, a certificate of having attended for at least one year a High or other preparatory school. A similar certificate should be required from a candidate for a Second. Comparatively few candidates pass after six months' study, and the knowledge of many of those who do pass is crude and undigested. Besides, the greatest good of the greatest number should decide such questions. The large majority of both teachers and students would in this case be greatly benefited ; the former being relieved of the burdens pointed out above in connection with "The High School Course of Study," and the latter obtaining a more thorough grounding in the essentials of a good education.

(b) Strict supervision should be exercised over *all* the books used in the High Schools. I have already spoken of the text books in science. Let me call your attention to the question of annotated texts in literature. Not to speak of the exorbitant prices charged for them, some of them are directly subversive of good teaching, and mislead the deluded victims of the pushing publisher. For 10 cents or 15 cents each we might have in our schools adequately annotated texts, and the conscientious teacher would be at liberty to do his work as it should be done. This evil seems to be on the increase. I have before me a book which has been distributed throughout the schools and which bears on its title page the legend : "A Synoptical view of the Literature for 1886, with the characteristics of each selection illustrated. Also a series of examination papers. A valuable aid to candidates, by an experienced teacher." A worse form of cram book it would be difficult to devise. The only redeeming feature about the affair is that the "experienced teacher," feeling ashamed of his work, has withheld his name. I would most strenuously urge upon you the necessity for Departmental interference. Science teaching and the teaching of Literature will become worse, instead of better unless the present tendency be checked.

(c) The examination results should be differently published. The Departmental examinations are the most far reaching in their effects, and the present mode of publication is but a survival of the competitive system, inaugurated in connection with "Payment by results." A more earnest body of men than the teachers of our High Schools does not, I believe, exist. They are willing enough to work without being goaded into it. Besides, the present mode of publication is often misleading. Not all those that pass at a centre are pupils of the High School there, and pupils of the same High Schools often write at different centres. It is often unjust, too, in another way. From causes which the staff cannot control, a school will do badly at one examination, although its general record may be good. "He who excuses himself, accuses himself;" at least this is the principle on which the public acts. The locality may be made aware of the true state of matters, but the headmaster cannot publish a card in the Toronto dailies to protect the reputation of his school.

The remedy is to substitute a number for the name of the examination centre, the numbers to be changed from year to year. Those interested in a centre will be informed of its number. As for others, this is none of their business.

Toronto, Dec., 1885.

APPENDIX I.—REPORT ON MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, FREE LIBRARIES AND ART SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, etc., of Ontario for the year ending 1st May, 1885.

S. P. MAY, Superintendent.

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

1. MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

The following abstracts are taken from the Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries Reports for the year. For details see Tables A, B, C.

1.—Institutes Reporting, 1884-5.

Although the annual meetings are held on the 1st of May, and the legal time for payment of grants expires on the 1st of November, the directors of some of the Institutes neglect to send their returns until December or January. On this account it is impossible to give a complete statement of the transactions of all the Mechanics' Institutes for the year.

Number of Institutes reporting..... 122

2.—Institutes not Reporting, 1884-5.

Alexandria, Bradford, Brampton, Columbus, Gravenhurst, Markham, Manitowaning, Norwood, Palmerston, Parkhill, Petrolea, Picton, Port Elgin, Sarnia, Thorold, Thunder Bay, Vittoria, Watford, Wiarton.

3.—New Institutes Incorporated in 1885.

Clifford, Deseronto, Essex Centre, Iroquois, Mono Road, Windermere.

4.—Classification of Institutes Reporting in 1884-5.

Institutes with libraries, reading rooms, and evening classes.....	37
Institutes with libraries and reading rooms.....	44
Institutes with libraries and evening classes.....	11
Institutes with libraries only.....	30
Total	122

5.—Receipts during the Year 1884-5.

Balances from previous year.....	\$33,125 70
Members' fees.....	13,726 60
Legislative grants.....	26,770 00
Municipal grants.....	27,269 42
Donations in money.....	1,741 37
Pupils in evening classes.....	1,462 95
Lectures and entertainments.....	3,775 78
Other sources.....	9,728 87
Total	\$117,600 69

Fees from Members.—The fees charged for membership vary from 28 cts. to \$2 per annum. The usual fee for library and reading room is \$1 per annum. In a few Institutes, where large municipal grants are made, the reading rooms are free to the public.

Legislative Grants.—Some of the Institutes which received grants for 1884-5 have not yet reported on the proposed new regulations for the management of Mechanics' Institutes. This neglect of the directors to report on the expenditure of public moneys will be obviated, as under the system of payment by results the reports must be received before the grants are paid.

Municipal Grants.—It is very gratifying to state that no less than 60 Institutes—about 50 per cent. of those reporting—have been assisted by municipal grants this year. It is to be hoped that ere long every Institute will be locally aided in carrying on this educational work, which is such a great boon to many, and a public benefit, by its influence on all classes of society; it having been proved that where Mechanics' Institutes are prosperous the moral tone of the people is so improved that it is even noticeable in the children of parents who patronize the libraries.

6.—*Expenditure during the year 1884-5.*

For rent	\$5,208 85
“ light and heating	4,340 95
“ salaries	15,832 42
“ books	35,226 05
“ magazines, etc.	6,655 17
“ evening classes	5,790 80
“ apparatus therefor	96 27
“ lectures and entertainments	2,333 41
“ miscellaneous	31,644 59
“ balance on hand	10,803 11
Total	\$117,931 62

7.—*Donations of Books, 1884-5.*

15 Institutes received donations of books, value	\$1,427 25
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8.—*Assets and Liabilities in 1884-5.*

122 Institutes and public libraries have assets, value	\$348,700 37
do do liabilities	96,947 27

9.—*Institutes qualifying for grants after the 1st of May, 1885.*

Niagara expended.....	\$ 36 84	Whitby expended.....	\$ 70 00
Oakville “	10 00	Brighton “	20 00
Point Edward “	10 00	Guelph “	78 00
Parkdale “	162 92	Chatham “	120 80
Port Hope “	33 09	Collingwood “	152 00
Peterboro’ “	86 60	Exeter “	38 06
Scarboro’ “	13 00	Goderich “	270 88
St. Mary’s “	375 00	Meaford “	65 73
Schomberg “	20 00	Woodbridge “	50 00
Wroxeter “	191 23	Woodstock “	115 41

These sums were expended after the 1st of May, 1885, in order to qualify for new grants; and are to be deducted from the Annual Report of 1885-6, as belonging to the year 1884-5.

10.—*Number of Members in 1884-5.*

Only 112 Institutes reported the number of members. The total number on Table B shows an average of 138 members to each Institute.

Total number of members in 112 Institutes, 16,259.



11.—*Number of Volumes in Libraries, and Number of Volumes Issued.*

112 Institutes reported the number of volumes in Libraries, and the number of volumes issued during the year. This is a very great improvement on the Report of the preceding years, and is no doubt attributable to the introduction of Registers with a proper system of classification, which were prepared by the Secretary of the Ontario Mechanics' Institute Association, and sold to the Institute at cost prices.

	Number of Volumes in Libraries.	Number of Volumes Issued
Biography	20,074	18,179
Fiction	59,564	322,042
History	22,574	20,757
Miscellaneous	41,005	55,473
Periodical Literature.....	11,833	37,445
Poetry and the Drama.....	7,612	7,334
Religious Literature	7,820	5,338
Science and Art.....	25,254	19,304
Voyages and Travels.....	18,888	36,422
Works of Reference.....	16,293	6,677

Total number of Vols..... 230,917 Total No. Vols. issued 528,971

The total amount expended for Books in 1884-5 was \$35,226.05.

For details see Tables A and B.

12.—*Reading Rooms in 1884-5.*

68 Institutes report having Reading Rooms.

Number of Periodicals	962
Number of Newspapers	1119

The total amount expended for Reading Rooms in 1884-5 was \$6,655.17.

For details see Tables A and B.

13.—*Evening Classes in 1884-5.*

19 Institutes conducted elementary classes in the following subjects:—Writing, Phonography, Book-keeping, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Telegraphy.

For details see Table C.

43 Institutes conducted classes in Drawing in the following subjects:—Free Hand Drawing, Practical Geometry, Linear Perspective, Model Drawing, Memory and Black-board Drawing, Architectural Drawing.

For details see Table D.

A simultaneous examination was held in Drawing at the Institutes on the first of May, under the supervision of presiding examiners appointed by the Minister of Education. The papers were returned to this Department for examination, and the results will be seen in Table E.

In addition to the sum of \$100 paid to each Institute for maintenance of Drawing Classes, one dollar was paid for each single certificate taken, or two dollars for two or more certificates. The amount paid was \$496. For details see Table E.

The total amount expended in 1884-5 for Evening Classes was \$5,790.80.

Candidates at the examination who were awarded five proficiency certificates, received Certificates of Grade B, qualifying them to teach Drawing in Public Schools and Mechanics' Institutes. See Register of Certificates on Art School Report.

TABLE B.—Membership,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										Total No. of Volumes.
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	
1 Ailsa Craig.....	102	198	228	148	444	41	48	123	191	108	25	1554
2 Almonte.....	170	63	104	140	74	83	21	114	115	53	61	828
3 Alton.....	36	33	139	85	141	.....	.....	122	22	26	27	495
4 Arkona.....	72	8	110	25	103	17	20	.....	60	20	37	400
5 Arnprior.....	98	12	109	16	52	146	24	2	26	18	1	406
6 Arthur.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Aylmer.....	213	161	362	173	382	34	76	.....	187	112	106	1593
8 Ayr.....	111	300	736	313	597	81	82	101	224	249	38	2721
9 Barrie.....	320	332	874	344	333	105	84	.....	276	356	46	2750
0 Belleville.....	160	74	764	193	307	45	100	.....	87	94	154	1818
1 Berlin (Free Library).....	.....	193	270	240	467	196	37	72	232	157	202	2066
2 Bolton.....	64	48	134	71	.....	52	33	5	36	19	38	436
3 Bowmanville.....	75	85	458	133	170	81	28	220	87	143	20	1425
4 Blyth.....	48	84	159	89	274	64	59	.....	63	76	15	883
5 Bracebridge.....	37	69	283	92	173	63	51	.....	92	64	.....	887
6 Brantford (Free Library).....	1765	504	1770	483	644	288	138	162	580	326	127	5042
7 Brighton.....	64	97	272	145	156	49	33	28	130	105	37	1052
8 Brockville.....	190	136	400	87	100	50	24	20	48	34	31	930
9 Brussels.....	62	137	121	116	330	.....	33	.....	103	61	15	916
20 Caledon.....	37	34	155	45	93	.....	12	14	45	13	.....	411
21 Caledonia.....	33	41	199	41	149	73	14	11	29	29	5	591
22 Campbellford.....	124	141	258	272	418	52	47	3	285	40	40	1556
23 Carleton Place.....	143	20	141	25	15	.....	14	.....	54	60	14	343
24 Chatham.....	255	130	500	320	490	68	91	23	158	486	45	2311
25 Cheltenham.....	39	40	84	51	84	8	2	11	23	8	.....	311
26 Clarksburg.....	20	32	114	29	47	.....	16	29	34	23	19	343
27 Claude.....	29	89	144	109	214	21	23	21	113	78	17	829
28 Clinton.....	158	154	408	221	201	139	54	39	176	123	56	1571
29 Colborne.....	98	46	675	72	200	22	58	.....	56	51	.....	1180
30 Collingwood.....	72	278	576	480	520	118	84	68	436	468	165	3193
31 Drayton.....	136	35	120	12	49	20	19	22	35	18	16	346
32 Dundas.....	108	908	888	605	1017	.....	.....	.....	1315	936	195	5864
33 Dunnville.....	42	129	346	168	327	15	18	7	74	103	53	1240
34 Durham.....	85	228	522	156	290	.....	45	12	230	110	30	1623
35 Elora.....	206	557	1202	544	940	492	172	151	1203	637	189	6087
36 Embro.....	81	179	428	237	239	6	54	.....	69	51	39	1302
37 Ennottville.....	47	114	192	98	123	118	42	125	155	65	51	1083
38 Exeter.....	60	98	438	102	203	26	73	78	116	113	77	1324
39 Fenelon Falls.....	123	37	447	172	102	10	28	45	123	90	35	1089
40 Forest.....	125	126	243	84	139	.....	34	77	152	37	10	902
41 Fergus.....	84	217	299	417	296	475	84	185	370	221	80	2644
42 Galt.....	418	279	665	334	546	493	138	160	468	290	203	3576
43 Garden Island.....	134	110	277	402	246	19	121	3	774	420	92	2464
44 Georgetown.....	40	70	232	106	277	.....	25	34	180	41	35	1000
45 Glencoe.....	60	113	166	130	191	.....	48	33	100	31	20	832
46 Goderich.....	135	222	411	250	308	82	80	97	255	170	30	1905

Libraries and Reading Rooms, 1884-5.

NO. OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total No. of Volumes.	No. of Periodicals.	No. of Newspapers.
1	91	539	57	624	136	25	106	85	164	1827		
2	4	15	10	28	2	6	4		8	81	10	17
3	28	248	25	56		19		14	22	412		
4*												
5	11	276	16	64	248	17	7	17	57	713	15	5
6*												
7	94	2363	83	327	116	40		103	176	3307	11	1
8	72	1500	94	280	725	33	61	72	205	3044	7	14
9	287	3976	298	203	363	43		258	1325	6753	19	7
10	240	1100	575	800		100	81	175	317	3638		
11	52	2158	172	929	40	54	31	137	504	4077	15	21
12											7	2
13	25	274	55	13	16	4	22	2	10	421		
14	20	57	40	321		10		28	72	548		
15*												
16	1096	32131	1088	1334	1634	384	307	1037	1417	40448	22	24
17	82	746	65	55	86	36	12	42	260	1391	7	12
18	100	500	200	208	120	20	10	100	100	1383	17	17
19	80	185	75	182		22		25	150	747		
20	32	495	15	84		9	4	51	35	725	5	1
21*												
22	12	337	14	117	114		2	13	9	618	9	18
23	35	848	71	65		67		134	307	1527	5	17
24	80	5275	120	250	200	35	10	100	250	6320	23	5
25	21	83	31	117	35	2	27	47	54	417		
26	42	180	28	36		10	15	31	28	380		
27	26	117	12	61	27	13	5	14	15	291		
28	450	970	391	860	1756	168	129	254	584	5652	28	10
29	35	1010	79	211	27	25		49	121	1557		
30	126	1380	325	470	62	48	130	376	538	3455	17	8
31	133	708	84	64	64	2	64	42	144	1305	7	6
32	135	1086	94	105				150	573	2773	7	8
33	572	2151	1071	1757	246	268		576	607	7248		
34	154	1545	84	212		38	17	131	520	2701		
35	139	1877	135	220	955	70	52	201	211	3860	14	14
36	386	649	172	256	25	58		95	32	1673	6	9
37	15	460	15	25	86	10	22	28	43	701		
38	112	996	66	217	24	38	60	56	174	1796	2	1
39	95	1640	115	95	10	25	53	67	430	2539	10	22
40	198	1570	91	148		49	96	138	107	2397	4	7
41	69	971	130	329	303	71	19	94	134	2124		
42	301	4907	308	607	3329	135	82	310	1287	11280	24	25
43	232	802	221	74	22	50	3	140	184	1733	14	16
44	30	385	45	324		23	12	36	42	901	2	7
45	131	720	295	165		47	17	101	158	1634		
46	213	1425	129	88	83	15	110	158	207	2428	16	19

* No classified report kept.

TABLE B.—Membership

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.									Total No. of Volumes.	
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.		Works of Reference.
47 Grimsby	99	160	440	193	801	21	25	27	569	342	27	2545
48 Guelph (Free Library)..	1581	428	993	419	425	441	102	196	457	398	176	4035
49 Hanover	25	42	117	117	69	7	22	22	36	57	10	499
50 Harriston	108	117	500	140	290	300	78	150	350	160	40	2125
51 Hespeler	152	191	331	163	329	19	73	.....	206	101	79	1492
52 Ingersoll	158	214	520	193	382	.....	53	.....	126	151	.....	1639
53 Kemptville	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 Kincardine	215	145	568	144	316	378	84	87	170	102	106	2100
55 Kingston	300	350	1520	295	180	764	70	160	400	360	210	4369
56 Lancaster	26	11	24	28	44	.....	7	.....	27	5	11	157
57 Lindsay	104	100	381	173	247	19	31	50	120	73	40	1234
58 Listowel	162	37	150	64	90	8	28	13	34	19	.....	443
59 London	397	230	920	254	734	410	111	155	268	149	145	3376
60 Lucan	57	60	127	96	165	10	36	9	40	51	20	554
61 Meaford	96	88	305	100	186	5	48	.....	72	65	.....	869
62 Merriton	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 Midland	100	28	93	25	64	5	18	20	37	27	16	333
64 Mitchell	176	111	366	217	498	179	30	47	49	191	118	1806
65 Mount Forest	77	107	194	138	125	.....	40	32	88	47	20	791
66 Napanee	149	305	303	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	139	129	.....	1048
67 New Hamburg	60	29	184	35	130	.....	20	.....	19	11	11	439
68 Newmarket	74	63	270	96	206	21	33	23	54	123	4	893
69 Niagara	50	355	560	452	100	175	171	425	300	275	100	2913
70 Niagara Falls	190	225	740	265	375	15	104	.....	339	167	44	2274
71 Norwich	61	85	476	93	205	56	34	102	57	79	40	1227
72 Oakville	56	159	103	124	212	.....	52	121	118	117	19	1025
73 Orangeville	106	101	529	119	203	.....	12	45	66	61	57	1193
74 Orillia	241	130	444	171	241	16	59	27	338	187	29	1642
75 Owen Sound	130	122	599	245	235	28	65	40	185	133	34	1686
76 Paisley	170	80	450	100	300	.....	100	200	200	100	70	1600
77 Paris	264	403	684	526	508	271	146	290	462	352	181	3823
78 Parkdale	100	29	499	49	211	40	13	10	63	51	39	1004
79 Penetanguishene .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80 Perth	176	199	267	227	559	30	66	.....	130	151	25	1654
81 Peterborough	273	412	679	308	2069	117	117	196	462	352	148	4860
82 Point Edward	118	130	410	190	230	.....	15	12	200	120	18	1325
83 Port Hope	170	238	819	177	233	.....	36	5	149	190	40	1887
84 Port Perry	22	157	209	.....	204	26	55	71	144	35	.....	901
85 Prescott	118	240	391	161	306	.....	67	48	123	220	34	1590
86 Preston	79	436	377	398	.....	134	756	.....	1054	556	107	3818
87 Renfrew	78	161	440	200	272	160	61	.....	182	77	23	1576
88 Richmond Hill	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89 Ridgetown	126	69	694	166	274	620	24	37	178	64	30	2156

Libraries and Reading Rooms, 1884-5.

NO. OF VOLUMES ISSUED.												READING ROOM.	
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total No. of Volumes.	No. of Periodicals.	No. of Newspapers.	
47 68	1719	45	263	774	16	15	73	335	65	3373	9	.....
48 793	15111	904	796	2724	206	432	781	2321	1163	25231	24	13	
49 20	146	58	52	12	5	12	16	33	.....	354	.....	.....
50 44	1616	120	210	212	50	76	56	307	6	2697	7	6	
51 150	642	90	754	1125	67	.....	183	194	.....	3205	.....	.....
52 83	2103	141	254	.....	23	.....	53	149	.....	2806	.....	.....
53*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 170	2363	206	470	1977	100	57	171	102	24	5640	26	8	
55 75	5850	184	340	3040	52	66	63	280	100	10050	28	12	
56 4	23	19	16	.....	2	.....	12	3	.....	79	1	8
57 130	910	160	347	.....	60	25	210	460	.....	2302	19	13
58 42	474	61	204	103	17	16	28	51	.....	996	.....	.....
59 116	3225	162	252	147	64	5	144	217	.....	4332	20	33
60 95	198	86	49	4	27	45	16	73	4	597	.....	.....
61 77	594	129	80	100	48	.....	103	147	.....	1278	.....	.....
62*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 70	645	45	71	18	18	27	14	142	.....	1050	13	5
64 96	1684	188	1028	126	27	29	58	332	.....	3568	11	12
65 41	216	43	32	.....	9	5	33	22	.....	401	4	12
66 48	400	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	49	128	.....	725	12	6
67 17	244	33	112	.....	10	.....	4	14	2	436	2	5
68 4	644	27	217	9	1	10	11	132	.....	1055	.....	.....
69 467	1100	150	700	1950	600	125	19	576	25	5712	10	3	
70 95	1950	137	420	140	162	.....	75	106	.....	3085	9	6
71 31	1116	50	89	50	7	20	13	73	.....	1449	.....	.....
72 24	161	19	31	.....	11	23	34	96	13	412	.....	.....
73*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74 113	2310	209	174	122	77	31	214	1052	1	4303	17	7	
75 56	3796	125	196	10	45	50	225	274	15	4792	.....	.....
76 75	600	80	400	.....	25	150	120	190	30	1670	.....	.....
77 178	3410	208	889	719	100	121	201	237	.....	6063	35	11
78 29	1521	79	281	178	21	12	54	140	1	2316	11	9	
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	45
80 261	1537	413	1951	193	74	.....	116	598	24	5167	8	11
81 218	2465	220	2672	153	63	91	368	321	180	6751	23	19	
82 33	1284	161	199	.....	16	13	77	123	5	1911	7	7
83 120	4821	53	174	.....	21	3	36	119	.....	5347	33	13
84 39	563	.....	104	.....	8	23	30	10	.....	777	.....	.....
85 45	1020	31	65	.....	27	30	50	460	30	1758	.....	.....
86 88	790	73	.....	206	236	.....	165	394	11	1963	29	7
87 47	1741	82	185	223	37	.....	48	108	.....	2471	.....	.....
88 20	157	23	190	193	7	10	6	12	5	623	.....	.....
89 70	1680	125	80	250	50	.....	201	403	30	2889	20	2

* No classified report kept.

TABLE B.—Membership,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Number of Members.	NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.										
		Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total No. of Volumes.
90 Scarboro'	57	218	341	221	146	220	52	317	191	198	34	1938
91 Schomberg	90	25	21	38	29	22	47	24	41	11	258	
92 Seaforth	346	278	775	354	195	217	61	89	319	164	224	2676
93 Simcoe (Free Library)	269	930	367	309	113	108	75	214	261	96	2731	
94 Smith's Falls	215	388	442	237	583	91	57	150	398	234	151	2731
95 Stouffville	84	68	251	76	190	11	37	69	173	75	59	1009
96 Stratford	116	190	1200	295	900	300	100	25	295	275	36	3616
97 Strathroy	307	167	805	299	291	156	98	81	261	176	78	2392
98 Streetsville	67	215	532	232	140	33	209	68	294	152	54	1929
99 St. Catharines	271	521	1443	533	676	316	168	258	530	561	71	5677
100 St. George	96	124	622	178	132	43	28	62	88	140	36	1453
101 St. Mary's	130	400	700	500	1000	140	150	280	420	350	110	4050
102 St. Thomas (Free Lib.)	105	718	181	1098	125	36	40	150	113	60	2626	
103 Teeswater	44	70	177	68	67	3	19	15	29	55	503	
104 Thorndale	95	28	112	31	38	14	26	13	11	273		
105 Tilsonburg	105	447	67	163	132	42	16	42	35	45	1094	
106 Toronto (Free Library)	1639	8897	1275	7104	1259	464	668	2085	1399	10044	34834	
107 Uxbridge	160	371	1380	293	300	139	72	150	460	341	113	3619
108 Walkerton	82	44	344	86	258	27	92	66	28	945		
109 Wardsville	20	156	207	237	418	136	177	155	100	1580		
110 Waterdown	35	75	375	330	120	110	120	270	1400			
111 Waterloo	132	120	833	252	1084	293	184	55	174	185	50	3230
112 Watford												
113 Welland	182	196	739	156	79	53	36	59	292	116	30	1756
114 Weston	35	16	27	7	18	21	16	18	11	161		
115 Whitby	98	120	463	192	43	72	18	163	156	217	27	1471
116 Wingham	78	186	480	140	213	67	79	200	250	35	1650	
117 Woodbridge	42	31	86	57	68	20	10	32	29	9	342	
118 Woodstock	355	340	1288	346	381	58	79	169	352	348	190	3551
119 Wroxeter	67	182	130	225	162	53	40	41	119	72	24	1048

Libraries and Reading Rooms, 1884-5.

NO. OF VOLUMES ISSUED.											READING ROOM.		
Biography.	Fiction.	History.	Miscellaneous.	Periodical Literature.	Poetry and the Drama.	Religious Literature.	Science and Art.	Voyages and Travels.	Works of Reference.	Total No. of Volumes.	No. of Periodicals.	No. of Newspapers.	
90	70	658	68	76	291	8	124	72	81	1448	.....	.....
91	48	49	35	.....	.....	20	45	22	58	299	.....	.....
92	630	5042	1421	812	1086	245	86	720	1610	11652	12	18	
93	92	5608	222	272	28	84	160	180	496	7142	15	14	
94	302	1718	250	536	484	53	72	423	246	4084	14	16	
95	43	616	17	154	2	8	18	51	82	997	8	4	
96	250	1150	475	263	1579	137	21	140	200	4217	29	.....
97	180	4326	370	333	615	130	69	138	455	6635	17	13	
98	41	698	34	55	14	40	8	68	71	1029	7	6	
99	367	3312	294	254	1190	83	733	238	586	7057	10	9	
100	62	646	101	94	175	8	32	75	115	1313	12	6	
101	136	2154	192	398	150	175	125	238	317	3885	10	5	
102	145	2780	205	976	137	32	51	74	202	4602	24	22	
103	46	269	45	20	33	20	6	9	83	531	.....	.....
104	35	217	36	38	.....	6	32	13	20	397	.....	.....
105*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	4323	125632	4126	22450	4563	1352	395	6366	6676	3623	179506	367
107	126	1801	150	181	200	58	117	268	224	86	3211	22	12
108	5	287	17	122	6	20	56	10	523
109	88	55	67	179	35	10	81	515
110	18	594	21	84	68	11	11	2	24	833
111	102	2557	239	855	706	121	15	52	513	7	5167
112*
113	122	2795	96	46	5	32	36	120	152	8	3412
114*	10	6
115	56	1266	66	33	364	50	124	73	376	33	2441
116	103	906	69	101	96	41	98	490	1904	18	32
117*
118	301	7374	182	239	44	99	59	141	883	9322	42	12
119	240	48	26	64	3	2	7	56	1	477

* No classified report kept.

TABLE C.—Evening Classes, Elementary.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Writing, Phonography and Book-keeping.	English Grammar.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.	Telegraphy.
Auriprior.....	16		16	
Barrie.....	11		11	
Bowmanville.....	21			
Brantford (Free Library).....	12		12	
Clinton.....	4		3	
Fergus.....	17	17	17	
Garden Island.....	25	14	39	10
Goderich.....	16			
Hespeler.....	44	44	44	
Kingston.....	32	23	23	
Midland.....	24		24	
Napanee.....	40	40		
Oakville.....	36		33	
Orillia.....	13	13	13	
Paisley.....	27	27	27	
Ridgetown.....	8		14	
Seaforth.....	30	13	29	
Smith's Falls.....	12	12	12	
Welland.....	10	10	10	

TABLE D.—Evening Classes, Drawing,

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	Freehand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Memory.	Architectural.	Machines.
Aylmer	14	14	14	14	14		
Aurora	28	21	22	28	26		
Barrie	16	17	17	16	14		
Berlin (Free Library)	23	30	30	22	18		
Bolton	14	14	10	14	12		
Bowmanville	19	21	13	13	22		
Bracebridge	16	11	14	15	15		
Brantford (Free Library)	36	36	36	3	4		
Brockville	27	27	26		24		
Carleton Place		21					17
Clinton	1						
Dundas	9	9		5			
Elora	18	18	16	15	9		
Fergus	10	13	9	7	13		
Galt	26	29	3		4	4	25
Garden Island	25	18					
Ingersoll	70	69	70	54	54		
Kincardine	71	12	64	19	18		
Kingston	13	10	12	3	9		
Lindsay	35	35	35	35	35		
Midland	25		2				
Milton	27	27	27	27	27		
Mount Forest	56	56	56				
Napanee	20	20		20	20		
New Hamburg	34	34	34	34	34		
Newmarket	51	51	49	21	21		
Oakville	32	32	31	32	31		
Orangeville	43	43	43				
Orillia	19	18	14	13	13		
Paris	59	59	59	59	59		
Perth	13	16	17	12	13		
Petrolia	17	10	11	17	16		
Prescott	64	64	64	64	64		
Seaforth	19	21	24	16	14		
Smith's Falls	12	12	12	12	12		
Stouffville	14	14	14	14	14		
Strathroy	11	29	28	12	12		
Streetsville	20	20	20	20	20		
St. George	36	15	16	36	15		
St. Mary's	19	14	18	17	15		
Uxbridge	35			35			
Walkerton	39	25	25	24	23		
Whitby	34	34	34	34	34		

TABLE E.—Evening Classes Drawing, showing Certificates taken and Extra Grants Paid.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.	Freehand Drawing.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Memory and B. E. Drawing.	Machine Drawing.	Certificate taken in Grade B.	Money Granted for Certificates.	
								\$	c.
Aylmer.....	3	8	7	6	5		3	8	00
Aurora.....	1	4	1		2			6	00
Barrie.....	2	4	1	1	1		1	8	00
Berlin (Free Library).....		12	8	1	1			19	00
Bolton.....	3	7	6	1	5		1	16	00
Bowmanville.....	1	14	10	2	5			10	00
Brookville.....	5	17	15					24	00
Carleton Place.....		6				10		16	00
Dundas.....	1	4		1				5	00
Elora.....	3	7	3	4				11	00
Fergus.....	1	9		2	1			11	00
Galt.....	2	5	3		1	3		10	00
Garden Island.....		13						12	00
Ingersoll.....	8	38	24	3	15		2	70	00
Kincardine.....		7	1					7	00
Kingston.....	2	1	2	4	3			3	00
Mount Forest.....	3	10						13	00
Napanee.....	2	6		2	2				
New Hamburg.....	1	10	9	1	1			15	00
Newmarket.....	2	11	4	2	2		1	6	00
Oakville.....	4	8	4		1			7	00
Orangeville.....	1	9		1				11	00
Orillia.....	4	5	3	4	3		1	12	00
Paris.....	3	7	4	3	1			13	00
Perth.....	2	5	7					7	00
Petrolia.....	1	8	5	3	5		1	11	00
Prescott.....	5	18	7	9	5		1	28	00
Seaforth.....	3	8	4	2	2		2	12	00
Smith's Falls.....		3						3	00
Strathroy.....	5	11	9	2	5			23	00
Streetsville.....	1	18	4	1	1			20	00
St. George.....	1	3	3	1				6	00
St. Mary's.....	2	12	6	1	2		1	20	00
Walkerton.....	4	22	9	4	5		1	16	00
Whitby.....	8	21	12		3			37	00
Total.....	84	252	171	61	77	13	15	496	00

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the theatre of the Education Department, Toronto, September 15th, 1885. In the absence of the President, Otto Klotz, Esq., whom a sudden attack of illness had detained, the chair was taken by the Vice-President, the Rev. Father Harris.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, and 75 gentlemen presented their certificates of appointment as Delegates by their respective Institutes.

The Seventeenth Annual Report was then adopted, from which the following abstracts are taken :—

“ That Mechanics' Institutes, or similar organizations, are desirable in every community, is unquestionable. In the absence of the Library, the Reading-room, the Classroom, and the Lectures provided by these institutions, young men are too likely to acquire loose habits of thought and conduct, and to become the frequenters of bar-rooms and other places of questionable resort. Through the opportunities and influences connected with a well equipped Literary Institute, many may be kept from drifting away and leading lives of uselessness and crime, and their minds be directed to nobler aims, and they become more intelligent and better workmen and members of society. Hence, it is both the interest and the duty of parents and guardians and employers of labor, and of all other interested parties, to give every possible encouragement to these institutions, both by money help, and by devoting time and thought to promote their success.

“ Notwithstanding the liberal assistance given by the Legislature, the members of your Committee know, by long experience, that the financial problem is the one, more than any other, that their Boards of Management have to grapple with. If the promotion of industry, intelligence and morality is to the interests of a community, then should annual and liberal municipal grants be made to Mechanics' Institutes. If in some of the principal cities of the Province, the authorities deem it proper to tax the people for the entire sustenance of Free Public Libraries and Reading-rooms, then, surely, there can be no question as to the wisdom of a Municipal Council giving a small sum of money annually, to sustain the local Mechanics' Institute, in the absence of the Free Library.

“ To ensure success to the Local Institute, it is also necessary to secure clean, well lighted and comfortable rooms, in a central position ; and, above and beyond all, executive officers who will feel and manifest an intense interest in, and be willing to spend time and labor in furtherance of its interests.

Evening Classes.

“ Much good is doubtless being accomplished by evening classes, in both the elementary and technical branches, especially in drawing and modelling, as affecting art and art manufactures and decorations.

“ The Teachers' Vacation Classes in art studies, so successfully inaugurated last year by the Minister of Education, in the rooms of the Education Department, has had another very fruitful session : and it is hoped the result will be that a larger number of accomplished teachers to conduct Institute classes will be increasingly available, from year to year.

“ Your Committee rejoices in the success so far attained ; but would fain see the class system extended to embrace studies applicable to branches of the manufacturing arts other than the merely decorative.

“ While our factories and industrial establishments are increasing in number and extent on every hand, we have no organized system of instruction provided on technical subjects, except in the Ontario School of Science, in which but a very limited number of our mechanics and artizans could possibly attend, even if the studies pursued were moresuited

to their special requirements, What we apparently want, and what are so fully provided in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and to some extent in the United States, are schools or classes for the study of the principles of mechanics, chemistry as applied to the mechanical and manufacturing arts, etc., wherein the pupils should be made familiar with the chemical nature and uses of the materials and ingredients they are using, or proposing to use in their future occupations and employments.

“ This might be done by classes formed in the institutes, and affiliated with and deriving teaching and other necessary help from the Provincial School, in the same manner that the Drawing Classes are now affiliated with and deriving help from the School of Art. Until some scheme of this nature is devised and carried out, our young artizans and manufacturers will not be able to attain to that skill and efficiency which it is their ambition and privilege to reach.

“ As the Minister of Education has done, and is still further proposing to do, all in his power to advance the standing and usefulness of the Mechanics' Institutes, and the education of the industrial classes, your Committee trusts that he will take this subject into his favourable consideration, and endeavour to ensure its ultimate success.

Association Lectures.

“ The system adopted two years ago, of one free Association Lecture for each Institute that would accept of it, was continued in the past year. The names of approved lecturers and subjects were submitted to the Institutes, with an offer to pay a fee of \$15.00 for one scientific or illustrated lecture, or \$10.00 for a lecture on a general subject; the Hon. the Minister of Education permitting the Institutes to charge, as against the expenditure of their Legislative Grants, similar sums for expenses.

“ During the session 57 lectures in all were delivered—38 on scientific or illustrated subjects, and 19 of a general character.

“ The aggregate attendance reported at the 57 lectures was 10,418, or an average of nearly 183 per lecture—the smallest attendance reported being 38, and the largest 500.

“ The subject of continuing the lecture system was fully discussed, and it was resolved that the lectures be continued.

“ The Hon. the Minister of Education now entered the room and was enthusiastically received; and, on being introduced by the Chairman to the meeting, he said that he had come to listen to a discussion upon a subject in which he was, himself, particularly interested. He had come to gain information, and to ascertain their wants. He was pleased to see the Mechanics' Institutes so well represented, and he heartily welcomed the delegates. He hoped they would return home with renewed vigor, that they would be stimulated to do all that they possibly could to place their Mechanics' Institutes in a better position than ever before, and strive to make them a success throughout the Province. In the old country such institutions were doing a great service, and there was no reason why they should not accomplish as much in Ontario. He could only say that they would always find him ready to do everything in his power to assist them in their efforts in that direction.

“ The meeting proceeded to consider the Minister's ‘ Proposed Regulations ’ respecting Art Schools and Mechanics' Institutes.

“ The discussion resulted in the approval of the proposed regulations with some slight modifications.

“ The Association then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were declared elected :—

“ *President.*—Rev. Father Harris, of St. Catharines.

“ *Vice-President.*—Mr. A. H. Manning, of Clinton.

" *Secretary-Treasurer*.—Mr. Wm. Edwards, of Toronto.

" *Executive Committee*.—Mr. Thos. Cowan, of Galt; Mr. N. C. Poison, of Kingston; Mr. Harcourt, M.P.P., of Welland; Mr. J. H. Scott, of Kincardine.

" *Auditors*.—Mr. John Taylor and Mr. J. K. Macdonald, of Toronto.

" A hearty vote of thanks was then passed to Otto Klotz, Esq., the late President for the valuable services rendered by him to the Association, and to the associate Institutes during his two years' term as President."

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary.

The Treasurer's audited statement, hereunto appended, shows the total receipts for the year to have been \$1,230.93; balance from the previous year, \$1,090.02; together, \$2,320.95. The total expenditure for the year has been \$1,188.55; the balance in hand \$1,132.40. See detailed statement and vouchers on the table.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by order of the Executive Committee.

OTTO KLOTZ,
President.

W. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, September 15th, 1885.

Treasurer's Audited Statement for the Year ending July 31st, 1885.

1884.	RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	1884.	EXPENDITURE.	c.
	To Balance in hand, Aug. 1st, 1884	1,090 02		By Printing Annual Reports and Circulars, Post-cards, etc.	120 75
	" Legislative Grant for 1884-5	1,200 00		" Binding up, Indexing, etc., Roll Books and Record Books	34 75
	" Proceeds of Sales of 19 Roll Books	15 00		" Expenses of the Executive Committee for the year.	46 50
	" Proceeds of Sales of 20 Record Books	15 93		" Postage, Telegrams, Blank Books and Stationery	51 55
				" Fees Paid Institutes for thirty-nine Scientific or Illustrated Lectures delivered	585 00
				" Ditto for 19 General Subject Lectures delivered	190 00
				" Auditor's Fees for 1883-4	10 00
				" Sec. Treasurer's Remuneration for the year	150 00
				" Balance in hand, August 1st, 1885	1,132 40
		2,220 95			\$2,320 95

(Signed) J. K. MACDONALD, |
JOHN TAYLOR, | AUDITORS.

Toronto, August 15th, 1885.

1.) *Report of Dr. May, Superintendent, Ontario School of Art.*

2. ART SCHOOLS.

Sixth Session of the Ontario School of Art.

This session commenced on the 12th January, 1885. At the entrance examination the following professional certificates were granted.

TORONTO ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing.	9	Model Drawing.	14
Practical Geometry.	13	Memory and Blackboard Drawing.	5
Linear Perspective.	3		

Grade A.

Shading from flat examples	3	Advanced Perspective	5
Outline from the "Round."	6	Drawings from Flowers.	5
Shading from the "Round."	7		

At the same examination the following certificates were granted to other institutions in affiliation with the Ontario School of Art.

OTTAWA ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing.	2	Linear Perspective	3
Practical Geometry	6	Model Drawing.	4

Grade A.

Shading from flat examples	3	Shading from the "Round."	1
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Special Subjects.

Painting in Oil Colors	2	Painting in Water Colors.	7
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LONDON ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing	6	Model Drawing.	10
Practical Geometry	17	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	2
Linear Perspective.	2		

Grade A.

Machine Drawing	1
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ALMA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS.

Grade B.

Certificate, Grade B	1	Linear Perspective	3
Freehand Drawing.	4	Model Drawing	1
Practical Geometry	5		

Grade A.

Shading from flat examples	2	|	Drawing from Dictation.	2
Outline from the "Round."	2	|	Advanced Perspective	1
Shading from the "Round"	3	|	Industrial design.	1

KINCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Practical Geometry	7		Linear Perspective	1
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ORANGEVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Freehand Drawing	1		Model Drawing	1
Practical Geometry	9			

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Practical Geometry	8		Linear Perspective	5
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The following teachers were appointed by the Minister of Education :—

Elementary and Advanced Drawing.

Principal.—Mr. W. Cruickshanks, A.R.C.A., Graduate of the Royal Academy, London, and Studio Yvon, Paris ; Mr. Arthur Reading ; Miss Windeat ; Mr. Holmes.

Painting in Oil and Water Colors.

Mr. A. Dickson Patterson, A.R.C.A., Art Department, South Kensington, London.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Elementary or Primary—Grade B.

1. Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
2. Practical Geometry.
3. Linear Perspective.
4. Model Drawing.
5. Memory and Blackboard Drawing.

Students must pass the necessary examinations in two of these subjects before they can be permitted to study in the advanced classes.

Second or High—Grade A.

1. Shading from flat examples.
2. Outline Drawing from the "Round" (casts or nature).
3. Shading from the "Round."
4. Drawing from flowers and objects of Natural History.
5. Advanced Perspective.
6. Descriptive Geometry and Topographical Drawing.
7. Drawing from dictation.
8. Machine Drawing.
9. Building Construction.
10. Industrial Design.

Special Subjects.

1. Painting in Oil and Water Colors.
2. Modelling in Clay and Wax.
3. Wood Engraving, including Pictorial Work.
4. Wood Carving.

TERMS.

Afternoon Classes in Drawing.—\$6 per term of thirty-six lessons.

Evening Classes in Drawing.—\$3 per term of thirty-six lessons.

Teachers and Normal School students were admitted to these classes at half rates.

Painting Classes.—\$6 per term of twelve lessons.

Modelling Classes.—\$6 per term of twenty lessons.

Wood Engraving Classes.—\$6 per term of twenty lessons.

Fees to be paid in advance.

The classes were conducted as follows :—

Afternoon Classes.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Evening Classes.—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Painting Classes.—Saturdays, 12 to 2 p.m.

Certificates and Awards open for competition to students in all Institutions in affiliation with the Ontario School of Art.

Gold Medal presented by the Honorable the Minister of Education for Advanced Course, Grade A.

Rules for Guidance of Competitors for the Gold Medal.

The candidates must be *bona fide* students in regular attendance at the affiliated Institution represented, as no teachers or outside students will be allowed to compete.

1. *Work done during the Session.* There is no restriction as to the character or manner of execution, nor the time occupied in the studies of ornamental design, and outline and shading from the antique, done during the session.

2. *Time Study—Drawing from the Antique, full figure.* The drawing shall not be less than two feet in height, on white paper, in chalk, either with or without the aid of stump, background shaded or plain. Work to be finished in 36 hours, regular school time, without assistance.

3. *Original Design.* This is to be executed in pencil, on paper provided by the Department, size of drawing not less than six inches by four inches; time four hours. The designs recommended are those suitable for wall paper, carpets, oil cloth, or such like purposes.

A Bronze Medal for highest number of marks in Primary Grade B.

A Bronze Medal will also be given for the highest number of marks in Grade B from a Mechanic's Institute Student. As the Education Department will exhibit Art School work at the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886, the work for competition for medals must be sent to the Department not later than 15th February, 1886.

A proficiency certificate will be awarded for each subject. Any pupil who passes in all the subjects in the Primary Course shall be entitled to a certificate known as grade B; and any pupil who passes in the first eight subjects of the Advanced Course shall be awarded a certificate to be known as grade A. Pupils holding certificates on Machine Drawing and Building Construction may omit Drawing from Flowers, and Drawing from Dictation, when competing for Certificate Grade A.

The holder of a Primary certificate will be legally qualified to teach drawing in a High School, Model School or a Mechanics' Institute; the holder of an Advanced certificate in an Art School. The Education Department will accept a Primary certificate in lieu of the non professional examination in Drawing for any class or grade of public school teacher's certificate.

Any college or private school may, for the purpose of taking the Departmental Examination, and with the consent of the Education Department, be affiliated with the Toronto Art School.

Purposes of the School.

The aim of the Ontario School of Art is to prepare such teachers as may be required for teaching industrial drawing in Public and High Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, and Industrial Art Schools; also, to provide technical instruction and art culture to persons employed in the various trades, manufactures, etc., requiring artistic skill.

The Educational Museum and Library.

The *Museum*, which is accessible to students for purposes of study, contains a collection of several thousand *Reproductions of Art*, consisting of Antiquities; Ancient and Modern Statuary; Paintings and Engravings of the celebrated masters of the Italian,

German, Flemish, French and English Schools; Illustrations of Decorative Art, including Metal Work, Carved Ivory and Wood, Pottery, Porcelain and Glass, Textile Fabrics, Embroidery, Carvings on Ivory, Electrotypes, etc.

The *Library* contains a large collection of Publications on Art applied to Science and manufactures, books of instruction on Drawing and Painting, and illustrated books containing etchings, engravings, and wood-cuts of the pictures and sculptures in the principal galleries of Europe.

The *Art School Rooms* are well equipped with modern Art Studies and appliances for the rapid advancement of students.

To prevent overcrowding, it has been decided to take only a limited number of students, who will be received in the order of their application.

The following detailed statement shows the occupation of the students in attendance this session, and their purpose of study :

OCCUPATION.	PURPOSE OF STUDY.	No. OF STUDENTS.
<i>Afternoon Class.</i>		
Artist	Improvement	Males. 1
Art Students .....	.....	2
Teachers	Teaching	2
Telegraph Operator	Artist	1
Teachers	Teaching	Females. 4
Art Students .....	.....	19
"	Improvement	12
"	Designing	1
No occupation	Not given	8
<i>Painting Class.</i>		
Teachers	Teaching	Females. 2
No occupation .....	.....	5
"	Improvement	4
"	Not given	7
<i>Evening Class.</i>		
Artist	Artist	Males. 1
Art Student	Teaching	1
Apprentice	Improvement	1
Carpenter	Technical	3
Cabinet-maker .....	.....	1
Clerks	Improvement	2
Draughtsmen	Technical	2
Engravers .....	.....	7
Marble Cutter .....	.....	1
No occupation	Improvement	4
Painter .....	.....	1
School Pupils .....	.....	19
Sign Writer	Technical	1
Student-at-Law	Improvement	1
Teacher	Teacher	1
Train Despatcher	Improvement	1
Wood Carver	Technical	3
Public School Teacher	Teaching	Females. 14
Art Students .....	.....	14
"	Improvement	11
Music Teacher	Teaching	1
Total .....	.....	158

It will be seen from the above that 158 students attended the classes during the sixth term.

A simultaneous examination was held at the close of this session, commencing on the 1st of May, 1886. The following list shows the certificates taken by the Ontario Art School and Institutes affiliated therewith. (For Mechanics' Institute List see Table E).

TORONTO ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Grade B Certificates	13	Linear Perspective	16
Freehand Drawing	10	Model Drawing	11
Practical Geometry	18	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	17

Grade A.

Grade A Certificate	1	Advanced Perspective	6
Shading from Flat	6	Descriptive Geometry	3
Outline from the "Round"	7	Drawing from Dictation	6
Shading from the "Round"	7	Industrial Design	5
Flower Drawing	8		

Special Subjects.

Oil Painting	2
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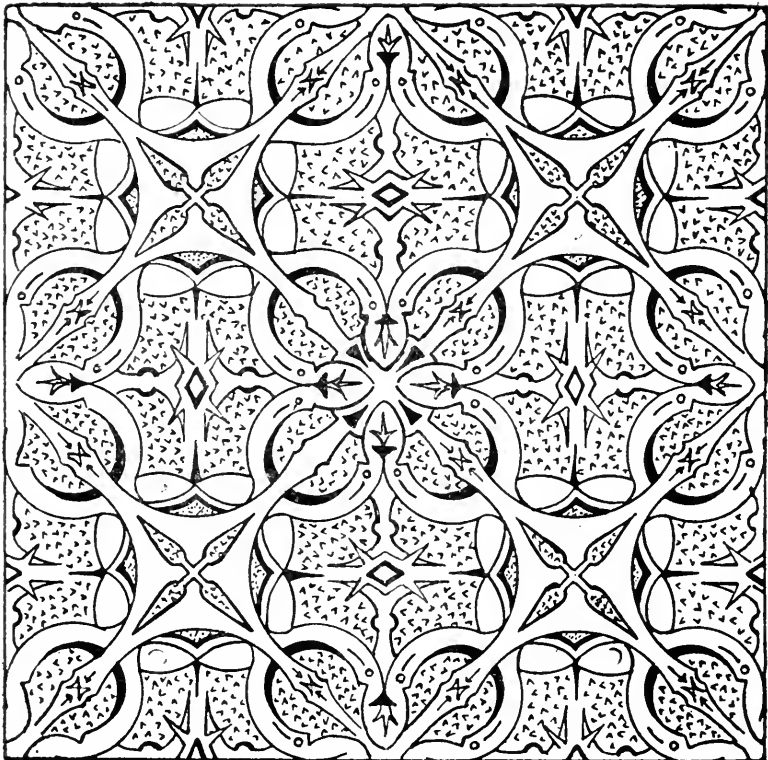
Gold Medal.

Miss Ida N. Banting.

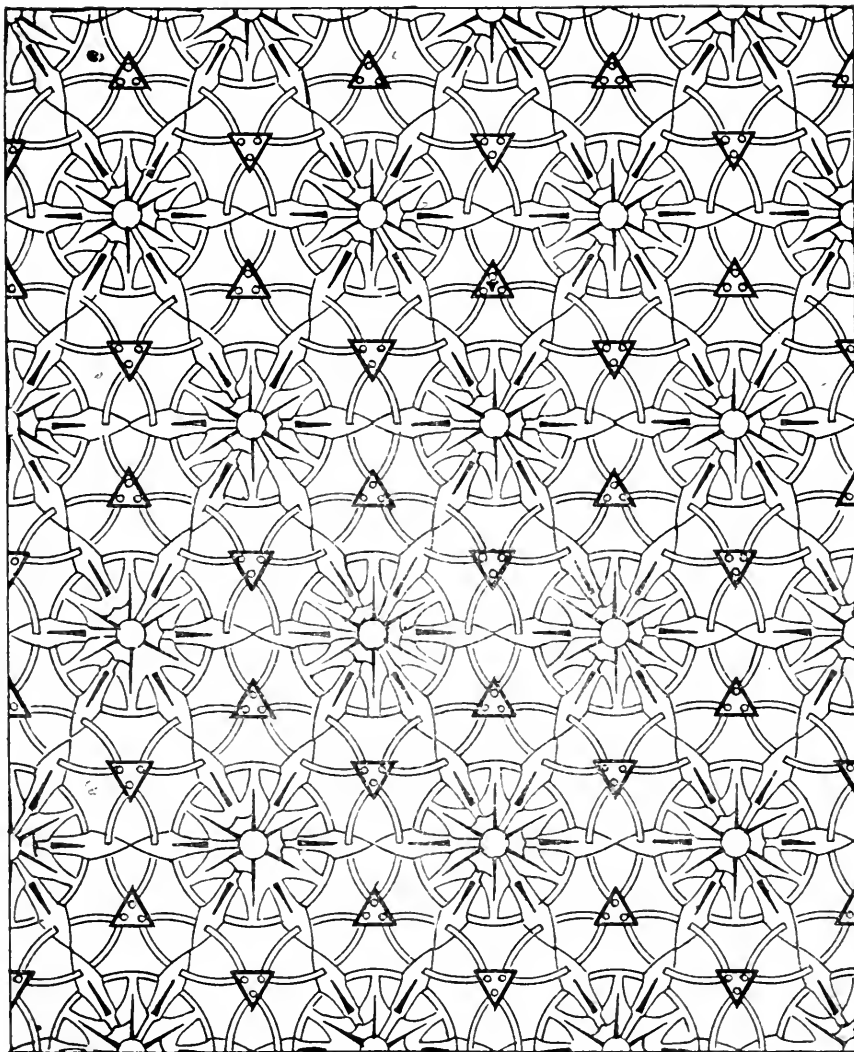
The studies in Industrial Design were published in the *Decorator*, of New York, a monthly publication of great value to manufacturers and persons interested in Industrial Design, and are recommended for reference in Mechanics' Institutes and Art Schools.

We are indebted to the *Decorator* for the following electrots of designs for wall paper, oil cloths, etc., by

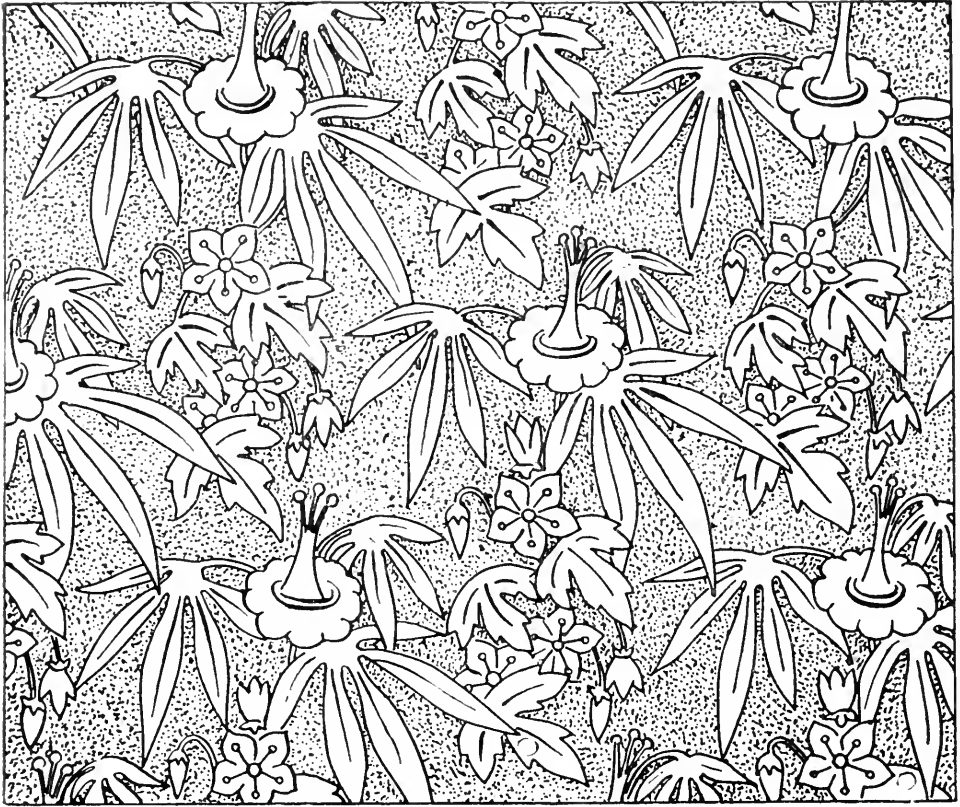
MISS IDA N. BANTING.



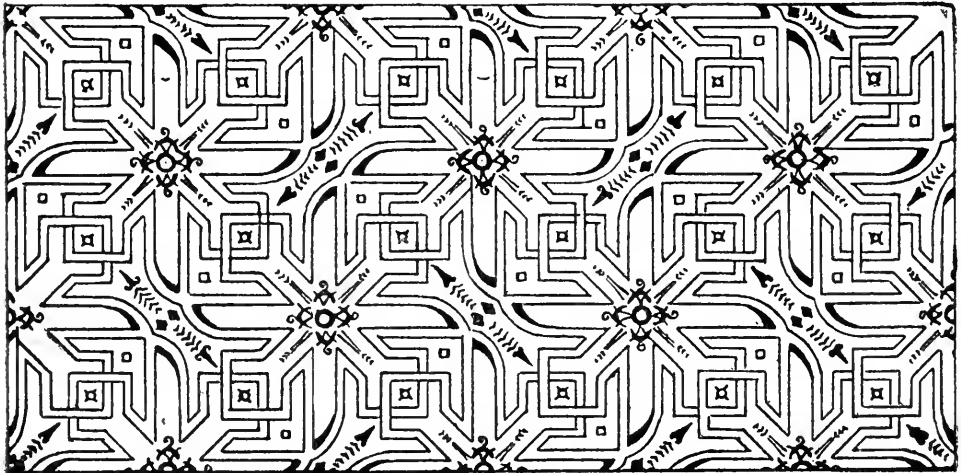
DESIGN FOR FLOOR TILE. IDA N. BANTING.



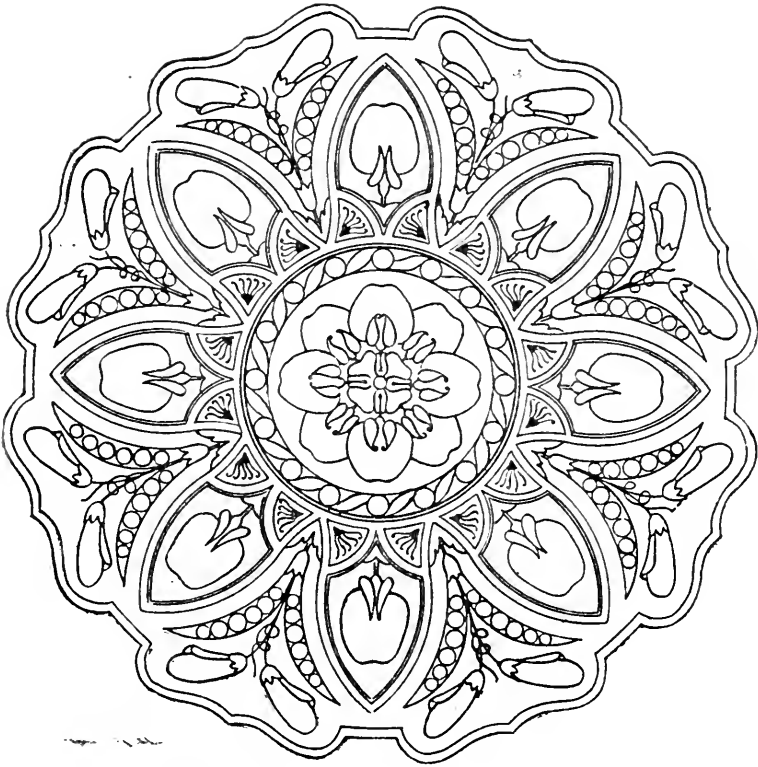
DESIGN FOR OIL CLOTH. IDA N. BANTING.



DESIGN FOR WALL PAPER. IDA N. BASTING.



DESIGN FOR OIL CLOTH. IDA N. BASTING.



DESIGN FOR DESSERT PLATE. IDA N. BANTING.

In the competition for the Gold Medal two of the candidates did such excellent work that the Examiners recommended the Minister to give special Diplomas, which were awarded Mr. S. Wright and Miss R. Bell Smith, both of the Toronto Art School.

The Gold Medal and Diplomas were presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at a conversazione given by the students and teachers at the close of the session; at the same time an exhibition of students' work, from the Toronto Art School, Ottawa Art School, London Art School, Kingston Art School, Alma College, St. Thomas, Whitby Ladies' College, etc., was held in the Art School Rooms, at the Education Department. The attendance was so large and the exhibition so excellent that, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, it was kept open to the public for a fortnight.

Bronze Medals.

The B competition for the Bronze Medal was so close between two students from Alma College St. Thomas, and the Ladies' College, Whitby, that, at the recommendation of the Examiners, two medals were awarded as follows:—

Miss Nettie Nixon, Alma College, St. Thomas.
Miss B. Campbell, Ladies' College, Whitby.

The Bronze Medal for Mechanics' Institutes was taken by Wilson Taylor, Ingersoll.

LONDON ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Grade B Certificates	5	Linear Perspective	19
Freehand Drawing	16	Model Drawing	8
Practical Geometry	24	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	10

Grade A.

Drawing from Flowers ..	5	Mechanical Drawing	2
Advanced Perspective	8	Building Construction	3
Descriptive Geometry	4	Industrial Designs	2

Special Subjects.

Modelling in Clay	14
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OTTAWA ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing	6	Model Drawing	2
Practical Geometry	10	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	3

Grade A.

Shading from Flat	1	Drawing from Flowers	1
Outline from Round	1	Advanced Perspective	2
Shading from Round	3		

Special Subjects.

Painting in Oil Colors	5
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KINGSTON ART SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing	9	Linear Perspective	23
Practical Geometry	23	Model Drawing	12

ALMA COLLEGE, ST. THOMAS.

Grade B.

Grade B Certificates	6	Linear Perspective	4
Freehand Drawing	3	Model Drawing	7
Practical Geometry	12	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	7

Grade A.

Grade A Certificate	1	Advanced Perspective	3
Shading from Flat	4	Descriptive Geometry	1
Outline from Round	1	Drawing from Dictation	2
Shading from Round	3	Building Construction	1
Flower Drawing	1		

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE WHITBY.

Grade B.

Grade B Certificate	1	Linear Perspective	6
Freehand Drawing.....	10	Model Drawing.....	10
Practical Geometry	14	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	4

BERLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Practical Geometry	5	Linear Perspective	2
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BELLEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Grade B Certificate	2	Linear Perspective.....	4
Freehand Drawing.....	20	Model Drawing.....	3
Practical Geometry	61	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	3

MORRISBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

Grade B.

Freehand Drawing.....	3	Model Drawing.....	2
Practical Geometry	41	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	5
Linear Perspective.....	5		

Summer Session for Teachers.

In consequence of the great demand for teachers of Drawing, the Minister decided that free classes should be conducted during the holidays of this year, and the following circular was issued to the County and High School Inspectors:—

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable Minister of Education to request you to inform the teachers in your district that Free Industrial Drawing Classes will be conducted during the ensuing summer holidays for the benefit of Public, Model School, and High School teachers.

The Classes will commence on Tuesday, 7th July, 1885, and continue until the end of the month.

These Classes will be conducted by competent Art Instructors, and will consist of the following primary subjects:

Elementary or Primary Grade B.

1. Freehand from flat examples	12 lessons.
2. Practical Geometry	12 lessons.
3. Linear Perspective	12 lessons.
4. Model Drawing	12 lessons.
5. Memory and Blackboard Drawing	12 lessons.

Second or High Grade A.

1. Shading from flat examples	20 lessons.
2. Industrial Design	15 lessons.
3. Machine Drawing	15 lessons.
4. Drawing from Dictation	10 lessons.

At the close of the session examinations will be held, and successful candidates will be awarded certificates of proficiency. (65 teachers were awarded full certificates in Grade B last year entitling them to teach Industrial Drawing in Mechanics' Institutes and Public Schools.)

Any teacher not a student in the Art School may become a candidate for examination provided that application is made not later than 15th July.

The success of the Free Drawing Classes last summer in obtaining for so many teachers lucrative employment as teachers of drawing in Mechanics' Institutes will no doubt induce a large number to apply for the privilege of attending these classes, but as the accommodation is limited, it is probable that all the applicants cannot be admitted; therefore the students will be taken in the order of application until the school is full. Notification will be sent to the applicants as soon as their names are enrolled.

A list of boarding houses will be sent on application.

Yours truly,

S. P. MAY,

TORONTO, 14th April, 1885.

Superintendent.

In response to this circular, applications were received from Teachers in the following Counties:—

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Counties.	Male.	Female.
Addington	3	..	Northumberland	1	..
Brant	4	2	Ontario	8	9
Bruce	5	4	Oxford	4	9
Dufferin	1	..	Peel	3	..
Durham	2	5	Perth	3	..
Elgin	3	..	Peterboro'	1	2
Essex	1	4	Prescott	2	..
Frontenac	1	1	Prince Edward	3	1
Grenville .....	..	1	Simcoe	11	3
Grey	5	..	Stormont	1	..
Halton	3	3	Victoria	3	1
Hastings	8	5	Waterloo	9	2
Huron	3	2	Welland	2	..
Kent	1	3	Wellington	4	4
Lambton	2	..	Wentworth	5	2
Lanark	5	1	York	19	37
Lennox	1	..			
Lincoln	4	4			
Middlesex	2	3			
Norfolk	5	..			
				138	108
			Total Males, 138 ; Females, 108=246		

The following teachers were appointed:—

Mr. Reading, Mr. Bell Smith, Mr. Merchant, Miss Hunter.

The two latter were students at the previous summer session, whose success was so great as teachers of Drawing during the following winter that the Minister appointed them as teachers at the summer classes.

In order to provide accommodation for such a large number of students the lecture rooms of the Normal School were used in addition to the Art School Rooms in the Education Department.

The teachers as students were most assiduous and persevering and the result was most satisfactory. It was fully demonstrated at the examination that school teachers from their previous training of the eye and hand, can easily acquire the necessary practical knowledge to become efficient teachers of Drawing, and it is most remarkable that some of them who had no prior instruction in the advanced subjects surpassed two or three regular students of the Art School who were in attendance at these classes.

During their visit to Toronto the monotony of hard work was relieved by various entertainments, including a reception at Government House by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, visits to the University and other public institutions, and a trip to Niagara Falls.

178 Students presented themselves for Examination.

The following certificates were awarded :—

Grade B.

Teachers' Certificates	79	Linear Perspective	40
Freehand Drawing	32	Model Drawing	23
Practical Geometry.....	48	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	29

Grade A.

Teachers' Certificates	2	Advanced Perspective.....	14
Reading from Flat	14	Advanced Geometry.....	4
Reading from Round	11	Drawing from Dictation.....	28
Outline from Round	1	Industrial Design.....	17
Drawing from Flowers.....	9	Machine Drawing.....	16

The press throughout the Province were unanimous in their opinion of the benefit to be derived from these classes.

The following is a *Globe* editorial of 15th May, 1885:—

ART SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

“The High and Public School teachers of this Province may justly feel proud of the success of their professional brethren at the Art School examinations just closed at the Education Department.

“It is only a year ago that the Minister of Education established drawing classes for teachers during their holidays. It was then considered by some persons that the time was too short for those unacquainted with drawing to become sufficiently familiar with its principles in order to impart instruction to others. But time has proved that the scheme introduced by the Hon. Mr. Ross is thoroughly practical. About one hundred teachers received instruction in drawing at the summer session last year. A large number of these taught drawing last winter at Mechanics' Institutes and other institutions. Two of the students of that year were so successful with their classes that the Minister appointed them as teachers in the Art School of this year, and the result has been most satisfactory.

“Nearly 250 teachers have been in attendance during the present session. A large number of applicants could not be admitted for want of room. It was therefore deemed advisable to select a certain number from each county, so that the knowledge obtained might be disseminated uniformly throughout the Province. About two hundred came up for examination, and their success, as may be seen from the list published elsewhere, is far greater than that of any previous class either of teachers or regular Art School students.

“The teachers are certainly deserving of great praise for thus devoting the time usually taken for recreation and recuperation of health to that kind of work which is not only of benefit to themselves but to the whole Province. The importance of industrial art education is only now being recognized in Ontario. Independently of the artistic, there is

practical value in the training. Every mechanic should possess a certain amount of knowledge of drawing, so as to enable him to understand the work he has to accomplish. Educationists and manufacturers are now united in the opinion that industrial drawing is the foundation of all industrial education. In machine shops alone it is calculated that the productive efficiency would be increased thirty-three per cent. if every mechanic could read working drawings so as to work by them.

"In the system adopted by the Minister of Education, both in Art Schools and the series of drawing books just published for use in the Public Schools, it has been considered that the amount of artistic training of the eye and the hand required by the various trades may be divided into different grades, such as copying designs and drawings, making working drawings and plans, drawing pieces of machinery, animals, etc., and making industrial designs. We understand that Mr. Ross is providing increased accommodation for the ensuing winter evening classes at the Education Department so that mechanics may pursue the course of study and style of drawing most required in their special occupations.

"Examples of the work done at the recent time examination are now on view at the Education Department."

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—GRADE B.

Granted up to August, 1885.

Names.	Address.	Names.	Address.
<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
John Andrews.....	Ingersoll.	Marilla Adams.....	St. Thomas.
A. Barber.....	Bowmanville.	Bertha Appleton.....	Keswick.
T. A. Bellamy.....	Preston.	Jessie Baxter.....	Ingersoll.
A. E. Baskerville.....	Dundas.	Priscilla Black.....	Toronto.
F. M. Bellsmith.....	London.	Jennie Bragley.....	Toronto.
E. R. Babbington.....	London.	Nellie Burr.....	Toronto.
Richard Bland.....	London.	Fanny Brown.....	St. Thomas.
Edgar Bogart.....	Newmarket.	Lizzie Barron.....	Toronto.
O. Buist.....	Bolton.	Carrie S. Barron.....	Toronto.
J. T. Bowerman.....	Ottawa.	Maud Bell.....	Toronto.
John Burchill.....	Oshawa.	Mina Bee.....	Toronto.
Thomas Beath.....	Oshawa.	Aggie Barr.....	Ingersoll.
Louis C. Bell Smith.....	Toronto.	Lydia Barr.....	Ingersoll.
Alex. Butchart.....	Mildmay.	Birdie F. Carlyle.....	Woodstock.
David Bean.....	Elmira.	Eva Brook.....	St. Thomas.
Ira D. Breuls.....	Sharon.	B. Campbell.....	Whitby.
A. H. Crassweller.....	Blake.	Lena Chesley.....	Ottawa.
Frank Crassweller.....	Zurich.	Jane W. Chisholm.....	Paisley.
Cyrus Coombe.....	Solina.	E. M. Chapman.....	Toronto.
R. Crockett.....	Scaforth.	A. H. Durie.....	Ottawa.
R. Coates.....	Burlington.	J. Dodds.....	Welcome.
A. Crichton.....	Waterdown.	Eva Deake.....	Mount Forest.
C. A. Chant.....	Maxwell.	Mina Faircloth.....	Toronto.
W. F. Chapman.....	Waterloo.	Hannah Freeman.....	Toronto.
A. E. Caverhill.....	St. Catharines.	Eliza S. Fitzgerald.....	Dundas.
P. W. Currie.....	Nairn.	Fanny L. Gillespie.....	Pictou.
J. S. Deacon.....	Ingersoll.	Margaret T. Gowans.....	Toronto.
John K. Dowsley.....	Prescott.	Annie Gornley.....	Toronto.
Chas. W. DeRose.....	Elmhurst.	Mary Hunter.....	Belleville.
M. G. Dippel.....	Waterloo.	V. Howard.....	Toronto.
John Edgington.....	Mount Elgin.	Susan A. Hegler.....	Brampton.
Chas. Eggleton.....	Bogart.	Lizzie Hegler.....	Brampton.
N. W. Ford.....	St. Thomas.	Hattie E. Hannah.....	Orillia.
A. J. Faulds.....	Walkerton.	Mary Hunter.....	Belleville.
Ruben S. Fralick.....	Plattsville.	Clara Holtorf.....	Lindsay.
H. M. Goring.....	Homer.	H. N. Harrison.....	Woodstock.
Henry Gray.....	Milton.	M. Jones.....	Shelburne.
D. M. Grant.....	Petrolia.	Ada Johnston.....	London.
R. A. Gray.....	Eglington.	Lizzie Keele.....	Peterboro.
John N. Gray.....	St. Marys.	Alice Kirk.....	Toronto.
F. C. Gordon.....	Colborne.	Florence J. King.....	Port Hope.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—GRADE B.

NAMES.	ADDRESS.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
L. H. Graham	Walkerton.	Martha Logan	Stayner.
R. W. Hicks	Parkdale.	Carrie D'A. Lang	Lindsay.
S. T. Hopper	Newburg.	Nellie Levey	Toronto.
A. G. Henderson	Whitby.	Eva Lennox	Toronto.
Alfred S. Hobbs	London.	Jennie Milne	Toronto.
R. E. Harrison	Georgetown.	Helen Macklin	Toronto.
John C. Hamilton	Smith's Falls.	Tillie Moore	Queensville.
T. M. Henry	Toronto.	Mary C. Moyer	Beausville.
M. M. Jaques	Colborne.	Maud Morrison	Toronto.
N. C. James	Collingwood.	Jessie MacRae	Belleville.
H. D. Johnston	Strathroy.	Lilian Ross MacRae	Belleville.
Alex. R. Innis	Alliston.	Mary McKindly	Perth.
Harry Jewell	London.	Jessie Niven	Toronto.
John D. Knox	Parry Sound.	Marion H. Nelson	St. Catharines.
M. Keenan	Barrie.	Nellie Nixon	St. Thomas.
Edwin Longman	Limehouse.	Ida Northrup	Aylmer.
J. G. Lorriman	Port Robinson.	M. A. Northcott	Belleville.
W. T. Lewis	Petrolia.	Lizzie Oille	St. Catharines.
Edgar Laur	Aylmer.	Maria Oldham	Guelph.
D. Harmon Lent	Nobleton.	Cassie E. Pahner	Picton.
Angus Martyn	Bath.	Jane Pettit	St. Thomas.
F. W. Merchant	Ingersoll.	J. A. E. Payne	St. Thomas.
A. Mueller	Berlin.	Gussie Preston	Toronto.
Alex. Macdonald	Camlachie.	Georgina S. Riches	Toronto.
C. Macpherson	Prescott.	Annie Rose	Georgetown.
D. A. McPherson	Crieff.	Annie Ridley	Chatham.
J. A. Macpherson	Newmarket.	C. E. M. Ridgeway	Guelph.
W. H. Moore	Solina.	Lillias P. Rankin	Dundas.
Sylvester Moyer	Preston.	Jeanie M. Roddick	Port Hope.
R. W. Murray	Picton.	May Ross	Barrie.
Charles McKay	Seaforth.	May F. Spence	Toronto.
M. McClure	Perm.	L. J. Sheppard	Toronto.
E. J. Norish	Rockwood.	Christina M. Smiley	Toronto.
M. C. Nutting	Cannington.	Jessie Simple	Toronto.
James H. Parkham	Owen Sound.	Mrs. Luellen Williams	Windsor.
William Rannie	Newmarket.	Jennie Whitelaw	Woodstock.
Thomas Rosewarne	Camlachie.	Sibbald Winterbottom	Toronto.
Edgar Richardson	Pickering.	M. Worth	Toronto.
E. H. Roberts	Toronto.	Edith Wallace	St. Thomas.
W. S. Rose	Milford.	Bertha G. Watson	Trenton.
D. E. Smith	Kingston.	Marcella Warren	Toronto.
W. N. Stevenson	Waterdown.	Hattie E. Walrong	Toronto.
D. A. Shaw	Barrie.	Lizzie Young	Toronto.
Thos W. Sloan	Blyth.		
August Stoltz	Mannheim.		
A. H. Sinclair	Ridgetown.		
R. Sanderson	Harriston.		
W. H. Stevens	Collingwood.		
John E. Thom	St. Marys.		
Wilson Taylor	Ingersoll.		
A. S. Tilley	Bowmanville.		
A. B. Ventress	Kincardine.		
T. C. Walrond	Ahnonte.		
G. E. Wightman	Ruthven.		
F. A. Walker	St. Catharines.		
A. Wark	Sarnia.		
Charles Watson	Aylmer.		
D. Wallace	Orillia.		
Edward Ward	Collingwood.		
A. H. Young	Niagara Falls.		
George Young	Ballinafad.		

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, GRADE A, GRANTED UP TO AUGUST, 1885.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Male.</i>		<i>Female.</i>	
F. M. Bell Smith	London.	Maud Hughes	Parkdale.
R. Holmes	Camington.	Marilla Adams	St. Thomas.

Special Awards.

Gold Medal	Ida N. Banting, Toronto.
Diploma	S. Wright, Toronto.
Diploma	R. Bell Smith, Toronto.
Bronze Medal	B. Campbell, Whitby.
Bronze Medal	Nettie Nixon, St. Thomas.
Bronze Medal	Wilson Taylor, Ingersoll.

Special Certificates.

WATER COLORS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
May Ballantyne	Ottawa.	Lilly Odell	Ottawa.
A. H. Durie	"	Hallie Vosburg	"
Francis Henry	"	Tilly Wills	"
Carrie S. Lampman	"		

OIL COLORS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
R. Bell Smith	Toronto.	Miss MacNult	Ottawa.
Mrs. Coates	Ottawa.	Eloise Smith	"
Annie Hunter	"	Achille Trechelle	"
Miss Hill	"	P. A. Watson	Doon.
Miss Henry	"		

MODELLING IN CLAY.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
George L. Anundson.....	London.	Miss Brierly.....	London.
Richard Bland.....	"	Miss Babb.....	"
George Bennet.....	"	Miss Gunn.....	"
H. Harding.....	"	Mrs. A. C. Johnston.....	"
J. R. Peel.....	"	Miss Lovebridge.....	"
Mr. Hancock.....	"	Miss Clara Peel.....	"
Mr. Yeates.....	"		

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART.

This session commenced on the 12th of October, 1885. There was no entrance examination, the teachers being empowered to advance students to the higher classes according to merit.

The following teachers were appointed by the Minister of Education :—

Principal—Mr. W. Cruickshanks : Mr. Arthur Reading : Miss Windeat : Miss Payne.

Painting in Oil and Water Colors.

Miss Peel.

Course of Instruction.

The same as in the preceding session, with the exception of painting classes being \$2 per month of eight lessons.

The following list shows the occupation of students in attendance at this session :—

OCCUPATION.	PURPOSES OF STUDY.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
<i>Afternoon Drawing Classes.</i>		
Art Student.....	Professional.....	Males. 1
Baker.....	Technical.....	1
Lithographic Artist.....	Artist.....	2
No occupation.....	Teaching.....	2
Painter.....	Technical.....	1
Music Teacher.....	Teaching.....	Females. 1
No occupation.....	".....	15
".....	Improvement.....	19
<i>Afternoon Modelling Class.</i>		
Music Teacher.....	Teaching.....	1
No occupation.....	".....	1
Teachers.....	Improvement.....	5
	Teaching.....	5
<i>Morning Painting Class.</i>		
No occupation.....	Improvement.....	15
Teachers.....	Teaching.....	3
	".....	3
Total.....		80

Occupation of Students—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	PURPOSE OF STUDY.	No. OF STUDENTS.
<i>Evening Drawing Classes.</i>		
Architects.....	Technical.....	Males. 2
Artists.....	Professional.....	2
Book-keeper.....	Designing.....	1
Bricklayers.....	Technical.....	2
Cabinet-makers.....	“.....	3
Carpenters.....	“.....	6
Clerks.....	Improvement.....	4
Confectioners.....	Technical.....	2
Draughtsmen.....	Improvement.....	3
Engravers.....	Technical.....	12
Japanning.....	“.....	1
Lithographers.....	“.....	3
Machinist.....	“.....	1
Message boy.....	Improvement.....	1
No occupation.....	Artist.....	1
Normal School students.....	Teaching.....	13
Painter.....	Technical.....	3
Paper hanger.....	“.....	2
Photographer.....	“.....	3
School pupils.....	Improvement.....	11
School teachers.....	Teaching.....	2
Train despatcher.....	Improvement.....	1
Wood carver.....	Technical.....	1
Milliners.....	Teaching.....	Females. 2
No occupation.....	“.....	12
“.....	Improvement.....	8
Normal School students.....	Teaching.....	1
Public School teachers.....	“.....	11
<i>Evening Modelling Class.</i>		
Art Student.....	Teaching.....	Males. 1
Carpenter.....	Technical.....	1
Marble Cutter.....	“.....	1
No occupation.....	Teaching.....	1
Painter.....	Technical.....	1
School pupil.....	Improvement.....	1
No occupation.....	Teaching.....	Females. 4
“.....	Improvement.....	5
Photographer.....	“.....	1
Teacher.....	Teaching.....	1
Total.....		131

80 students attended the Afternoon Classes.

131 students attended the Evening Classes.

(2.) REPORT OF THE WESTERN ONTARIO SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN, LONDON.

SIR,—On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Western School of Art, I have the honor to submit the report of the school for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

The School is governed by a board of directors who are elected annually, the following being the names of those at present constituting the Board, viz.:—Col. John Walker, President; Wm. Saunders, Vice-President; D. McKenzie, M.P.P.; W. N. Meredith, M.P.P.; Jas. Griffiths, R.C.A.; B. Cronyn; Col. R. Lewis; John Labatt; John Marshall; John H. Griffiths; J. R. Peel; S. K. Davidson; and Charles Chapman.

The School was opened for the Winter Term in January with 67 pupils for the evening classes, the latter being principally devoted to oil and water color painting and modelling in clay.

An extra term was held from May to June (as many of the pupils were desirous to continue their studies as long as possible), which was attended by 60 pupils.

The Fall Term of October to December had in attendance 67 pupils for the evening classes and 27 for the afternoon classes.

In the China Painting Classes (which are conducted separately) the number in attendance in the three terms during the year was 34.

The School being affiliated to the Ontario School of Art, and the curriculum of study being the same, most of the pupils in the evening classes availed themselves of the opportunity to take the examinations in the various classes in which they were studying. The following number obtained certificates of proficiency in Grade B:

Freehand Drawing.....	18	Model Drawing.....	9
Practical Geometry.....	26	Memory and Blackboard Drawing	11
Linear Perspective.....	19		

In Grade A.

Outline Drawing from the Round	1	Machine Drawing.....	2
Drawing from Flowers.....	5	Building Construction.....	3
Advanced Perspective.....	9	Industrial Design.....	2
Descriptive Geometry.....	4	Modelling in Clay.....	14

Taking into consideration that a large number of the pupils had studied only during one term for the examination, the result under the circumstances must be considered as very satisfactory.

The following are the number of pupils studying in the various classes during the term just closed.

In Grade B (Elementary).

Freehand Drawing.....	18	Model Drawing.....	20
Practical Geometry.....	23	Blackboard and Memory Drawing	3
Linear Perspective.....	30		

In Grade A (Advanced).

Shading from the Flat.....	16	Advanced Perspective.....	2
Outline from the Round.....	4	Machine Drawing.....	3
Shading from the Round.....	5	Designing.....	5
Drawing from Flowers.....	3	Modelling in Clay.....	10

In the following report of the Secretary-Treasurer will be found the details of the receipts and expenditure during the year:—

Receipts.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1885.....	\$666 29
Fees from pupils.....	675 00
Government grant.....	1,000 00
Interest on deposits.....	23 80

\$2,365 09

Disbursements.

Rent, fuel, light, and attendance	\$300 00
Tuition, four teachers	1,462 00
Secretary-Treasurer's salary	75 00
Printing and advertising	35 40
Studies purchased	35 50
Kilns, etc., for burning clay	110 50
Repairs of models, etc	10 60
Sundry accounts	44 57
Stationery and postage	6 00
Insurance	6 00
	<hr/>
	2,085 57
Balance on hand December 31st. 1885	279 52
	<hr/>
	\$2,365 09

CHARLES CHAPMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

London, 8th January, 1886.

(3.) REPORT OF THE ART ASSOCIATION. OTTAWA.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the position and working of the Art School here, for the year 1884-5.

The School opened on the 1st of October, 1885, and closed on the 31st of March, 1885. The staff consisted of three teachers. The total number of students attending was 87. In January a Government Examination took place, 29 pupils being examined, and 28 certificates granted. At the second examination, held in May, there were 37 pupils examined, and 23 certificates granted, in addition to two teachers' certificates of the primary grade.

The membership of the Association for the year was as follows: life members, 26; ordinary members, 48; total, 73. The fee for ordinary members is \$5 a year, while the payment of \$50 constitutes a life member.

The following, being the treasurer's statement printed in the last annual report, shows the financial condition of the school in April last.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Construction Account.

Balance to credit per last audit	\$1,862 54
Donations received during year	420 00
Receipts from other sources	2 37
	<hr/>
	\$2,284 91

Contra.

Reduction of Mortgages	\$1,600 00
Payments for Interest	101 59
“ Improvements	94 50
“ Legal Services	30 00
	<hr/>
	1,826 09
	<hr/>
	\$458 82

Maintenance Account.

Grant by Government of Ontario	\$300 00	
Donations received during year	200 00	
Subscriptions	195 00	
School Fees for 1884-5.....	\$504 00	
" Arrears 1883-4	22 00	
		526 00
Special Donations to Prize Fund	30 00	
Receipts from other sources	17 49	
		<u>\$1,268 49</u>

Contra.

Balance to debit per last audit.....	\$174 39	
Payments, Salaries of Teachers..	\$1,020 00	
" Heating	106 50	
" Light	95 70	
" Printing and Adver- tising	75 20	
" Stationery, etc.....	30 95	
" Casts	27 30	
" Life Models.....	29 90	
" Prizes, 1884.....	29 60	
" " 1885.....	8 00	
" Miscellaneous	65 08	
	<u>1,487 33</u>	
		<u>1,661 72</u>
		<u>393 23</u>
Balance in Quebec Bank		<u>\$65 59</u>

Summary.

Balance in Bank at date of last audit	\$1,688 15	
Receipts during the year, construction account	422 37	
" " maintenance account	1,268 49	
		<u>\$3,379 01</u>
Expenditure, Construction account	\$1,826 09	
" Maintenance account	1,487 33	
		<u>\$2,313 42</u>
Balance in Bank as above		<u>\$65 00</u>

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Treasurer.

In preparation for the present session of the School, arrangements will be made with the special view to developing the industrial art classes, in which the Government is more immediately interested.

In addition to the premises owned by the Association, the Board rented and adapted a large adjacent room, and increased the staff of teachers to eight; this includes teachers for clay modelling and artistic needlework.

The session opened on the 15th of September. The total number of pupils who have so far attended is 133. The following is their division according to the subjects studied :

Freehand	77
Design	46
Practical Geometry	18
Perspective	26
Model Drawing	13
Shading from Flat	22
Outline from Round	7
Shading "	3
Machine Drawing	7
Building Construction	6
Drawing from Antique	28
Water Colours	19
Oil "	10
Life, draped	17
" nude	5
Clay Modelling	6
Artistic Needlework	24

The foregoing will, it is hoped, show that this Association is endeavouring to further, in all possible ways, the views of the Government in respect of Art Education.

FREDERICK A. DIXON,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th December, 1885.

(4.) REPORT OF THE KINGSTON ART SCHOOL.

SIR,—This school has been in existence only one year. During the first session which opened in December, 1884, and lasted six months, sixty-nine students attended. The school was then supported by subscriptions and students' fees, and was governed by directors appointed by the subscribers. The present session, which will continue eight months, commenced in October, 1885. The number of students so far is as follows:—Advanced Course, Grade A, 24; Primary Course, Grade B, 37; Oils and Water Colors Class, 22; 13 of whom attend the Drawing Class also.

Classes in Drawing are held three afternoons and three evenings each week; in Painting, three mornings weekly. A class for instruction in sketching from nature is held once a week.

The curriculum of study is that laid down by the Ontario School of Art; the fees charged are the same as in that school. Two teachers are employed; the head master's salary is \$107 per month, the assistant's \$48 per month.

In November, 1885, Dr. May visited the school in order to confer with the directors regarding affiliation with the Ontario School of Art, when it was unanimously agreed that the proposed regulations respecting Art Associations be accepted, so that the school now receives the same advantages as the Ontario School of Art in regard to certificates, medals, etc.

A subsidy of \$400 has been granted by the Provincial Government, so we trust that the school is now firmly established.

The total amount of receipts and expenditure from the opening of the school, December, 1884, till December 29th, 1885, is as follows :

Receipts.

Subscriptions	\$308 00
Students' fees	928 75
Government grant	400 00
	\$1,636 75

Expenditure.

Rent, fuel, light	\$175 00
Teachers' salaries	990 00
Casts and models	120 00
Furnishing rooms	161 00
Caretaker, printing	55 00
Sundries	8 00
	1,509 00
Balance in hand	127 75
	\$1,636 75

Kingston 28 Dec., 1885.

BELLA DICKSON,
Secretary.

(5.) REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

SIR,—On behalf of the executive council, I have pleasure in submitting the following report :—

Membership.—During the year our roll of membership has been increased by the addition of four names.

Exhibitions.—With regard to our last annual exhibition, it is gratifying to find that contact with each other is advancing the standard of Art amongst us, as is manifest by the superiority of last season's work over that of the preceding exhibition. During the year we have been enabled to hold two loan exhibitions of works of European and American artists. Those exhibitions have been attended with moderate financial success, and we trust that the results of being able to study the productions of our more favored brethren will be far reaching, both as to our own progress, and in the higher appreciation of Art by the public. The Society being asked to again take in hand the Art department of the Industrial Exhibition, the work was declined. That department was therefore omitted last year.

Sales.—The continued depression in the commercial world has been severely felt by the Artists, sales being few and small. One auction sale of works by our members has been held during the year, the result being such as to cause serious doubt as to the wisdom of such a mode of disposing of our work.

School of Art.—This important branch of Art labor has, during the year, passed from our management. Some difficulty being experienced in the working of a mixed council, the Honorable, the Minister of Education considered it judicious to take it wholly under his own control. The school has ever been the object of anxious care and thought, and its future will be noted with the deepest interest.

Life Class.—This class has just closed another season of successful study. As in past seasons, it has been a source of pleasure and profit to the students. At the beginning of the course it was determined by the representatives of the Royal Canadian Academy and our own Society, that any Art Students may be admitted to study in this class, free of charge, upon showing sufficient ability by drawing from the cast. This privilege has been largely used by the advanced students of the Government Art School, who have thus been able, without additional expense, to enter upon a more pronounced artistic study. We venture to hope that this united action of the Royal Canadian Academy and our Society will be continued and extended, so that the higher branches of Art study may be obtainable amongst us.

Art Union.—With regard to the success of this valuable means of promoting a taste for Art amongst the people, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Hon. G. W. Allan, Chairman of the Art Union Committee.

Financial.—In laying before you the accounts for the past year, it affords me great pleasure to say that successful endeavor has been made to reduce expenditure as low as possible, and we trust that the economical management of the finances will meet with your approval.

In closing this report your council would congratulate the Society upon the fact that notwithstanding financial depression and unsettled times, we have been enabled to maintain our stand, and also make some little advancement. We look with confidence for returning commercial activity and prosperity, which will bring a much brighter future for our Society.

WILLIAM REVELL,

Vice-President.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending May 1st, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	\$ c.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ c.
Balance of Assets, 1st May, 1884.....	571 52	Rent and Insurance.....	335 52
Grants from Ontario Government.....	500 00	Salaries and Caretaker.....	468 65
Members' Annual Subscriptions.....	460 00	Loss on Exhibition.....	17 01
Profit on 'Jairus' Daughter' Exhibition	221 06	" Loan Exhibition.....	44 07
" Photographer.....	25 00	Old Art Union Coupons paid.....	21 19
Auction Sale, Industrial.....	47 25	Repairs.....	25 57
		Printing, Stationery and gen. expenses	60 05
		Heating, Water and Gas.....	57 85
			1,029 91
		Balance.....	794 92
	1,824 83		1,824 83

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, May 1st, 1885.

ASSETS.	§ c.	LIABILITIES.	§ c.
Cash on hand.....	26 01	Sundry Creditors.....	643 62
“ at Bankers.....	618 47	Provident Fund.....	836 92
Provident Fund Deposits at interest....	836 92	Building Fund.....	500 00
Art Union of Canada.....	11 10		
Sundry debtors.....	1,282 96		1,980 54
	2,775 46	Excess of Assets.....	794 92

PROVIDENT FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending May 1st, 1885.

RECEIPTS.	§ c.	EXPENDITURE.	§ c.
Balance 1st May, 1884.....	792 74	Nil.	
Interest on Deposits.....	44 18		
	836 92	Bal. 1st May, 1884, deposited at interest	836 92

(Signed)

 JAMES SMITH, }
 R. F. GAGEN, } AUDITORS.

APPENDIX K.—SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

1. REPORT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE, SESSION 1884-5.

SIR,—The Council of the Canadian Institute have the honor to submit their 36th annual report.

During the past session, 24 meetings have been held, at which 30 papers have been read. The character of the papers, and the degree of interest shown in the meetings have been highly satisfactory.

It is gratifying to observe that the membership continues to increase, 40 new members having been added to the roll during the past session.

The interest taken by the members in the Library and Reading Room also continues to grow, as shown by the fact, that while last year 860 books and periodicals were issued to members, the number this year was 1,533.

Last year an effort was made to bind the transactions and periodicals which have for some years been allowed to accumulate. The effort has been continued this year, during which 161 volumes have been bound and placed on the shelves.

The number of transactions of learned societies received in exchange for our proceedings continues to increase; 160 societies having this year sent copies of their publications.

It is highly gratifying to the Council to call attention to the fact, that at the International Conference held at Washington, in October, 1884, for the purpose of establishing a prime meridian, the proposals first made at a meeting of the Canadian Institute, by Mr. Sanford Fleming, were largely adopted. All the papers on this subject have been placed in the printer's hands, and the Council hope shortly to lay them before the Institute.

We append statements showing: 1st, the membership; 2nd, the financial condition; 3rd, the number and source of donations and exchanges; 4th, the number of books and periodicals issued to members; 5th, the list of periodicals subscribed; 6th, the list of periodicals presented to the Institute, with the names of the donors.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. H. ELLIS,
President.

Toronto, May, 1885.

Membership.

Number of Members April 1st, 1884.....	236
Withdrawals and Deaths during the past year.....	32
	— 204
Elected during the session 1884-5	40
Total number of Members April 1st, 1885	— 244

Composed of :—

Honorary Members..	6
Life Members	16
Ordinary Members	222
Total	— 244

Treasurer, in account with the Canadian Institute, Session of 1884-5.

To Summary :—

To Balance on hand.....	\$71 50
“ Annual subscriptions.....	570 25
“ Rents	143 50
“ Journals sold	101 89
“ Books and Periodicals sold	79 23
“ Interest on Deposits	8 14
“ Donation	50 00
“ Government Grant.....	750 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,774 51

By Summary :—

By Salaries	\$342 75
“ Periodicals	104 56
“ Interest on Mortgage.....	338 78
“ Printing	249 14
“ Fuel	99 50
“ Gas	44 80
“ Water	21 00
“ Postage and delivering Journals	24 50
“ Express	16 04
“ Stationery	2 45
“ Furniture	101 80
“ Fencing	68 50
“ Binding	183 70
“ Caretaker, for sundries	10 00
“ Stuffing and preparing Specimens.....	32 40
“ Repairs	40 20
“ Insurance	52 00
“ Taxes	9 49
	9 27
“ Cash on hand	23 63
	<hr/>
	\$1,774 51

Assets.

Building	\$11,000 00
Warehouse	720 00
Ground	2,500 00
Library	6,000 00
Specimens.....	1,200 00
Personal Property	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,870 00

Liabilities.

Mortgage	\$3,411 00
Balance in favour of Institute	18,459 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,870 00

Donations and Exchanges.

Books and Pamphlets received from April 1st, 1884, to April 1st, 1885.

Canadian	110
United States	200
Great Britain and Ireland	160
India and other British Colonies exclusive of Canada.....	80
Foreign.....	180
Total.....	— 730

The number of Societies with which the Institute exchanges is 160.

The number of Books and Periodicals issued to Members.

From April 1st, 1884, to April 1st, 1885 1,533

List of Periodicals subscribed for is the same as last year.

Periodicals are presented to the Institute and the names of the donors.

The following Officers and Members of Council were elected for the ensuing year :—

President, W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B.; First Vice-President, George Murray, Esq.; Second Vice-President, George Kennedy, M.A., LL.D.; Third Vice-President, E. A. Meredith, LL.D.; Treasurer, John Notman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, James Bain, jr., Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. VanderSmissen, M.A.; Librarian, George E. Shaw, B.A.; Editor, Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D.; Curator, David Boyle, Esq.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—Daniel Wilson, LL.D.; James Loudon, M.A., F.R.S.C.; R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc.; Allan Macdougall, C.E., F.R.S.C.; Alexander Marling, LL.B.; P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

2. REPORT OF THE INSTITUT CANADIEN FRANÇAIS D'OTTAWA.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report of the doings and transactions of “L’Institut Canadien Français de la Cité d’Ottawa,” for the year ending 30th April, 1885.

Although we entertained the hope last year to be able to show a considerable increase in our revenue, as well as a marked decrease in our expenses, and, although we had all combined our efforts to attain this object, we are sorry to say that it could not be realized. In fact, our expenditure has over exceeded our revenue by the sum of \$994.74.

From this you must not infer that our Institution has lost anything of its vitality; on the contrary, it has grown more popular than ever, and instead of registering a deficit in our yearly transactions we would have shown a surplus of \$672.97, only for the great calamity we had to suffer.

We were on the eve of attaining our most sanguine ambitions, when, on the 6th April last, nearly all the roof of our building caved in, destroying in its fall the greater part of the concert hall and the furniture.

By the time this could be repaired the inclemency of the weather rendered our lower apartments uninhabitable, the rain having destroyed the ceilings, etc., etc.

In consequence of this calamity we had to suspend all our operations for a period of nearly four months, which considerably affected our revenue. The total loss sustained by us on this occasion amounted to \$1,672.71, besides the interruption of our classes.

1st. We have given our course of public lectures with the following results :—

Rev. Father Villatre, “The March of Civilization in the World.”

- Messrs. A. Lusignan, "The Events of 1837."
 " U. Beaudry, "Michel Laberge, the Discoverer."
 " Napoléon Champagne, "France in connection with the Great Maritime Discoveries."
 Messrs. N. Faucher de Saint Maurice, "A Forgetfulness of our History."
 L. Taché, "The Rebellion of 1837."
 Achille Talbot, "Intelligence of Animals."
 Dr. F. N. Valade, "Impressions of a Trip to New Orleans."
 A. Buies, "Habits of Egyptians and Turcomans."
 Nap. Montpetit, "Louis Riel."

2nd. Although our drawing classes had to be closed, the greater part of the pupils frequenting them have continued their studies either in groups or in isolated form, but so as to improve themselves, as will be seen by the specimens of drawing, penmanship, and architectural designs we will send to the Colonial Exhibition.

3rd. The membership, instead of decreasing has, on the contrary, attained 222, as against 179 last year.

Considering all, this year has been one of the most prosperous our Institution has ever enjoyed, and with the projects we have in view, and the kind help we expect the Government will continue to favor us with, we sincerely hope to soon be able to attain the object for which "L'Institut Canadien-Français, de la Cité d'Ottawa," was founded.

F. R. E. CAMPEAU,
 President.

Ottawa, Dec. 24th, 1885.

3. REPORT OF THE OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

SIR,—The Council have much pleasure in presenting you with a Report of the progress of the Society during the past year, which they trust you will find satisfactory.

During the year, some 214 books, among which are many valuable works, have been added to the library; of this number 116 have been purchased and the remaining 48 presented.

The library now consists of 2,059 books.

In addition to the purchase already referred to, the Council have recently authorized the purchase of works of fiction to the value of \$30, to be appropriated from the library and furnishing fund. The works have been chosen and the Council hope that before long they will be on the shelves for the use of members.

This purchase has been authorized owing to the fact that this section of the library is by far the most popular, and it has been a matter of some doubt in the Council whether the taste for this class of literature should be pandered to in the future.

In the museum there has been very little change. The curator, Mr. McGill, and Mr. H. M. Ami, have done some valuable work in the arranging and cataloguing of a number of the specimens; the former devoting his attention to the mineralogical and the latter to the paleontological specimens.

The lectures of the season were as follows :—

- “The Elements of Culture.” The President.
- “Pianoforte Recital.” Mr. Ernest Whyte.
- “Methods of Illumination,” (with practical illustrations). Mr. W. P. Anderson.
- “The Principles of Symmetry in Nature.” Mr. A. McGill, B.A., B.Sc.
- “Geology of the Nile Valley.” Principal Sir Wm. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S. etc., etc.
- “John Milton.” Rev. W. D. Herridge, B.D.
- “Latest Advices.” Rev. Principal S. S. Nelles, D.D.
- “The Scientific Relations of Botany.” Prof. Macoun.

Scientific Conversazione.—

- “The Value of the Study of Entomology.” Mr. James Fletcher.
- “The Origin of Prairie Lands.” Dr. G. M. Dawson.
- “Mimicry in Nature.” Mr. W. H. Harrington.

Literary Conversazione—

- “Charles Lamb and Tom Hood.” Mr. J. R. Armstrong.
- “The Modern School of Poetry.” Mr. A. Lampman, B.A.
- “The Iroquois in the time of Champlain.” Mr. F. H. Gisborne.”

The conversaciones which have been a feature in the lectures for some years have gained a well-earned popularity.

A library and furnishing fund in connection with the Society was established at the time of moving into the present rooms. At that time some thirty-three members contributed to this fund, but the amount then collected is now about exhausted. As a means of replenishing the same the Council would suggest that each member should contribute one dollar to this special fund. This contribution, if general, though small to the individual contributor, would place the Society in a position to add very materially to the attractiveness of the library.

The number of members is 300.

Library and Reading Room Statement.

No. of books in Library	2059
Issued during the year ending 30th April, 1885	1818
viz.: A. History and Biography	151
B. Travels and Adventure	102
C. Fiction	835
D. Poetry	18
E. Metaphysics, Essays, etc.....	176
F. Theology	2
G. Geology, Mineralogy and Geography.....	16
H. Chemistry, Natural History and Botany	11
I. Astronomy and Mathematics	4
J. Science and Art	44
K. Encyclopædias, Magazines, Miscellaneous	296

The newspapers and periodicals taken in the Reading Room are :—

Daily—“Ottawa Citizen,” “Free Press”; “Montreal Star,” “Gazette” and “Witness”; “Toronto Globe” and “Mail”; “New York Herald.”

Weekly—“New York Sunday Sun,” “Nation,” “Harper’s Weekly,” “Grip,” “Punch,” “London Times,” “Graphic,” “Illustrated News,” “Scientific American,” “Journal of Commerce,” “Winnipeg Times,” “Christian Union,” “Forest and Stream,” “Pall Mall Budget,” “The Week,” “Academy,” “Sarnia Canadian.”

Semi-Monthly—“Canadian Lumberman.”

Monthly—“Carpentry and Building,” “Canadian Mechanics’ Magazine,” “American Agriculturist,” “Atlantic Monthly,” “Harper’s Magazine,” “Century Magazine,” “Popular Science Monthly,” “Blackwood’s Magazine,” “Chambers’ Journal,” “Science Gossip,” “Nature,” “Contemporary Review,” “Nineteenth Century,” “English Illustrated Magazine,” “North American Review,” “Art Journal,” “Sanitary Journal,” “London Truth,” “Andover Review,” “Westminster Review.”

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for Year ending 31st March, 1885.

Receipts.	§ c.	Expenditure.	§ c.
Balance	144 46	Travelling Expenses, Lecturers	25 00
Government Grant	300 00	Subscriptions to Papers, etc.....	151 66
Members’ Subscriptions.....	458 00	Custodian’s Salary	281 00
Lecture Tickets	89 25	Rent.....	382 50
Cash taken at door (Lectures)	52 90	Lighting	126 10
Sale of Periodicals	29 15	Fuel.....	3 75
Rent of Lecture Room.....	78 00	Advertising and Printing.....	103 20
Waste Paper	3 75	Water Rate.....	12 51
		Expenses of Premises.....	3 50
		Sundries	12 07
		Stationery and Postage	5 00
		Balance on hand	48 82
Total.....	1,155 11	Total.....	1,155 11

T. K. BENNETT,

Acting Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th December, 1885.

4. REPORT OF THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST
JUNE, 1885.

SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to the work done by our *Geological Section* as indicated by the list of specimens collected and arranged and found at the end of our printed report. The truly original work done in this section by Colonel Grant, one of our members, alone is of the greatest importance to the science. What he has done in relation to the fossil sponges brought members of the British Association to see him all the way from Montreal at the close of their meeting at Montreal last year.

In *Ornithology* I might refer to what we have done, especially through Mr. McIlwraith, one of our oldest members and one of the best authorities on the subject in the Dominion. We are about to publish his work in a separate form.

Original papers on Botany have also been prepared by members of our Association.

I trust this will suffice to show that we have done something in the way of original work, while I may further state that our Society was never in a more healthy condition than now.

The following is an abstract of our report for year ending June 1st, 1885 :—

Number of members, 157.

Membership fee, \$2.00 per annum.

Meetings held during year, fourteen.

do of Council of Association, sixteen.

Subjects treated at general meetings—

“Ancient Language and Literature of India,” H. B. Wilton, Esq.

“Commercial Transactions in Pre-Historic Times—the Bronze Age,” W. Kennedy, Esq.

“The Early Greek Philosophy,” Rev. J. W. A. Stewart.

“The Great Landslide on the Grand River,” Prof. Spencer.

“The Germ Theory,” Dr. Leslie.

“A Glance at Historical Medicine,” Dr. Hillyer.

“The Early Home, Separation, and Re-Union of the Aryan Family,” Rev. R. J. Laidlaw.

“The Waters of Burlington Bay and the City Sewage,” Dr. Chittenden.

“American Ornithology and the Birds of Ontario,” Thos. McIlwraith, Esq.

“The Physical Development of the Niagara Escarpment,” A. C. Lawson, B.A.

“Is Language a Test of Race?” George Dickson, Esq.

“Pioneer Traders of the North-West,” B. E. Charlton, Esq.

“Psychology, Illusions, Apparitions, Dreams,” S. Briggs, Esq.

“Race Identity of the Old and New World,” W. Glyndon.

Abstract of Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the "Hamilton Association,"
15th May, 1885 :—

1884.	<i>Income.</i>	
	Balance May, 1884	88 53
Aug. 2	Government grant	400 00
	Sundry subscriptions	246 00
	Sale of copy of proceeding	0 35
		—————\$654 88

Expenditure.

	Sundry payments as per audit	\$603 49
	Balance	51 39
		—————\$654 88
May 15	Balance in hand	\$51 39

Auditors { W. T. NEILE.
 { W. H. BALLARD.

A. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, 15th July, 1885.

5. REPORT OF ATHENÆUM AND ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF OTTAWA,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1885.

In November last, on the organization of the Winter Evening Classes, as many as 165 pupils were enrolled. It was felt that the St. Patrick's Hall was inconvenient in many ways for the proper management of so large a class. The Association was, however, unable to make a change at the time. But on the 1st May of this year four fine rooms in the central part of the city were engaged. They have been comfortably fitted up, and the Association is now located in quarters of which it may well be proud. The cost of this undertaking has been considerable, and the rent is high, \$250 per annum. But the Association felt that for all the purposes of the organization, comfortable, well-furnished rooms are the first necessity.

The library and reading room next received a careful inspection; many books of little practical value were set aside, additions of new and useful books were made, and the reading room and library are now in keeping with the progress of the Association.

The statistics subjoined show the working of the Association for the year referred to.

Receipts.

Members' and pupils' fees	\$202 00
Government grant	200 00
Other sources	659 20
	—————
	\$1,061 20

Expenditure.

Evening classes	§133 10
Reading-room	78 45
Rent and miscellaneous	653 94
Cash on hand	195 71
	<hr/>
	£1,061 20

Evening Classes.

Subjects Taught.—Grammar and Composition, arithmetic, writing and book-keeping, drawing.

No. of pupils.—165.

Lectures.—Weekly papers by members.

Debates.—Weekly by members.

Library.

No. of Volumes in Library.—250.

do Issued.—70.

Books read in the rooms every week evening from 4 to 10 o'clock.

(Signed)

JOHN A. MACCABE,

President.

Ottawa, 20th May, 1885.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ;
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO ;
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE ;
AND UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ; UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO ; SCHOOL
OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE ; AND UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

1. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, FOR 1884-5.

To His Honor, the Honorable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University of Toronto:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate of the University of
Toronto, have the honor to present their Report on the condition and progress of the
University for the year 1884-5.

The following tabulated statement of the admissions to degrees and *ad eundem statum*,
and the number who matriculated in the different faculties is submitted:—

<i>Law—</i>	
Matriculation	18
Degree of LLB.....	7
Degree of LL.D.....	1
<i>Matriculation—</i>	
Matriculation	20
Degree of M. B	14
Degree of M. D.....	2
<i>Arts—</i>	
Matriculation	189
<i>Ad eundem statum</i>	6
Degree of B.A	76
Degree of M.A	8
<i>Civil Engineering—</i>	
Degree of C.E.....	1

During the year, 838 candidates underwent examination in the different faculties as
follows:—

Faculty of Law	35
“ “ Medicine	81
“ “ Arts	613
“ “ Civil Engineering	1
Local examinations for women	108
Total	838

The class lists for the year are appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. MULOCK,

Vice-Chancellor.

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.

2. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1884-5.

To His Honor, the Honorable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Visitor of the University College, Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

The President and Council of University College, beg leave to present the following report of the progress and present condition of the College for the year 1885.

They are gratified in being able to report, that the work of the College has progressed in all respects satisfactorily during the past year, and the Council continue to receive the best assurances that the College meets with the approval of the people of this Province, in the number of students in attendance on the lectures, and following out the full courses of study prescribed by the University for proceeding to a degree.

The number of students pursuing their studies in the various departments embraced in the College courses continues to increase, so that in some branches it is difficult to subdivide the classes sufficiently for practical work. The aid afforded by the tutorial services of the Fellows has accordingly proved of great value.

The total number of students in attendance on lectures at University College during the past academic year was 395, including 29 students of the School of Practical Science, availing themselves of the instruction which the College affords, in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; as well as in the Modern Languages, and other branches of general education.

The number admitted to the College at the Annual Convocation, of October, 1884, including 23 students of the School of Science, amounted to 162. At the University Convocation, held on the 9th of June, 84 of the students, who had pursued their under graduate studies in University College, and had been duly reported by the Board of Examiners of the University, as having fulfilled all requirements prescribed as requisite for their respective degrees, were admitted as follows: namely, seven to the degree of Master of Arts; one to the degree of Bachelor of medicine; three to the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and seventy-three to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Since the re-organization of the University and College on their present basis in 1853, the degrees conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, on students trained in University College, have numbered in all 1319, classified as follows:—LL.D. 10; LL.B. 52; M.D. 19; M.B. 65; M.A. 244; B.A. 929; making a total of 1319 degrees conferred on those who have pursued their under-graduate studies in this College, and have proceeded to their respective degrees in the various faculties of the University.

Among those who have gone forth from this College, many have taken high standing in the University Honor Lists, and have subsequently given practical evidence of the value of the instruction they received, by their advancement to places of honorable trust and professional standing; to the responsible offices of Principals and Masters in the colleges and schools of this and other lands; as well as to other influential and useful positions.

The following constitute the present teaching staff of University College, including the Fellows, who in addition to their pursuit of post-graduate studies, undertake tutorial work in the lecture rooms and laboratories of the several departments to which they are attached.

Classical Literature, embracing the Greek and Latin Languages: Professor:—Maurice Hutton, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Tutor:—William Dale, M.A.

Fellow:—J. C. Robertson, B.A.,

Oriental Literature, including Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Arabic: Lecturer:—Jacob M. Hirschfelder.

Rhetoric and English Literature: Lecturer:—David R. Keys, B.A.

German:—W. H. VanderSmissen, M.A.

French:—John Squair, B.A.

Italian:—David R. Keys, B.A.

Fellow in Modern Languages :—C. Whetham, B.A.
 Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics : Professor :—George Paxton Young, M.A., LL.D.
 Fellow :—A. S. Johnston, B.A.
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy : Professor :—James Loudon, M.A.
 Tutor :—Alfred Baker, M.A.
 Demonstrator in Physics :—W. J. Loudon, B.A.
 Fellow in Mathematics :—J. W. Reid, B.A.
 Fellow in Physics :—T. Mulvey, B.A.
 Mineralogy and Geology : Professor :—Edward J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D.
 Fellow :—H. R. Wood, B.A.
 Biology and Botany : Professor :—R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B. Sc.
 Fellow :—A. B. McCallum, B.A.
 Chemistry : Professor :—William H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D.
 Fellow :—T. P. Hall, B.A.

Instruction is given by this staff of Professors, Lecturers and Assistants, in the various branches embraced in the requirements of the University for standing and degrees in the Faculty of Arts ; and in conjunction with the Professor of Engineering in the School of Practical Science, for the degree of Civil Engineer. By the arrangements provided for in the Act establishing a School of Practical Science for the Province, provision is made for the attendance of the students of the school at all lectures in University College, embraced in the courses of study, including practical instruction in the Physical, Chemical and Biological laboratories, and in Mineralogy and assaying in the Geological laboratory. The large number of students now availing themselves of the instruction thus afforded, more and more forces on the attention of the College Council the desirableness of such an increase in the number of instructors, as will admit of greater division of classes in each year. This is specially felt to be the case in the Honor work, alike in the study of the Ancient and Modern Languages in the class room, and in the practical instruction in various branches of science in the laboratories, in which it is indispensable for the teacher, to a large extent to deal with each student individually, if the highest results are to be attained.

During the past year important additions have been made to the philosophical apparatus of the College. The valuable collection of instruments of precision in the branches of Dynamics, Sound, Light and Heat, previously acquired, rendered the physical apparatus of great service in the work of this department. Since the last Annual Report an appeal has been made to the graduates and friends of the institution, to aid in supplementing the collection in certain branches in which it was still deficient. The liberal response which this appeal has met with, supplemented by an appropriation from the Board of Trustees, has furnished the funds requisite for making important additions, chiefly of electrical test instruments. Further additions required for adequately illustrating the important branch of electricity, will shortly be made ; so that next year, the Physical Laboratory of the College will be in a position to offer unusual facilities to those who wish to pursue the special course in Electrical Engineering ; as well as to furnish to all the students in the Departments of Science some adequate knowledge of the principles involved in many novel applications of electricity to the requirements of civilized life ; alike as a motive power, a source of light, and in the telegraph and telephone.

Examinations were held in Michaelmas and Easter terms of the past academic year ; and the honors and prizes attained in the various departments were awarded at the College Convocation, held on the 16th of October. The honor lists of the year, along with a synopsis of the lectures and other details, relative to the work of the College, will be found in the Calendar of the present year, of which a copy is herewith sent.

All of which is respectfully reported.

(Signed)

DANIEL WILSON,
President.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
 Toronto, 5th December, 1885.

3. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, 1885.

To the Honorable G. W. Ross, M.P.P., &c., &c., Minister of Education.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the School of Practical Science for the year 1885.

1. The Academic year of the School of Science begins in October, when the students enter on their work in the lecture room and laboratories. The Annual Report, as now required from the Board of Management, accordingly includes, of necessity, part of the work of two Academic years, viz. :—that of the Easter Term of 1884-5, and the Michaelmas Term of 1885-6.

2. The following is a classified list of the students in attendance during the above-named terms of the current year, including the regular students pursuing special subjects in the full courses taught in the School of Science, and also those proceeding to a degree in Civil Engineering, in Arts, or in Medicine, in the University :—

<i>Engineering—</i>	Easter.	Michaelmas.
Regular students	35	48
Special “	8	11
<i>Mathematics and Physics—</i>		
Students in Engineering	29	46
<i>Chemistry—</i>		
Students of University College	81	79
Regular students in Engineering	23	48
“ “ Chemistry	1	2
“ Medical students	54	46
<i>Biology—</i>		
Students of University College	42	54
<i>Mineralogy and Geology—</i>		
Students of University College	110	102
Regular students in Engineering	11	17

3. The fees of the Academic year 1884-5 derived from students proceeding to a Diploma of the School of Practical Science in the department of Engineering, and paid to the Provincial Treasurer, amounted to nine hundred and sixty-five dollars (\$965).

4. The work now carried on by the Professors in the School of Practical Science in co-operation with those of University College, has largely increased the advantages enjoyed by the students of both institutions. The lectures and all the practical instruction in the laboratories of the school and college are now available to them, in addition to which they enjoy the full benefit of the tutorial services of the Fellows in all departments embraced in the work of the school.

The following constitute the teaching staff of the School of Practical Science, including the Fellows of the year 1884-5 in the several departments:

- J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering.
- W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.D., Professor of Applied Chemistry.
- W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
- N. McEachern, B.A., Fellow.
- E. J. Chapman, Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
- H. R. Wood, B.A., Fellow.
- J. Loudon, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

- J. W. Reid, B.A., Fellow in Mathematics.
- T. Mulvey, B.A., Fellow in Physics.
- R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B. Sc., Professor of Biology.
- A. B. McCallum, B.A., Fellow.
- D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Ethnology.

5. Departments of Instruction.

(1) *Engineering*—

The number of regular students who presented themselves for examination in the Easter Term of 1885 was as follows:—

First year	16	were	examined	and	9	passed.
Second	6	“	“	“	5	“
Third	3	“	“	“	3	“
Total	25	“	“	“	17	“

Two of the first year and two of the third year who had completed the work up to the period preceding the examinations for the year, and were in active service in the Northwest, were allowed their years, by resolution of the Board, making altogether 21 students who passed their respective years out of a total of 29.

The number of graduates of the school is as follows:—

1881	.....	1
1882	.....	3
1883	.....	3
1884	.....	5
1885	.....	5
Total	.....	17

These gentlemen are, almost without exception, engaged in active practice.

The number of students in this department now in attendance is as follows:—

Regular Students—

First Year	.....	31
Second “	.....	10
Third “	.....	7
Total	.....	48

Special Students—

Mechanical Engineering	.....	4
Electrical “	.....	2
Surveying	.....	5
Total	.....	11

Total number of students in the Engineering Department, 59.

The large drafting room is occupied by the first year regular students and the special students. The room formerly used as a library is occupied by the second and third year regular students. All the available room in the building is now occupied, and it will be necessary to provide additional room by adding to the present building; otherwise, it will be necessary to send away intending students next year, if the increase in the number of applicants for admission is as great as it was in the present year.

This Department is greatly hampered by the want of a special lecture room. At present, there are only two rooms in the building available for all lectures.; one large

chemical theatre and a small lecture room. The latter can seat only about 40 students, and is used by Professor Chapman, Professor Wright, Professor Ellis and Professor Galbraith. It often happens that several lectures are going on at the same hour, in which case the laboratories and drafting rooms have to be utilized as lecture rooms, much to the discomfort both of the lecturers and their audiences; and also of the students who are at the same time using these rooms for their proper purposes.

The new rooms immediately required by this Department are a new drafting room and a new lecture room. Provision should also be made for a large room on the ground floor to be used as an Engineering Laboratory. This room should be furnished with a machine for testing the strength of building materials, and with an experimental steam engine for conducting engine tests.

Mr. E. W. Stern, who graduated in 1884, has been appointed Fellow in Engineering. This has greatly increased the efficiency of the Department. Indeed, it would have been impossible for the professor, without such aid, to have given the requisite attention to the large number of students availing themselves of the instruction in the Department of Civil Engineering this term. The reputation of the school is spreading throughout the country, and as this is greatly due to the reports of its own students and graduates, it will be seen that its success depends principally upon its ability to satisfy the requirements of students in attendance. Mr. J. L. Morris, the first graduate of the school, has also been the first to obtain the degree of C.E., in the University of Toronto. This degree is only open to graduates in the Department of Engineering in this school; and its principal requirement is, that the candidate shall have spent at least three years in active professional work after obtaining the diploma of the school.

(2) *Mathematics and Physics*—

The instruction in the various branches included in this Department is carried on by the Professor of Mathematics and Physics in University College, in cooperation with the mathematical Tutor and the Demonstrator of Physics, with the assistance of two Fellows.

In addition to the valuable collection of instruments of precision in the branches of Dynamics, Sound, Light and Heat, the physical apparatus has been increased since last annual report by the addition of a number of electrical instruments, chiefly test instruments; and it is expected that the Laboratory will be in a position next year to offer unusual facilities to those who wish to take a complete course in Electrical Engineering. By that time also it is expected that such students will have the advantage of a well-equipped workshop.

(3) *Chemistry*—

The Board was able, last year, to report the completion of an additional practical laboratory, placed at the disposal of Professor Pike. The large increase in the number of students availing themselves of the advantages which this Department now offers, amounting during the current term to 120, necessarily increases the expenditure. The sum appropriated for the Laboratories has accordingly proved quite inadequate to meet the working expenses.

The insufficiency of the heating apparatus also continues to form a serious impediment to laboratory work; and the Board rely on the assurances of the Minister of Education that this evil will be remedied before another year.

(4) *Biology*—

An appropriation from the Board of Trustees of the University has been made during the current term, for providing additional microscopes; the necessity for which is increasingly felt from the number of students in the several branches of the natural sciences, and the careful attention now devoted to microscopical direction.

(5) *Mineralogy and Geology*—

The need of special lecture rooms for the Professors of the various branches of study is much felt in this department. The necessary defacement of illustrative tabular work

on the blackboard by successive lecturers, and the pre-occupation of the room at times when their preparation is necessary for a future class, are felt as great impediments to the successful prosecution of the class work.

(6) *Ethnology*—

The lectures in this department are given in University College. † Some valuable additions have been made to the illustrative specimens during the past year, in accordance with the purpose of securing a comprehensive ethnical collection, specially illustrating the races of this continent.

The attention of the Government has been directed in more than one previous report to the inadequacy of the heating apparatus provided for the building. This has been increasingly felt during the past winter, owing to the extension of the chemical practical laboratories. The necessity for considerable additions to the building, in order to provide the requisite lecture-rooms and other indispensable accommodation for the annually increasing number of students, will necessitate a reconstruction of the heating apparatus. The Board beg leave, very respectfully, to urge upon the Government that before taking steps to provide the increased accommodation required at the present time, they will give instructions for the preparation of plans on a scale adequate to the prospective growth of the school and the requirements of the Province, so that any additions now made may form part of a scheme to which further additions may be made from time to time, with a view to the ultimate establishment of a School of Practical Science in all respects worthy of the Province of Ontario.

A synopsis of lectures and other details of the work of the school will be found in the Prospectus for the year, a copy of which is herewith appended.

All which is respectfully reported.

DANIEL WILSON,
Chairman.

Toronto, 9th Dec., 1885.

4. ANNUAL REPORT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, 1885.

To His Honor, the Honorable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Visitor of Upper Canada College:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

The Principal of Upper Canada College begs leave to present to your Honor, as Visitor on behalf of the Crown, the following report for the year ending June 30th, 1885. It is compiled from information kindly prepared for him by John Martland, M.A., the resident master, and from records kept by the late J. M. Buchan, M.A., whose untimely death deprived the Province of one of its ablest and most zealous laborers in educational work. In a memorandum of the work done in Upper Canada College, Mr. Buchan says:—

“The chief distinguishing feature of Upper Canada College is, that it is a statute-governed boarding school. As a religiously-conducted, but non-sectarian institution of inexpensive character, it forms a valuable and necessary complement of our non-denominational High School system, inasmuch as it provides a place under public control where parents, who on account of their distance from a High School, or for other reasons, are unable to have their sons properly trained at home, may send them with the assurance that not only their intellectual development, but also their spiritual, moral, and physical education, will receive due attention. This work, private and denominational boarding schools can do, but not as a rule so well, because they are not amenable to the same extent to public opinion. The High Schools, being essentially day schools, can do but little toward the formation of character, and they are not likely to develop into boarding

schools, because their masters will not undertake the responsibility of placing boarding houses on a permanent basis and assuming the financial and other risks connected with their management. Unless this is done they can never develop the traditional code of honor and the *esprit de corps* which produce such valuable results in boarding schools that have a history and a permanent basis of existence. In other words, the work of Upper Canada College differs from that of the High Schools, not in degree, but in kind. While giving every attention to intellectual culture, it makes a specialty of bringing character and physique under proper formative influences, a work which the day schools, through no fault of their own, but from the very constitution of their existence can, except occasionally and temporarily, only partially perform for pupils that are sent away from home."

Religious and Moral Training.

1. All the boarders, except those whose parents object, receive religious instruction from the boarding-house masters. They are divided for this purpose according to the denominations to which they belong.

2. All the pupils on the lowest two forms, whether boarders or day boys, receive regular non-denominational Biblical instruction, a course consisting of a certain part of the Holy Scriptures being prescribed as the work of each year.

3. Great attention is paid to the development of character. Each Form-master makes a special study of the boys in his Form; and particular pains are taken to guide and, when necessary, correct the tone and tendencies of the public opinion and moral standard of the playground.

Physical Training.

"Two gymnasiums, in addition to other means of exercise, are provided. All the pupils in the lower half of the College receive regular instruction in drill and gymnastics, and many games are encouraged." Although the equipment for physical culture is, perhaps, equal to that of any other school gymnasium in Canada, the appliances for carrying on this important work are by no means complete; the playground is not sufficient for the comfort and discipline of a larger number of residents than are now in attendance, and a capacious play room for use during the winter months, with a workshop for pupils, is much needed.

Intellectual Training.

To understand the organization of the College it is necessary to bear in mind that up to the end of the Second Form the subjects for all pupils are the same. At that point the curriculum bifurcates into the classical course, which occupies four years, and the modern course, which occupies two.

The College is divided into six Forms or classes, and the regular curriculum extends over a course of six years; although by steady application and hard study some boys are able to pass through the six Forms in five, or even in four, years.

The full curriculum embraces an extended course in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, English grammar, literature, and composition, history and geography (both ancient and modern), experimental chemistry, Biblical knowledge, the usual commercial branches, drawing, music, gymnastics, fencing, and drill exercises.

Health of Pupils.

The thorough inspection of the College buildings by a competent engineer, the precautionary measures taken to secure good sanitation, the liberal and wholesome board provided, the attention given to physical exercise, the regularity of school life, securing for the pupils ample rest and recreation, gave the College boarders during the year an immunity from sickness that is exceptional in boarding school life.

	1881-82.	1882-3.	1883-4.
Number of pupils enrolled during the year	243	255	296
Number of resident pupils	116	129	149

Number enrolled during the four months ending December, 1885, is 308; resident pupils during the same time, 156.

Residence of Pupils.	Day Boys.	Resident Pupils.
Algoma .....	.....	1
Brant .....	.....	1
Bruce .....	.....	3
Carleton .....	.....	2
Durham .....	.....	2
Essex .....	.....	1
Grey .....	.....	3
Haldimand .....	.....	2
Halton .....	.....	6
Hastings .....	.....	8
Huron .....	.....	5
Lambton .....	.....	7
Lanark .....	.....	1
Leeds .....	.....	2
Lincoln .....	.....	10
Middlesex .....	.....	2
Moose Fort .....	.....	2
Norfolk .....	.....	2
Northumberland .....	.....	1
Ontario .....	.....	3
Peel .....	.....	2
Perth .....	.....	2
Peterboro' .....	.....	3
Renfrew .....	.....	2
Simcoe .....	.....	8
Stormont .....	.....	5
Victoria .....	.....	4
Wellington .....	.....	3
Wentworth .....	.....	20
York	147	20
Total from Province of Ontario .....	.....	133
Quebec .....	.....	4
Nova Scotia .....	.....	6
N. W. Territory .....	.....	1
British Columbia .....	.....	1
Bermuda .....	.....	1
United States .....	.....	3
	147	149
	Day Boys.	Boarders.
Term ending November 7th, 1884	132	130
“ February 4th, 1885	147	137
“ April 20th, 1885	144	131
“ June 30th, 1885	135	131
Number of boarders living in Ontario		133
“ “ “ other Provinces		12
“ “ “ Bermuda		1
“ “ “ United States		3
		149
Number of day pupils		147
Total enrolment for the year		296

The following Masters constitute the staff for the year 1885-86 :—

GEO. DICKSON, M.A., Principal.

WM. WEDD, M.A., First Classical Master.

JAMES BROWN, M.A., First Mathematical Master.

JOHN MARTLAND, M.A., Second Classical Master, and Resident Master in College Boarding House.

W. H. FRASER, M.A., French and German Master.

GEORGE B. SPARLING, M.A., Second Mathematical Master, and Assistant Master in College Boarding House.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., Assistant Classical Master and Master in Supplementary Boarding House.

A. Y. SCOTT, B.A., Assistant English Master, Lecturer in Chemistry, and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House.

G. GORDON, B.A., Assistant English Master, and Resident Assistant Master in College Boarding House.

H. BROCK, Esq., Assistant English Master, and Master in Supplementary Boarding House.

A. STEVENSON, B.A., Writing Master, and Assistant in English.

JOS. BLACKSTOCK, B.A., Assistant Modern Language Master.

SERGEANT PARR, Instructor in Gymnastics, Fencing and Drill, and Overseer of Playground.

R. BAIGENT, Esq., Drawing Master.

THEO. MARTENS, Esq., Music Master.

(Signed)

GEORGE DICKSON, M.A.,

Principal.

Toronto, 31st December, 1885.



BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967

